

Tipperary of Rodeo Fame **By Nancy L. Remington**

When I was born, my parents lived on a ranch in Harding County near Camp Crook, South Dakota. That is the area where Tipperary, the rodeo bronc, was raised. I grew up hearing the song about Tipperary and now 75 years after his death, I keep hearing about this horse. Who was he? Why were so few cowboys able to make a qualified ride on him? Did Tipperary deserve to be called “the King of the Outlaws”? This is a brief account of Tipperary and some of the cowboys who tested their skill against his.

Tipperary was born in 1905, on a Montana ranch near Camp Crook, South Dakota.¹ Tipperary was a dark bay gelding without any white on him. He was branded with FR.² He stood 15 hands and 3 inches tall and weighed slightly over 1,000 pounds.³

At the age of four, Tipperary was corralled with the intention of being broken to ride. Tipperary’s halter was tied to a log. During the night a thunderstorm came up, and Tipperary busted loose and was gone by morning.⁴

Six years later, in April of 1915, Tipperary was taken to Camp Crook. Ed Marty, a local cowboy who was thought to be a pretty good bronc rider, attempted to ride Tipperary. According to Marty, Tipperary was saddled “in a corral chute between the livery barn and the old Camp Crook hotel”.⁵ In the street, with a handful of onlookers, Tipperary “took two jumps and then reared to

a vertical stance as straight up and down as a man . . . he demonstrated gyrating twists and turns that he would soon perfect to a science.”⁶

After Ed Marty landed in the dust of Camp Crook’s Main Street, he was carried into the hotel and as he recovered his breath he quoted the words to a popular song, “It’s a long, long way to Tipperary”; thus Tipperary, the horse, was named.⁷

A few days later, Elmer Wickham, Tipperary’s owner, sold Tipperary for \$65 to Doc Latham. Doc Latham planned to sell Tipperary to some French horse buyers, but they rejected the horse because he was a “natural pacer.”⁸ A pacer is a horse that moves the feet on one side together instead of alternating as most horses move.⁹

One of the men who observed Ed Marty’s ride was heard to claim that Tipperary wouldn’t buck, because “I’ve never seen a pacer yet that would buck.”¹⁰ That was quite an understatement, as Tipperary bucked cowboys off for the next eleven years. Quite often the cowboy was unseated within the first three or four jumps and would go flying over Tipperary’s right shoulder or off his left hip.¹¹

In 1915, Tipperary was jointly owned by Doc Latham and Jake Ridgway. In 1916, they sold part interest to some residents of Buffalo, South Dakota.¹² Area cowboys were trying their luck at riding the horse that had bucked off Ed Marty. By late 1916, Charlie Wilson was the sole owner of Tipperary. He hoped to use Tipperary as a saddle horse. At that time, Charlie had a cowboy named

Ray Moshier working for him. Ray had worked for several outfits and had the reputation of being a bronc buster who could ride anything. Charlie Wilson gave Ray the opportunity to work with Tipperary. Ray got thrown several times a day and neighbors claim that Ray quit his job because of Tipperary.¹³

In the early years of Tipperary's bucking career, word of mouth would bring crowds to Camp Crook where a cowboy would be given a chance to try his luck. In 1916, "over 100 automobiles, wagons, and buggies formed a big circle to make an arena."¹⁴ The next year on October 11, 1917, "350 autos and over two thousand people were on the grounds."¹⁵

As Tipperary's fame grew and he continued to buck off cowboys, the crowds grew. Charlie Wilson, his owner, began taking him to area rodeos in western South Dakota. In 1918, at the two day 4th of July celebration in Belle Fourche, there was a crowd of about 10,000 people in attendance on the first day, followed by a crowd of about 6,000 on the second day. This crowd "was estimated at being larger than any two day crowd ever assembled in western South Dakota."¹⁶ It is worth noting that Tipperary bucked his rider off shortly after 5 p.m. on the first day and was not scheduled to perform on day two.

On August 23, 1918, large crowds gathered in Harding County, but it is hard to determine if they were there to watch Tipperary, to support a Red Cross fundraiser, or to listen to Governor Peter Norbeck.¹⁷ In 1919, Belle Fourche boasted a total attendance of over fifty thousand people for their four day rodeo over the 4th of July.¹⁸ In 1922, Tipperary was taken East River to Forestburg, a small town near Mitchell, where a crowd of almost four thousand saw him buck.¹⁹

The next year at a two day 4th of July celebration in Buffalo, South Dakota, people were seated on bleachers that were 200 feet long and seven or eight seats high. The crowd was estimated to be six to seven thousand.²⁰ In these later years, Tipperary had built a reputation of being a top-notch bronc and he drew the crowds of people, as well as quality bronc busters who wanted the opportunity to test their skills.

From 1909 to 1926, close to ninety cowboys attempted to ride Tipperary. Tipperary was usually snubbed to another horse in the middle of the arena, although Yakima Canutt claimed to have ridden him from a chute in Belle Fourche in 1921.²¹ The process of saddling Tipperary could take 15 minutes or more. He would be snubbed and blindfolded and then saddled. All the while, Tipperary would be fighting to get loose.²²

In describing Tipperary's bucking style, one cowboy said, "That horse is the slipperiest fellow that ever caused a cowboy to pull leather. His hide actually crawls and he turns so fast that you can't tell which end is which. . . Just when you think he is going to sunfish, he does exactly the opposite, bucking in a straight line, with short, jerky jumps. . ." ²³

Tipperary was a "sunfisher" which means that when he bucked and twisted, first one shoulder would drop low to the ground and then the other and his belly would be turned up towards the sun.²⁴ Quite often, Tipperary would be pulling back from the snubbing horse, and as he was cut loose, he might back up before he commenced sunfishing, rearing up, and bucking every which way.²⁵

Mrs. Dollie Dippert of Bison saw Tipperary buck many times. She said that Tipperary would “go up and twist—when the rider went off, he would go off in back of the horse. Tipperary would just leave him up in the air.”²⁶

Ralph “Babe” Mansbridge, who won a bronc riding championship in British Columbia, tried to ride Tipperary in 1923, at Camp Crook. He lasted 22 jumps which was longer than most cowboys. Afterwards he reported that “after every two or three jumps, Tipperary would change speed, direction, vary the length of his jump, rear, sunfish and would do body maneuvers with all four feet off the ground.”²⁷

In 1917, Charlie Wilson, Tipperary’s owner, adopted some rules for riding Tipperary and some of his other broncs.²⁸ Before these rules were defined, there had been a controversy over whether to allow a saddle with two cinches. Scott Gore was one cowboy who insisted on using two cinches, but did not show up to ride Tipperary when he realized that Charlie Wilson would only allow one cinch.²⁹

Most of Charlie Wilson’s rules were based on “regular round-up rules for bronc riding”.³⁰ Wilson did require that Tipperary be ridden to a standstill, which was tough, but not an uncommon rule. The rider could not switch hands on the bucking rein and had to keep his feet in the stirrups. There were other rules, but these were the main reasons that cowboys were not able to make a qualified ride on Tipperary. The bronc riders would lose a stirrup, switch hands on the rein, or even worse grab leather on the saddle. Many of the cowboys would simply go flying to the ground in a few jumps.³¹ Whenever Tipperary

bucked, he drew large crowds and bets would be made on how many jumps a cowboy would last or how he would be disqualified.³²

By 1918, Tipperary had gained a reputation among the local bronc busters of western South Dakota. Charlie Wilson took Tipperary to the 4th of July rodeo in Belle Fourche where Tipperary was to be ridden by Sam Brownell.³³

Sam Brownell first entered the Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo in 1904, and finished no higher than second place for thirteen years. Finally, in 1917, he emerged as the champion.³⁴ The Belle Fourche Chamber of Commerce was putting on a rodeo to benefit the Red Cross war effort. They invited Sam Brownell to ride Tipperary and offered him \$500. Tipperary was going to be matched up with a champion bronc rider—a situation that was sure to fill the grandstands with people.³⁵

Before the ride, Sam Brownell talked with Rufus Rollins. Rufus Rollins had ridden Tipperary in 1916, at Camp Crook. Rollins had won the Miles City, Montana rodeo in 1915, and was a performer in a Wild West show.³⁶ Rollins told Brownell that he had ridden Tipperary and won a \$200 side bet, “but the horse had a bad cut foot at the time.”³⁷ Spectators noted that Tipperary did not buck half as well as he had the previous day and if Tipperary had not been lame, the outcome would have been different.³⁸

Sam Brownell, like Rufus Rollins, was not bucked off of Tipperary; however, he was disqualified for changing his hands on the bucking reins. Brownell described his ride in the following manner:

“When he was cut loose I hit him with both spurs as hard as I could drive them. I kept spurring as I could. The horse went insane. It was the hardest fought battle between a champion man and a horse ever fought to a finish in any arena.”³⁹

Tipperary continued to buck cowboys off in the Camp Crook and Buffalo, South Dakota areas. On May 16, 1919, Camp Crook hosted “Tipperary Day” where Garnett Shockey of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, attempted to ride Tipperary. Shockey lost a stirrup on the second jump, lasted a few more jumps, and was finally sent flying.⁴⁰

Later that same summer of 1919, Tipperary was the featured attraction at the Belle Fourche Round-Up. An advertisement in a local paper read, “Tri-State Round-Up! The \$12,000 Show! See Leonard Stroud, the champion bronco buster and trick rider of the world; Tipperary and Tip-Top, Chas. Wilson’s unriden outlaws.”⁴¹

Leonard Stroud, a trick rider from Colorado, agreed to ride Tipperary. Within a few jumps, Stroud lost a stirrup and was grabbing for leather. Because of his experience as a trick rider, Stroud was able to make it look as if he climbed off Tipperary, rather than getting thrown off. The crowd loved it, but Stroud’s wife “roasted him before the crowd” for his cowardice.⁴²

After Tipperary bucked Stroud off, Elmer Clark, a young North Dakota cowboy, told Charlie Wilson, “If I couldn’t ride a horse any better than that, I’d throw my saddle in the river.”⁴³ At the Labor Day celebration in Buffalo, South

Dakota, that same Elmer Clark grabbed the saddle horn twice before he was dumped.⁴⁴

One of the most famous cowboys who was credited with a qualified ride on Tipperary was “Yakima” Canutt. He rode Tipperary, not once, but twice. “Yakima” Canutt first rode Tipperary in 1920, at Belle Fourche’s 4th of July Round-Up. At that time, Yakima was introduced as the “1919 Champion of Calgary, Alberta and Pendleton, Oregon.”⁴⁵

Before Yakima mounted Tipperary, Leonard Stroud advised him, “I don’t know what in hell that horse does but look out for that third jump.”⁴⁶ Yakima stayed with Tipperary and rode him until he quit bucking, as the rules required. However, many spectators claimed that Tipperary did not have a fair chance because the arena was muddy from recent rains. Tipperary slipped to his knees and when he got up, he was never able to fully regain his bucking power.⁴⁷

Yakima returned to the Belle Fourche Round-Up the following year and had a rematch with Tipperary. When Tipperary was cut loose from the snubbing post, he jumped backwards and Yakima lost a stirrup. As Tipperary commenced bucking forward, Yakima regained the stirrup. The two judges were on the same side of the horse and did not see the disqualification.⁴⁸ Other reports say that “Tipperary was hindered by a tight saddle cinch”.⁴⁹ Yakima rode Tipperary to a standstill and Charlie Wilson presented him a gold medal for his two qualified rides on Tipperary.⁵⁰ To this day, people still argue over Yakima Canutt’s “qualified” rides.⁵¹

In September of 1923, at Lemmon, South Dakota, Tipperary bucked off a Canadian British Columbia Champion, a Montana Champion, and a North Dakota Champion. The Canadian Champion was Ralph “Babe” Mansbridge. He lasted 22 jumps on Tipperary. That was the longest, unqualified ride made on Tipperary.⁵² Mansbridge admitted to the judges that he lost a stirrup and regained it before most people had seen it. Tipperary finally threw Mansbridge into the air and his feet landed on top of the saddle. From there, Mansbridge landed on the ground running beside Tipperary. Mansbridge claimed that he could not have ridden Tipperary another jump.⁵³

George Defender, a Sioux Indian, attempted to ride Tipperary in Timber Lake, South Dakota, in 1924. Defender was considered one of the best bronc riders in North and South Dakota.⁵⁴ He won the bronc championship in Miles City, Montana in 1914, and competed in rodeos at Madison Square Garden and Calgary. He listed Tipperary in a group of eight horses that he considered “among the worst buckers he ever rode.”⁵⁵ Tipperary leaped seventeen feet and fell before Defender was thrown completely loose, so this was declared a no contest.⁵⁶

Earl Thode had two chances to ride Tipperary. He was bucked off in Rapid City, South Dakota, in 1921. In 1922, he was the All-Round Champion at the Belle Fourche Round-Up. His second opportunity to ride Tipperary came at the Belle Fourche Round-Up in 1925, but he had no better luck and was bucked off again.⁵⁷ Thode went on to achieve fame by being named “the first All-Around World Champion cowboy” in 1929.⁵⁸

Tipperary made his last bucking performance at the age of 21, in Buffalo, South Dakota, in September of 1926. His rider was 21 year old Harold Ekberg. At age fifteen, Ekberg began working for Charlie Wilson. He studied Tipperary and became familiar with his bucking style. Ekberg successfully rode Tipperary and his ride is considered to be the only “undisputed, qualified ride on Tipperary.”⁵⁹

After Ekberg’s ride, Tipperary was retired. Charlie Wilson died about six weeks later, and Harding County’s sheriff, Art Ritchie, took over the care of Charlie’s horses.⁶⁰ In 1932, Tipperary was stolen with some other horses and found in an abandoned barn. Because of his old age, Tipperary was going to be put down. Art Ritchie was appointed to administer potassium cyanide. The local ranchers protested and took up a collection to pay for Tipperary’s feed.⁶¹ Tipperary died in a blizzard in October of 1932, at the age of 27.⁶²

Yet, Tipperary’s fame did not end with his death. In 1953, singer Tex Fletcher wrote a song called “Tipperary (The Greatest Outlaw Horse).”⁶³ Local people remember an additional verse to the original song that mentions the 4th of July celebration in Belle Fourche. This is the extra verse that was considered to be the second verse of the song:

“The Grandstand at Belle Fourche was crowded
‘Twas on the Fourth of July
Tipperary, the king of the Outlaws
Came out of the chutes on the fly.”⁶⁴

In 1955, at the Labor Day celebration in Buffalo, South Dakota, a monument and park were dedicated in honor of Tipperary. Art Ritchie and Claude Olson, a local rancher, found Tipperary’s bones and made positive

identification by a split front hoof.⁶⁵ Early in his bucking career, Tipperary had wire cut his front left hoof and wore a specially made horseshoe.⁶⁶ Tipperary's grave was covered with an 8 foot slab of concrete and the stone monument was made of a light red aggregate. A bronze plaque was placed on the monument that read, "Tipperary—World's Greatest Bucking Horse 1910-1932".⁶⁷ At the dedication ceremony, Sam Brownell, one of Tipperary's victims, referred to Tipperary as "one of the greatest outlaw bucking horses in the world."⁶⁸ This monument has since been removed and all that remains is the bronze plaque hanging on a black, metal chain in the park.⁶⁹

In 1961, the rodeo grounds in Buffalo, South Dakota, were officially named the Tipperary Arena.⁷⁰ In 1976, both Yakima Canutt and Tipperary were inducted into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center.⁷¹ Tipperary was further honored in 1979, when he was inducted into the Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame as one of the great bucking horses.⁷²

In 2006, Alvin Cordell who ranches near Camp Crook, commissioned Mick B. Harrison to paint a watercolor scene of Ed Marty's ride on the street of Camp Crook in 1915. It is titled "Tipperary's Genesis." Rod Nichols, a cowboy poet, then revised one of his poems to go along with the painting.⁷³

Tipperary is a well-known name to those of us who have ties to the Harding County country. He was challenged by some of the best cowboys in the United States and Canada. Close to ninety cowboys climbed on Tipperary's back. Some claim to have ridden him, but only Harold Ekberg could truly say that he rode Tipperary, without dispute, according to the rules of the day.

Tipperary drew the crowds to the rodeo arenas. He deserves to be honored in poems and song, through artwork, and by having monuments and arenas named after him. That he was inducted into two separate national halls of fame is a testament to his bucking prowess. In his prime, Tipperary truly was the “King of the Outlaws.” It is a further tribute to his greatness, that he is still remembered 75 years after his death.

APPENDIX:

1. Affidavit from Elmer Wickham stating his original ownership of Tipperary and where Tipperary was born and raised.

Affidavit:

State of Montana
County of Carter

Affidavit

Elmer A. Wickham, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I raised Tipperary, a bucking horse, on my ranch which was located approximately 16 miles northwest of Camp Crook, South Dakota. Tipperary was born at Horse creek, Montana in 1905. He was branded with my recorded brand which was FR. I owned the sire, dam and grand-dam of Tipperary.

These facts above stated are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Elmer A. Wickham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1956.

James M. Seibel

Notary Public for the State of Montana. Residing at Ekalaka, Montana.
My commission expires December 1, 1958.

We hereby certify that we have read the foregoing and that the facts regarding the birth and ownership of Tipperary are true and correct.

Roy C. Turbitt
 Bob Cation
 Eddie Wark
 Wesley & Lawrence
 August 1, 1956

Edna R. Turbitt
Edna R. Turbitt
Edna R. Turbitt

James M. Seibel
Notary Public for the State of Montana. Residing at Ekalaka, Montana.
My commission expires December 1, 1958.

2. Copy of an email from George Fletcher with the words to the song that his dad, Tex Fletcher wrote.

Subject: Re: Tipperary lyrics
Hi Nancy, Here it is and I hope not too late!

When published in 1953, my dad dedicated this song "to cowboy Walter Blume of Buffalo, SD, who was a part of the era of this great outlaw horse."

Let me know you got this okay.

Best regards,
- George Fletcher

Tipperary
(The Great Outlaw Horse)
By Tex Fletcher
C 1953 Marion Music Corp, NYC

Verse 1
Way out in old South Dakota
Where flows the Ol' River Grande
Once roamed the greatest bronco
Who was known all over this land

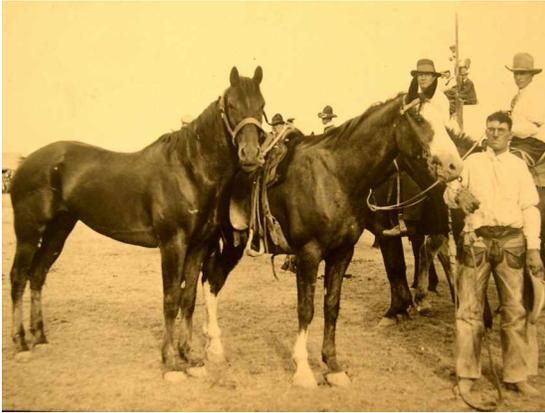
Chorus
His name was Tipperary
Tipperary of rodeo fame
The greatest of all Bronc riders
Will never forget that great name

2
He went to frog walkin' and buckin'
And then did an old Spanish dance
With a Be Bopp thrown in for good measure
And a quadrille imported from France

3
His rider was neatly unloaded
That buster was sure badly shook
And when he came back down from Heaven
Tipperary was back in Camp Crook

4
His fame had spread o'er this nation
From Buffalo on the banks of the Grande
To Nome and the big eastern cities
And the Bighorns way up in Montan'

3. Photographs of Tipperary



Tipperary and Old Baldy—1919

Hack Rosenthal on Tipperary

Photographs from the collection at the Buffalo Historical Museum in Buffalo, SD.



June 2007 photograph by Nancy L. Remington showing plaque in Tipperary Park

in Buffalo, South Dakota

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Books:

Brownell, Sam. *Rodeos and "Tipperary"*. Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1961.

Bye, John O. *Back Trailing in the Heart of the Short-Grass Country*. Seattle, WA: Bound by Wards Bindery, 1956.

Hall, Bert L. *Roundup Years*. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1956.

Hennessey, Paul. *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989.

Penn, Bernard and Marcella. *A Century of Memories*. Spiral bound book compiled by the authors in 1988, located at the Belle Fourche Library, Belle Fourche, SD.

Buffalo Historical Museum in Buffalo, SD:

1. Catron, Marjorie. *Camp Crook Centennial*. Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983.
2. 50th Anniversary Program from the Belle Fourche Round-Up
3. A 3-ring binder full of newspaper clippings and photos about Tipperary

Tri-State Museum Display in Belle Fourche, SD:

Kennedy, Faye. *Synopsis of the History of the Black Hills Roundup*. unpublished document on display for visitors, compiled in 1998. The following are excerpts from that compilation:

1. poster—excerpt from the *Camp Crook Centennial* by Marjorie Catron
2. *The Northwest Post*. July 11, 1918. (Belle Fourche newspaper)
3. poster—excerpt "Tipperary—Famed Bucking Horse 1917-1926"
4. *Official Program Tri-State Round-Up*, July 3, 1925
5. *Commercial News*. Volume II, Number 3, May 1919. (Belle Fourche journal)
6. Photo of Yakima Canutt on Tipperary 4 July 1921

Electronic Sources:

1. Bovee, Bob. *Fine Musical Traditions from Bob Bovee & Gail Heil*.
<http://www.boveeheil.com/PhotoGallery.htm> (accessed March 20, 2007).
2. Fletcher, George. *Welcome to Tex Fletcher.Com!*.
<http://www.texfletcher.com> (accessed April 21, 2007).

3. National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum. Donald C. & Elizabeth Dickinson Research Center. <http://imagedb.nationalcowboymuseum.org/> (accessed March 20, 2007).
4. Nichols, Rod. <http://cowboypoetry.com/rn3.htm> (accessed April 5, 2007).
5. Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame. <http://www.prorodeohalloffame.com> (accessed June 10, 2007).
6. South Dakota Rodeo Association. <http://www.sdrodeo.com> (accessed May 21, 2007).
7. Thode, Earl. *Earl Thode The First All-Around Champion Cowboy*. <http://www.earlthode.com> (accessed June 9, 2007)
8. Thompson, Jim. *Live With Jim Thompson*. <http://www.livewithjt.com> (accessed May 21, 2007).

Other Sources:

1. Fletcher, George. May 1, 2007. Personal email message.
2. *Belle Fourche Post*, May 23, 2007.
3. *Buffalo Times-Herald*, 1931, 1955, 1981
4. *Camp Crook Range Gazette*, 1917
5. *The Sturgis Weekly Record*, June 19, 1919.

END NOTES

¹ Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 121.

² Faye Kennedy, *Synopsis of the History of the Black Hills Roundup*. unpublished document on display for visitors, compiled in 1998.

³ Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 126. Author's note: A "hand" is the breadth of the palm and is generally considered to be 4 inches. Since Tipperary was 15 hands and 3 inches tall at the withers, that would make him a little over 5 feet.

⁴ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 4.

⁵ John O. Bye, *Back Trailing in the Heart of the Short-Grass Country*. (Seattle, WA: Bound by Wards Bindery, 1956) 315.

⁶ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 5.

⁷ John O. Bye, *Back Trailing in the Heart of the Short-Grass Country*. (Seattle, WA: Bound by Wards Bindery, 1956) 315.

⁸ Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 122.

⁹ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 2.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 5.

¹¹ Bernard and Marcella Penn, *A Century of Memories*. (Spiral bound book compiled by the authors, 1988) 65.

¹² Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 122.

¹³ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 14-15.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 25.

¹⁶ Ibid., 31.

¹⁷ Ibid., 38.

¹⁸ Ibid., 49.

¹⁹ Ibid., 103.

²⁰ Ibid., 106.

²¹ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 79.

²² Ibid., 146.

²³ John O. Bye, *Back Trailing in the Heart of the Short-Grass Country*. (Seattle, WA: Bound by Wards Bindery, 1956) 316.

²⁴ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 17.

²⁵ Ibid., 21.

²⁶ Bert L. Hall, *Roundup Years*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1956) 583.

²⁷ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 115.

²⁸ Ibid., 28-29.

²⁹ Ibid., 22-24.

³⁰ Ibid., 16.

³¹ Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 123.

³² Ibid., 9.

³³ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 34.

³⁴ Sam Brownell, *Rodeos and "Tipperary"*. (Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1961) 7.

³⁵ Ibid., 80.

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- ³⁶ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 11.
- ³⁷ Sam Brownell, *Rodeos and "Tipperary"*. (Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1961) 80.
- ³⁸ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 11.
- ³⁹ Sam Brownell, *Rodeos and "Tipperary"*. (Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1961) 83.
- ⁴⁰ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 47-48.
- ⁴¹ *The Sturgis Weekly Record*, Sturgis, South Dakota, June 19, 1919.
- ⁴² Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 50.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, 57.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 64. Author's note: Yakima Canutt later became a famous Hollywood stunt man. In the 1930s, he worked with John Wayne.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 53.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 64.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 80.
- ⁴⁹ Marjorie Catron, *Camp Crook Centennial*. (Bowman, North Dakota: Bowman County Pioneer, 1983) 126.
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 86.
- ⁵¹ Bernard and Marcella Penn, *A Century of Memories*. (Spiral bound book compiled by the authors, 1988) 66.
- ⁵² Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 115.
- ⁵³ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 124.

⁵⁵ Bert L. Hall, *Roundup Years*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1956) 338.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 123-124.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 134.

⁵⁸ Thode, Earl. *Earl Thode The First All-Around Champion Cowboy*. <http://www.earlthode.com> (accessed June 9, 2007).

⁵⁹ Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 148.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Buffalo Historical Museum, 3-ring binder.

⁶² Paul Hennessey, *Tipperary The Diary of a Bucking Horse 1905-1932*. (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1989) 151.

⁶³ personal email from George Fletcher, May 1, 2007

⁶⁴ *Belle Fourche Post*, May 23, 2007. Author's note: Pete Larson submitted the words to the song as his mother had written them in her diary.

⁶⁵ *Buffalo Times-Herald*, September 8, 1955.

⁶⁶ Bernard and Marcella Penn, *A Century of Memories*. (Spiral bound book compiled by the authors, 1988) 66.

⁶⁷ *Buffalo Times-Herald*, September 8, 1955.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Author's personal visit to the site, June 27, 2007.

⁷⁰ South Dakota Rodeo Association. <http://www.sdroudeo.com> (accessed May 21, 2007).

⁷¹ *Buffalo Times-Herald*, February 26, 1981.

⁷² Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame. <http://www.prorodeohalloffame.com> (accessed June 10, 2007).

⁷³ Nichols, Rod. <http://cowboypoetry.com/rn3.htm> (accessed April 5, 2007).