

1: Cattle drives in the United States - Wikipedia

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Usually they were taken shorter distances each day, allowed periods to rest and graze both at midday and at night. Such a pace meant that it would take as long as two months to travel from a home ranch to a railhead. To herd the cattle, a crew of at least 10 cowboys was needed, with three horses per cowboy. Cowboys worked in shifts to watch the cattle 24 hours a day, herding them in the proper direction in the daytime and watching them at night to prevent stampedes and deter theft. The crew also included a cook, who drove a chuck wagon, usually pulled by oxen, and a horse wrangler to take charge of the remuda spare horses. The wrangler on a cattle drive was often a very young cowboy or one of lower social status, but the cook was a particularly well-respected member of the crew, as not only was he in charge of the food, he also was in charge of medical supplies and had a working knowledge of practical medicine. The Spaniards had established the ranching industry in the New World, and began driving herds northward from Mexico beginning in the s. Small Spanish settlements in Texas derived much of their revenue from horses and cattle driven into Louisiana, though such trade was usually illegal. Cattle driving over long distances also took place in the United States, although infrequently. Relatively long-distance herding of hogs was also common. In Timothy Flint "encountered a drove of more than 1, cattle and swine" being driven from the interior of Ohio to Philadelphia. The Texas longhorn was originally driven overland to the railheads in Kansas; they were replaced with shorter-horned breeds after In the s, cattle drives expanded northward into Missouri. Louis became principal markets. But by , as 3, cattle were trailed through western Missouri, local farmers blocked their passage and forced herds to turn back because the Longhorns carried ticks that carried Texas fever. Texas cattle were immune to this disease; but the ticks that they left behind infected the local cattle. By farmers in western and central Missouri formed vigilance committees, stopped some of the herds, killed any Texas cattle that entered their counties, and a law, effective in December of that year, was passed, banning diseased cattle from being brought into or through the state. Therefore, drovers took their herds up through the eastern edge of Kansas; but there, too, they met opposition from farmers, who induced their territorial legislature to pass a protective law in In , the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell utilized about 40, oxen. Longhorns were trained by the thousands for work oxen. Herds of longhorns also were driven to Chicago, and at least one herd was driven all the way to New York. Thus, though most cattle were obtained locally or from Mexico, very long drives were attempted. Even the Australians began cattle drives to ports for shipment of beef to San Francisco and, after freezing methods were developed, all the way to Britain. In the Italian aristocrat Leonetto Cipriani undertook a drive from St. Louis to San Francisco along the California Trail ; he returned to Europe in with large profits. In October, a Union naval patrol on the southern Mississippi River captured 1, head of Longhorns which had been destined for Confederate military posts in Louisiana. The permanent loss of the main cattle supply after the Union gained control of the Mississippi River in was a serious blow to the Confederate Army. During the Civil War, the Shawnee Trail was virtually unused. However, farmers in eastern Kansas , still concerned that transient animals would trample crops and transmit cattle fever to local cattle, formed groups that threatened to beat or shoot cattlemen found on their lands. Therefore, the drive failed to reach the railroad and the cattle herds were sold for low prices. Cattle were also driven to the old but limited New Orleans market, following mostly well-established trails to the wharves of Shreveport and Jefferson, Texas. This event, the "Great Chihuahua Cattle Drive," was the largest cattle drive attempted over that trail up to that time, but the market was much better in Kansas than in Mexico, so most drives headed north. McCoy opened in Abilene, Kansas. It ran through present-day Oklahoma , which then was Indian Territory , but there were relatively few conflicts with Native Americans, who usually allowed cattle herds to pass through for a toll of ten cents a head. Later, other trails forked off to different railheads, including those at Dodge City and Wichita, Kansas. By , the largest of the cattle-shipping boom towns, Dodge City, Kansas, shipped out , head of cattle. By the tens of thousands cattle were soon driven into Arizona. In Texas itself cattle raising expanded rapidly as American

tastes shifted from pork to beef. Caldwell, Dodge City, Ogallala, Cheyenne, and other towns became famous because of trail-driver patronage. Chisholm Trail The Chisholm Trail was the most important route for cattle drives leading north from the vicinity of Ft. It was about miles long and generally followed the line of the ninety-eighth meridian , but never had an exact location, as different drives took somewhat different paths. With six states enacting laws in the first half of against trailing cattle north, Texas cattlemen realized the need for a new trail that would skirt the farm settlements and thus avoid the trouble over tick fever. In a young Illinois livestock dealer, Joseph G. The new route to the west of the Shawnee soon began carrying the bulk of the Texas herds, leaving the earlier trail to dwindle for a few years and expire. The typical outfit consisted of a boss, perhaps the owner , from ten to fifteen hands, each of whom had a string of from five to ten horses; a horse wrangler who handled the horses; and a cook, who drove the chuck wagon. The wagon carried the bedrolls ; tents were considered excess luxury. The men drove and grazed the cattle most of the day, herding them by relays at night. They ate grass; the men had bread, meat, beans with bacon, and coffee. The extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to Caldwell, Kansas , in , however, again made the Chisholm Trail a most important route for driving Texas cattle to the North, and it retained this position until the building of additional trunk lines of railway south into Texas caused rail shipments to take the place of the former trail driving of Texas cattle north to market. Cattle towns flourished between and as railroads reached towns suitable for gathering and shipping cattle. The first was Abilene, Kansas. Other towns in Kansas, including Wichita and Dodge City , succeeded Abilene or shared its patronage by riders fresh off the long trail. In the s Dodge City boasted of being the "cowboy capital of the world. The most famous cattle towns like Abilene were railheads, where the herds were shipped to the Chicago stockyards. Many smaller towns along the way supported open range lands. Many of the cow towns were enlivened by buffalo hunters, railroad construction gangs, and freighting outfits during their heyday. Cattle owners made these towns headquarters for buying and selling. Cowboys, after months of monotonous work, dull food, and abstinence of all kinds, were paid off and turned loose. They howled, got shaved and shorn, bought new clothes and gear. They drank " white mule " straight. Madams and gambling hall operators flourished in towns that were wide open twenty-four hours a day. Violence and ebullient spirits called forth a kind of "peace officer" that cattle towns made famousâ€”the town marshal. The number of killings was, however, small by the standards of eastern cities. Overgrazing and harsh winters were factors that brought an end to the age of the open range Winter herding increased the challenging tasks and risks for moving cattle long distances. Introduction of barbed wire fences marked the closure of the open range. Expansion of the cattle industry resulted in the need for additional open range. Thus many ranchers expanded into the northwest, where there were still large tracts of unsettled grassland. Texas cattle were herded north, into the Rocky Mountains and Dakotas. Later, however, continued overgrazing, combined with drought and the exceptionally severe winter of â€” wiped out much of the open range cattle business in Montana and the upper Great Plains. In the s, herds were still occasionally driven from the Panhandle of Texas to Montana. However, railroads had expanded to cover most of the nation, and meat packing plants were built closer to major ranching areas, making long cattle drives to the railheads unnecessary. Today, cattle drives are primarily used to round up cattle within the boundaries of a ranch and to move them from one pasture to another, a process that generally lasts at most a few days. Because of the significance of the cattle drive in American history, some working ranches have turned their seasonal drives into tourist events, inviting guests in a manner akin to a guest ranch to participate in moving the cattle from one feeding ground to the next. While horses are still used in many places, particularly where there is rough or mountainous terrain, the all-terrain vehicle is also used. When cattle are required to move longer distances, they are shipped via truck. Events intended to promote the western lifestyle may incorporate cattle drives.

2: Into the Championship Stretch Drive at Dodge City Raceway Park Â« Dodge City Raceway Park

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All rights reserved, FCHS. Dodge City history is a pure definition of the West--a historical gateway that began with Francisco Vasquez de Coronado crossing the Arkansas River in , leading to the Louisiana Purchase in -- Dodge City is on the th meridian adjusted border -- and the opening of the Santa Fe Trail "Santa Fe Road" by William Becknell, which became the great commercial route, between Franklin, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico, until For those willing to risk the dangers of waterless sand hills, a shorter route called the Cimarron Cutoff crossed the river near Dodge City and went southwest to the Cimarron River. Sitler, the first settler of what became Dodge City, said; "If you stood on the hill above Dodge City, there was traffic as far as you could see, hours a day, seven days a week on the Santa Fe Trail. Fort Dodge , Kansas, was established in , and opened in on the Santa Fe Trail near the present site of Dodge City, offering protection to wagon trains, the U. Kiowa, Cheyenne and other plains tribes inhabited the area and wild game was abundant including vast herds of buffalo American bison. Fort Dodge was the first fort opened after the Civil War. Hoover was the first merchant and the first elected mayor of Dodge City. Just six years later in , five miles west of Fort Dodge at the foot of a hill along the Santa Fe Trail on the th meridian as it crossed the Arkansas River, a rancher by the name of Henry L. Sitler constructed a three-room sod house, the first structure on the future site of Dodge City. Dodge City history starts the next year. Hoover had the first business--a whisky bar built out of sod and boards. It quickly became a trade center for Santa Fe Trail travelers and Buffalo hunters. A group of leaders, businessmen and military men from Forts Dodge, Riley and Leavenworth, KS, completed the formal organization of the Town Company on August 15, , and began planning the development of the town site. Originally the early settlers named the little settlement Buffalo City, but another town was using that name, so it was changed to Dodge City, after Ft. The fort was named after General Grenville Dodge. Doc Anchutz in white shirt, back. By September of , the shiny steel rails of the brand new Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad stretched into view. And a town, Dodge City, was waiting. The railroad initiated a tremendous growth for many years. The famous Front Street legend had begun. Dodge City was already setting a record for growth. Front Street, Dodge City, Kansas, c. During those early years, Dodge City acquired its infamous stamp of lawlessness and gun-slinging. There was no local law enforcement and the military at Ft. Dodge had no jurisdiction over the town. Buffalo hunters, railroad workers, drifters and soldiers scrapped and fought, leading to the shootings where men died with their boots on. And that created a hasty need for a local burial place - Boot Hill Cemetery. It was used until For six years before Boot Hill, Dodge City had no official cemetery. Persons dying who had friends, money or standing in the community were buried in the post cemetery at Fort Dodge. Others, penniless or unknown, were buried where it was convenient to dig a hole. Inducements offered to actual settlers! Prospects of the town better than any other in the upper Arkansas Valley! Free Bridge across the Arkansas River! The town a little over one year old, and contains over seventy buildings! Good school, hotel, etc. Kirk, Secy and Treas. Dodge was in the very heart of the buffalo country. Hardly had the railroad reached there, long before a depot could be built they had an office in a box car , business began; and such a business! Dozens of cars a day were loaded with hides and meat, and dozens of carloads of grain, flour, and provisions arrived each day. The streets of Dodge were lined with wagons, bringing in hides and meat and getting supplies from early morning to late at night. They went to Colonel W. Askew, to whom we were shipping immense quantities of hides, and said: Askew wired us if we had not made a mistake. We answered, "No; double the order. He said he now understood. It was to bake this flour up into bread. A good hunter would make a hundred dollars a day. Everyone had money to throw at the birds. There was no article less than a quarter--a drink was a quarter, a shave was a quarter, a paper of pins a quarter, and needles the same. In fact, that was the smallest change. John was in Dodge once, when he was notified that a terrible cyclone had visited a little town close to the Kansas line, in Nebraska. In two hours I raised one thousand dollars, which he wired them. Our first calaboose in Dodge City was a well fifteen feet deep, into

which the drunkards were let down and allowed to remain until they were sober. Sometimes there were several in it at once. It served the purpose well for a time. Its good side has never been told, and I cannot give it space here. Many reckless, bad men came to Dodge and many brave men. These had to be met by officers equally brave and reckless. As the old saying goes, "You must fight the devil with fire. There never was any such thing as shooting at plug hats. On the contrary, every stranger that came to Dodge City and behaved himself was treated with politeness; but woe be unto the man who came seeking a fight. He was soon accommodated in any way, shape, or form that he wished. When some man a little drunk, and perhaps unintentionally, would jostle a lady in a crowd, he was soon brought to his senses by being knocked down by one of his companions, who remarked, "Never let me see you insult a lady again. Never in the history of Dodge was a stranger mistreated, but, on the contrary, the utmost courtesy was always and under all circumstances extended to him, and never was there a frontier town whose liberality exceeded that of Dodge. Harris, Luke Short, W. Bat Masterson, and W. This is the version with Petillon beside Masterson. Dodge City was the buffalo capital until mass slaughter destroyed the huge herds and left the prairie littered with decaying carcasses. An estimated 1,, buffalo hides were shipped from Dodge in the years For years farmers, during hard times, gathered the buffalo bones and sold them for six to eight dollars a ton. The bones were used in the manufacture of china and fertilizer. By the buffalo were gone as a source of revenue, but the longhorn cattle of Texas drove the dollars into town. Law and order came riding into town with such respectable law officers as W. The town these early men knew was laid out with two "Front Streets," one on either side of the railroad tracks -- although the name was originally "Main Street" for the one north of the tracks. The city passed an ordinance that guns could not be worn or carried north of the "deadline" which was the railroad tracks. The south side where "anything went" was wide open. In the population was 1, and nineteen businesses were licensed to sell liquor. During those first years the population varied according to the season, swelling during the summer with the influx of cowboys, cattle buyers, gamblers and prostitutes. Business houses, dance halls and saloons catered to the Texas trade. Saloon keepers renamed their places, Alamo and Lone Star and served brandies, liqueurs and the latest mixed drinks. Ice usually was available so even beer could be served cold. Some saloons advertised anchovies and Russian caviar on their cold menus. Gambling ranged from a game of five-cent "Chuck-aluck" to thousand dollar poker pots. As the nineteenth century ended, the bragging of the western pioneers furnished an abundance of materials for dime novels, nickelodeons, Hollywood films, radio and television. Frontier Marshal, published in remains the most famous book on that era. Even today, , tourists relive the legend each year by visiting the Boot Hill Museum and historic Front Street reconstruction. When this was settled, the frontier was gone, it was the passing of the frontier with the passing of the buffalo, and the Indian question was settled forever. Here congregated people from the east, people from the south, people from the north, and people from the west. People of all sorts, sizes, conditions, and nationalities; people of all color, good, bad, and indifferent, congregated here, because it was the big door to so vast a frontier. Some came to Dodge City out of curiosity; others strictly for business; the stock man came because it was a great cattle market FCHS, all rights reserved.

3: Driving Time from Dodge City, KS to Albuquerque, NM

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4: South Drive- In, Dodge City, KS - Facts & Highlights

Dodge City is a city in, and the county seat of, Ford County, Kansas, United States. Named after nearby Fort Dodge, the city is famous in American culture for its history as a wild frontier town of the Old West. As of the census, the city population was 27, The first settlement of non.

5: South Drive-In Showtimes | Moviefone

Dodge City Drive-In in Dodge City, KS Photos, history and much more information about Dodge City Drive-In located in Dodge City, KS www.enganchecubano.com is not affiliated with the Dodge City Drive-In.

6: Dodge City, Kansas - Wikipedia

You can also calculate the cost to drive from Dodge City, KS to Albuquerque, NM based on current local gas prices and an estimate of your car's best gas mileage. If you're meeting a friend, you might be interested in finding the city that is halfway between Dodge City, KS and Albuquerque, NM.

7: Sonic Drive-In in W. Wyatt Earp Blvd Dodge City, KS | Burgers, Hot Dogs, Breakfast Food

South Drive-In Dodge City Ks, Dodge City, Kansas. likes 3 were here. Movie Theater.

8: Dodge City Drive-In, Dodge City, KS - Facts & Highlights

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9: Ram Trucks ProMaster City - Efficient Cargo Van

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