

the great train robbery remake history

the great train robbery remake history has fascinated audiences and film historians for decades, tracing the journey of one of cinema's most iconic stories through various remakes and adaptations. This article explores the origins of the legendary 1903 film, its enduring legacy, and how subsequent remakes have reimagined its themes and style. We delve into the motivations behind each remake, analyze their impact on the film industry, and examine the creative evolution that has kept the story relevant from the silent era to modern times. Whether you're a movie buff, a history enthusiast, or simply curious about cinematic milestones, this comprehensive guide will provide valuable insights into the great train robbery remake history, its influence on popular culture, and the fascinating journey of its reinterpretations. Continue reading to discover the pivotal details, behind-the-scenes developments, and the lasting legacy of this classic story and its remakes.

- Origins of The Great Train Robbery (1903)
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Origins of The Great Train Robbery (1903)

The story of the great train robbery remake history begins with the original 1903 film, widely recognized as a groundbreaking moment in cinema. Directed by Edwin S. Porter, "The Great Train Robbery" was one of the earliest narrative films, introducing innovative storytelling techniques that would shape the future of filmmaking. It depicted a dramatic train heist and chase, captivating audiences with its action-packed scenes and pioneering use of cross-cutting and location shooting. The film's success laid the foundation for crime and action genres, inspiring countless filmmakers to revisit its themes.

Porter's masterpiece was based loosely on real-life train robberies in the American Old West, blending fact with fiction to create a compelling cinematic experience. Its cultural and historical importance has made it a frequent subject of analysis, with its influence echoing through subsequent remakes and adaptations. The

original film's concise runtime and direct approach made it accessible to early audiences and cemented its place in film history.

The Silent Era's Influence and Early Remakes

Expansion of Crime Dramas in Silent Film

Following the original release, the silent film era saw several attempts to recapture the excitement of "The Great Train Robbery." Filmmakers experimented with similar heist narratives, often borrowing key elements such as masked bandits, dramatic chases, and railroad settings. These early remakes and inspired works contributed to the development of crime cinema, emphasizing suspenseful storytelling and visual innovation.

International Adaptations

The great train robbery remake history also includes international interpretations. European directors drew on Porter's film to produce their own versions, adapting the story to local contexts and audiences. These adaptations spread the influence of the original across borders, introducing new stylistic choices and narrative variations.

- British silent films featuring train robberies
- French interpretations with unique cinematic techniques
- German crime dramas inspired by the original film

Major Remakes: 20th Century Adaptations

The 1978 Blockbuster Version

The 20th century witnessed a significant milestone in the great train robbery remake history with the release of "The First Great Train Robbery" in 1978. Directed by Michael Crichton and starring Sean Connery and Donald Sutherland, this adaptation focused on the infamous 1855 British gold heist. The film blended historical accuracy with action-packed storytelling, modernizing the narrative while retaining the suspense and excitement of earlier versions. Crichton's direction and the star-studded cast helped reintroduce the story to a new generation, making it a commercial and critical success.

Television Adaptations and Genre Expansions

Remakes of the great train robbery story also extended to television, with various series and made-for-TV movies exploring different aspects of the heist. These adaptations often took creative liberties, incorporating new characters, settings, and dramatic twists. By expanding the narrative and genre boundaries, TV remakes contributed to the story's enduring popularity and cultural relevance.

1. Television movies revisiting the classic heist
2. Episodes of crime series inspired by train robbery themes
3. Animated adaptations for younger audiences

Modern Retellings and Their Impact

Contemporary Film and Digital Media

In recent decades, the great train robbery remake history has entered a new phase, with filmmakers leveraging advanced technology and digital media to reinterpret the classic story. Modern retellings use high-definition cinematography, sophisticated special effects, and complex character development to bring the train robbery narrative to life for 21st-century audiences. These adaptations often blend historical elements with contemporary themes, making the story relevant to modern viewers.

Influence on Popular Culture

The continued interest in remaking "The Great Train Robbery" has influenced popular culture, inspiring references in advertising, video games, and music. The iconic imagery of masked bandits and speeding trains remains a powerful symbol of crime and adventure. This widespread cultural impact demonstrates the lasting appeal of the original story and its remakes.

Behind the Scenes: Creative Evolution of Remakes

Advancements in Filmmaking Techniques

The creative evolution of the great train robbery remake history reflects major advancements in filmmaking. Directors and cinematographers have experimented with new techniques, such as dynamic camera angles, realistic stunts, and immersive sound design, to enhance the storytelling experience. Each remake offers fresh interpretations of the iconic heist, showcasing the adaptability of the narrative.

Motivations for Remaking the Classic

Filmmakers are drawn to remaking "The Great Train Robbery" for several reasons, including its universal themes, historical intrigue, and cinematic legacy. Remakes allow creators to explore new perspectives, update the story for contemporary audiences, and pay homage to the original film's influence. The enduring popularity of the narrative ensures continued interest in revisiting and reimagining the story.

Legacy and Cultural Significance

Enduring Influence on Film Genres

The great train robbery remake history has left an indelible mark on the crime and action genres. Its innovations in editing, narrative structure, and visual storytelling have been emulated by generations of filmmakers. The story's adaptability and resonance with audiences have solidified its status as a foundational text in cinematic history.

Preservation and Continued Relevance

Efforts to preserve and restore both the original film and its remakes have ensured their accessibility for future generations. Film archives, museums, and educational institutions highlight the historical and artistic value of "The Great Train Robbery," emphasizing its role in shaping modern entertainment. The ongoing interest in remaking the story underscores its continued relevance and cultural significance.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the origin of "The Great Train Robbery" story?

A: The story originated with the 1903 film directed by Edwin S. Porter, inspired by real-life train heists in the American Old West. It was one of the first narrative films and set the standard for crime and action genres.

Q: How many official remakes of "The Great Train Robbery" exist?

A: While there is no definitive count, there have been several notable remakes and adaptations, including the 1978 film "The First Great Train Robbery," various television movies, and international versions.

Q: What made the 1978 adaptation stand out?

A: The 1978 adaptation, directed by Michael Crichton, modernized the story with detailed character development, historical accuracy, and high production values, making it a popular and acclaimed retelling.

Q: Why do filmmakers continue to remake "The Great Train Robbery"?

A: Filmmakers are attracted by the story's universal themes of crime, adventure, and suspense, as well as its historical significance and cinematic legacy.

Q: How has technology influenced the remakes?

A: Advances in filmmaking technology, such as improved cinematography and visual effects, have allowed modern remakes to present the story with greater realism and excitement.

Q: What are some international adaptations of the story?

A: International adaptations include British, French, and German films and TV versions that reinterpret the original narrative for local audiences.

Q: What impact did "The Great Train Robbery" have on the film industry?

A: The original film introduced groundbreaking techniques like cross-cutting and location shooting, influencing generations of filmmakers and shaping the crime genre.

Q: Are there animated versions of "The Great Train Robbery"?

A: Yes, animated adaptations have been produced for younger audiences, often simplifying the narrative while retaining its core themes of adventure and suspense.

Q: How is the legacy of "The Great Train Robbery" preserved today?

A: The legacy is preserved through film archives, restoration projects, and educational initiatives that highlight its historical and artistic significance.

Q: What elements remain consistent across the remakes?

A: Key elements such as the train heist, masked bandits, suspenseful chases, and the theme of law versus outlaw remain central to most remakes and adaptations.

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The Great Train Robbery Remake: History Repeating Itself?

The Great Train Robbery, a silent film from 1903, wasn't just a movie; it was a cinematic revolution. Its groundbreaking techniques, narrative structure, and sheer audacity captivated audiences and irrevocably changed the landscape of filmmaking. But how does a film over a century old continue to resonate, and what does a potential remake tell us about our relationship with cinematic history? This post dives deep into the legacy of The Great Train Robbery, exploring why a remake might be attempted, its potential impact, and the inherent challenges in faithfully adapting such a pivotal piece of film history. We'll examine the historical context, the cinematic innovations, and what a modern interpretation might entail - all within the context of "The Great Train Robbery remake history."

H2: The Enduring Legacy of a Silent Film Masterpiece

The Great Train Robbery, directed by Edwin S. Porter, wasn't just a collection of shots; it was a storytelling masterclass. It pioneered several crucial cinematic techniques, including:

Cross-cutting: The film skillfully intercuts between different locations and actions, building suspense and creating a dynamic narrative. This technique, now commonplace, was revolutionary at the time.

On-location shooting: Porter ventured outside the studio, filming scenes in real-world settings, adding a layer of realism unprecedented in early cinema.

Narrative continuity: Although rudimentary by today's standards, the film possessed a clear narrative arc, moving the story forward with a logical progression of events.

Close-ups: The use of close-ups, focusing on specific characters or details, helped create emotional engagement and heightened the impact of key moments.

These innovations cemented The Great Train Robbery's place in cinematic history, making it a crucial stepping stone in the evolution of film language. Its influence can be seen in countless films that followed, solidifying its position as a foundational text in film studies.

H2: Why Remake The Great Train Robbery Now? A Modern Perspective

The idea of remaking such a foundational film raises important questions. Why revisit a masterpiece that, arguably, needs no reimagining? Several factors might contribute to this interest:

Technological advancements: A modern remake could leverage cutting-edge technology to create a visually stunning and immersive experience, enhancing the already thrilling narrative. Imagine the possibilities of CGI, sophisticated camera work, and modern sound design.

Reinterpreting a classic: A contemporary lens could provide new perspectives on the themes of crime, heroism, and societal power dynamics explored in the original. The themes could be updated for a modern audience grappling with similar issues.

Introducing a new generation: Remakes often serve to introduce classic works to a new generation of viewers who may not be familiar with the original. This can create renewed interest and appreciation for cinematic history.

Commercial potential: A well-executed remake of a beloved classic can be a highly lucrative venture, drawing in both nostalgic audiences and new viewers.

However, the desire for a remake must be tempered with respect for the original. A successful remake wouldn't replace the original but rather offer a new interpretation that complements and enhances its legacy.

H2: The Challenges of a Faithful Adaptation

Remaking The Great Train Robbery presents significant challenges. A purely shot-for-shot remake would be artistically sterile, robbing the project of any originality. However, significantly deviating from the source material risks alienating fans of the original. The balance is crucial:

Preserving the spirit: The remake must capture the essence of the original, including its pacing, its thrilling action sequences, and the overall tone.

Updating the story: While preserving the core narrative, updating certain aspects of the story to resonate with a modern audience might be necessary.

Avoiding anachronisms: The challenge lies in ensuring the film feels authentic to its time period without feeling overly dated. A modern sensibility must complement the historical setting, not contradict it.

H2: The Great Train Robbery Remake History: A Speculative Future

While there's currently no confirmed remake of *The Great Train Robbery*, the potential for one remains intriguing. A successful remake would require a delicate balance between homage and innovation. It would need to respect the groundbreaking nature of the original while forging its own identity. It's a tightrope walk between celebrating cinematic history and contributing to its evolution. The success of such a project would depend heavily on the creative vision and execution of its filmmakers. The question remains: can a remake truly capture the magic and influence of a cinematic pioneer?

Conclusion

The Great Train Robbery's enduring legacy lies not just in its innovative techniques but also in its ability to capture the imaginations of audiences across generations. The prospect of a remake prompts reflection on the complexities of adapting a cinematic landmark. Success hinges on a deep understanding and appreciation for the original, a willingness to innovate, and the ability to capture the thrilling spirit that made the 1903 film a cornerstone of cinema.

FAQs:

1. Has there ever been a direct remake of *The Great Train Robbery*? No, there hasn't been a direct, shot-for-shot remake. However, numerous films have drawn inspiration from its techniques and narrative structure.
2. What are the most significant cinematic innovations of *The Great Train Robbery*? The most significant innovations include cross-cutting, on-location shooting, narrative continuity, and the use of close-ups.
3. What are the biggest challenges in remaking a silent film like *The Great Train Robbery*? The challenges include balancing homage to the original with modern storytelling techniques, avoiding anachronisms, and respecting the historical context.
4. What themes would a modern remake likely explore? A modern remake might explore themes such as crime, societal inequality, and the consequences of unchecked ambition, updating these classic themes for a contemporary audience.
5. Could a remake use CGI to enhance the action sequences? Yes, absolutely. CGI could dramatically enhance the action sequences and create a more visually striking film while still retaining the gritty realism of the original.

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Contests the validity of Marxist and poststructuralist theory in a review of the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln.

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the great train robbery remake history: Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 53, 1967 ,

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Provides a concise history of the American motion picture industry before 1920.

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From the bestselling author of Jurassic Park, Timeline, and Sphere comes an epic tale of unspeakable horror. It is 922 A.D. The refined Arab courtier Ibn Fadlan is accompanying a party of Viking warriors back to their home. He is appalled by their customs—the gratuitous sexuality of their women, their disregard for cleanliness, and their cold-blooded sacrifices. As they enter the frozen, forbidden landscape of the North—where the day's length does not equal the night's, where after sunset the sky burns in streaks of color—Fadlan soon discovers that he has been unwillingly enlisted to combat the terrors in the night that come to slaughter the Vikings, the monsters of the mist that devour human flesh. But just how he will do it, Fadlan has no idea.

the great train robbery remake history: *The Wister Trace* Loren D. Estleman, 2014-09-29 A master practitioner's view of his craft, this classic survey of the fiction of the American West is part literary history, part criticism, and entertaining throughout. The first edition of *The Wister Trace* was published in 1987, when Larry McMurtry had just reinvented himself as a writer of Westerns and Cormac McCarthy's career had not yet taken off. Loren D. Estleman's long-overdue update connects these new masters with older writers, assesses the genre's past, present, and future, and takes account of the renaissance of western movies, as well. Estleman's title indicates the importance he assigns Owen Wister's 1902 classic, *The Virginian*. Wister was not the first writer of Westerns, but he defined the genre, contrasting chivalry with the lawlessness of the border and introducing such lines as "When you call me that, smile!" Estleman tips his hat to Wister's predecessors, among them Ned Buntline, the inventor of the dime novel, and Buffalo Bill. His

assessments of Wister's successors—Zane Grey, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, and Louis L'Amour, to name but three—soon make clear the impossibility of differentiating great western writing from great American writing. Especially important in this new edition is the attention to women writers. The author devotes a chapter each to Dorothy Johnson—author of “The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance”—and Annie Proulx, whose Wyoming stories include “Brokeback Mountain.” In his discussion of movies, Estleman includes a list of film adaptations that will guide readers to movies, and moviegoers to books. An appendix draws readers' attention to authors not covered elsewhere in the volume—some of them old masters like Bret Harte and Jack London, but many of them fascinating outliers ranging from Clifford Irving to Joe R. Lansdale.

the great train robbery remake history: *Film Censorship in America* Jeremy Geltzer, 2017-11-28 Since the first films played in nickelodeons, controversial movies have been cut or banned across the United States. Far from Hollywood, regional productions such as Oscar Micheaux's provocative race films and Nell Shipman's wildlife adventures were censored by men like Major M.L.C. Funkhouser, the terror of Chicago's cinemas, and Myrtelle Snell, the Alabama administrator who made the slogan Banned in Birmingham famous. Censorship continues today, with Utah's case against *Deadpool* (2016) pending in federal court and Robert Rodriguez's *Machete Kills* (2013) versus the Texas Film Commission. This authoritative state-by-state account covers the history of film censorship and the battle for free speech in America.

the great train robbery remake history: *Life to Those Shadows* Noël Burch, 1990-11-21 Noel Burch's new book is a critique of the assumptions underlying 'classical' approaches to film history: the assumption that what we call the language of film was a natural, organic development, that it lay latent from the outset in the basic technology of the camera, waiting for the prescient pioneers to bring it into being; and the assumption that this language was a universal, neutral medium, innocent of any social or historical meaning in itself. His major thesis is that, on the contrary, film language has a social and economic history, that it evolved in the way it did because of when and where it was constructed -- in the capitalist and imperialist west between 1892 and 1929. The book examines the chronology of the emergence of what it defines as cinema's Institutional Mode of Representation and the socio-historical circumstances in which this took place. It examines the principles of visualisation -- camera placement and movement, lighting, editing, mise-en-scene -- that film-makers and audiences came to internalize over the first three decades. Special emphasis is laid on the allimportant change that occurred in the imaginary placing of the spectator, from a position of exteriority to the film image, implicit in both film-form and viewing conditions during the primitive era (pre-1909), to the imaginary centering of the spectator-subject, completed only with the generalisation of lip-synch sound after 1929. It is the contention of this book that this imaginary centering of a sensorily isolated spectator is the keystone of the cinematic illusion of reality, still achieved today by the same means as it was sixty years ago.

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the great train robbery remake history: *Play It Again, Sam* Andrew Horton, Stuart Y. McDougal, 2024-03-29 This title was originally published in 1998. *Play It Again, Sam* is a timely investigation of a topic that until now has received almost no critical attention in film and cultural studies: the cinematic remake. As cinema enters its second century, more remakes are appearing than ever before, and these writers consider the full range: Hollywood films that have been recycled by Hollywood, such as *The Jazz Singer*, *Cape Fear*, and *Robin Hood*; foreign films including *Breathless*; and *Three Men and a Baby*, which Hollywood has reworked for American audiences; and foreign films based on American works, among them Yugoslav director Emir Kusturica's *Time of the*

Gypsies, which is a makeover of Coppola's Godfather films. As these essays demonstrate, films are remade by other films (Alfred Hitchcock went so far as to remake his own *The Man Who Knew Too Much*) and by other media as well. The editors and contributors draw upon narrative, film, and cultural theories, and consider gender, genre, and psychological issues, presenting the remake as a special artistic form of repetition with a difference and as a commercial product aimed at profits in the marketplace. The remake flourishes at the crossroads of the old and the new, the known and the unknown. *Play It Again, Sam* takes the reader on an eye-opening tour of this hitherto unexplored territory. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1998.

the great train robbery remake history: *The Art of Movies* Nicolae Sfetcu, 2014-05-06 Movie is considered to be an important art form; films entertain, educate, enlighten and inspire audiences. Film is a term that encompasses motion pictures as individual projects, as well as — in metonymy — the field in general. The origin of the name comes from the fact that photographic film (also called filmstock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist — motion pictures (or just pictures or picture), the silver screen, photoplays, the cinema, picture shows, flicks — and commonly movies.

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the great train robbery remake history: *Empire Movie Miscellany* Empire Magazine, 2012-05-31 From the team who brought you *The Empire Film Guide*, here are all the obscure, indecent and downright bizarre movie facts and figures that were not considered sensible for a practical film guide. Discover which country translated GI Jane as Satan Female Soldier, which Hollywood heartthrob is the lead singer of 30 Odd Foot of Grunts, and which country takes a bag of toasted leaf cutter ants to the cinema instead of popcorn! The Schott's Miscellany of movies, packed full of movie facts, figures and lists, as well as explanations of filmmaking terminology and a shot miscellany - a list of all the various camera shots. You will soon know your Oscar Hosts from your Monty Python French insults, and never be short of small talk again!

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screenwriters

the great train robbery remake history: New York Magazine , 1979-03-05 New York magazine was born in 1968 after a run as an insert of the New York Herald Tribune and quickly made a place for itself as the trusted resource for readers across the country. With award-winning writing and photography covering everything from politics and food to theater and fashion, the magazine's consistent mission has been to reflect back to its audience the energy and excitement of the city itself, while celebrating New York as both a place and an idea.

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the great train robbery remake history: D.W. Griffith's the Birth of a Nation Melvyn Stokes, 2008-01-15 In this deeply researched and vividly written volume, Melvyn Stokes illuminates the origins, production, reception and continuing history of this ground-breaking, aesthetically brilliant, and yet highly controversial movie. By going back to the original archives, particularly the NAACP and D. W. Griffith Papers, Stokes explodes many of the myths surrounding The Birth of a Nation (1915). Yet the story that remains is fascinating: the longest American film of its time, Griffith's film incorporated many new features, including the first full musical score compiled for an American film. It was distributed and advertised by pioneering methods that would quickly become standard. Through the high prices charged for admission and the fact that it was shown, at first, only in live theaters with orchestral accompaniment, Birth played a major role in reconfiguring the American movie audience by attracting more middle-class patrons. But if the film was a milestone in the history of cinema, it was also undeniably racist. Stokes shows that the darker side of this classic movie has its origins in the racist ideas of Thomas Dixon, Jr. and Griffith's own Kentuckian background and earlier film career. The book reveals how, as the years went by, the campaign against the film became increasingly successful. In the 1920s, for example, the NAACP exploited the fact that the new Ku Klux Klan, which used Griffith's film as a recruiting and retention tool, was not just anti-black, but also anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish, as a way to mobilize new allies in opposition to the film. This crisply written book sheds light on both the film's racism and the aesthetic brilliance of Griffith's filmmaking. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the cinema.

the great train robbery remake history: Native Lands Shari M. Huhndorf, 2024-08-06 Native Lands analyzes the role of visual and literary culture in contemporary Indigenous campaigns for territorial rights. In the post-1960s era, Indigenous artists and writers have created works that align with the goals and strategies of new Native land-based movements. These works represent Native histories and epistemologies in ways that complement activist endeavors, while also probing the limits of these political projects, especially with regard to gender. The social marginalization of Native women was integral to dispossession. And yet its enduring consequences have remained largely neglected, even in Native organizing, as a pressing concern associated with the status of Indigenous people in settler nation-states. The cultural works discussed in this book provide an urgent Indigenous feminist rethinking of Native politics that exposes the innate gendered dimensions of ongoing settler colonialism. They insist that Indigenous campaigns for territorial rights must entail gender justice for Native women.

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concepts, movements, national and international cinemas, film history, genres, organizations, practices, and key technical terms and concepts. It is an ideal reference for students and teachers of film studies and anyone with an interest in film studies and criticism.

the great train robbery remake history: The Uses of the Past in Contemporary Western Popular Culture Tobias Becker,

the great train robbery remake history: 100 Silent Films Bryony Dixon, 2019-07-25 100
Silent Films provides an authoritative and accessible history of silent cinema through one hundred of its most interesting and significant films. As Bryony Dixon contends, silent cinema is not a genre; it is the first 35 years of film history, a complex negotiation between art and commerce and a union of creativity and technology. At its most grand – on the big screen with a full orchestral accompaniment – it is magnificent, permitting a depth of emotional engagement rarely found in other fields of cinema. Silent film was hugely popular in its day, and its success enabled the development of large-scale film production in the United States and Europe. It was the start of our fascination with the moving image as a disseminator of information and as mass entertainment with its consequent celebrity culture. The digital revolution in the last few years and the restoration and reissue of archival treasures have contributed to a huge resurgence of interest in silent cinema. Bryony Dixon's illuminating guide introduces a wide range of films of the silent period (1895–1930), including classics such as *The Birth of a Nation* (1915), *The General* (1926), *Metropolis* (1927), *Sunrise* (1927) and *Pandora's Box* (1928), alongside more unexpected choices, and represents major genres and directors of the period – Griffith, Keaton, Chaplin, Murnau, Sjöström, Dovzhenko and Eisenstein – together with an introductory overview and useful filmographic and bibliographic information.

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Hollywood's reaction to it's media rivals throughout the history of cinema in America.

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The most important book on early American cinema yet to appear. At once a compelling biography and a fundamentally new view of a major cultural phenomenon, it offers fresh perspectives on the development of twentieth-century American society.--Robert Sklar, author of *Movie-Made America*

the great train robbery remake history: Imagining Tombstone Kara L. McCormack, 2016-05-16
When prospector Ed Schieffelin set out from Fort Huachuca in 1877 in search of silver, skeptics told him all he'd find would be his own tombstone. What he did discover, of course, was one of the richest veins of silver in the West—a strike he wryly called Tombstone. Briefly a boomtown, in less than a decade Tombstone was fading into what, for the next half-century, looked more like a ghost town. How is it, Kara McCormack asks, that the resurrection of a few of the town's long-dead figures, caught forever in a thirty-second shoot-out, revived the moribund Tombstone—and turned it into what the Arizona Office of Tourism today calls equal parts Deadwood and Disney? A meditation on the marketing of authenticity, *Imagining Tombstone* considers this most authentic western town in America as the intersection of history and mythmaking, entertainment and education, the wish to preserve, the will to succeed, and the need to survive. McCormack revisits the facts behind the feud that culminated in the Earp brothers' and Doc Holliday's long walk to their showdown with the Clantons and McLaurys—a walk reenacted by so many actors that it became a ritual of Hollywood westerns and a staple of present-day Tombstone's tourist offerings. Taking into account decades of preservation efforts, stories told by Hollywood, performances on the town's streets, the fervor of Earp historians and western history buffs, and global notions of the West, *Imagining Tombstone* shows how the town's tenacity depends on far more than a usable past. If Tombstone is *The Town Too Tough to Die*, it is also, as this edifying and entertaining book makes clear, the place where authentic history and its counterpart in popular culture reveal their lasting and lucrative hold on the public imagination.

the great train robbery remake history: American Salons Robert M. Crunden, 1993-01-28
In *American Salons*, Robert Crunden provides a sweeping account of the American encounter with European Modernism up to the American entry into World War I. Crunden begins with deft portraits

of the figures who were central to the birth of Modernism, including James Whistler, the eccentric expatriate American painter who became the archetypal artist in his dress and behavior, and Henry and William James, who broke new ground in the genre of the novel and in psychology, influencing an international audience in a broad range of fields. At the heart of the book are the American salons--the intimate, personal gatherings of artists and intellectuals where Modernism flourished. In Chicago, Floyd Dell and Margery Currey spread new ideas to Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, and others. In London, Ezra Pound could be found behind everything from the cigars of W. B. Yeats to the prose of Ford Madox Hueffer. In Paris, the salons of Leo and Gertrude Stein, and Michael and Sarah Stein, gave Picasso and Matisse their first secure audiences and incomes; meanwhile, Gertrude Stein produced a new writing style that had an incalculable impact on the generation of Ernest Hemingway. Most important of all were the salons of New York City. Alfred Stieglitz pioneered new forms of photography at the famous 291 Gallery. Mabel Dodge brought together modernist playwrights and painters, introducing them to political reformers and radicals. At the salon of Walter and Louise Arensberg, Marcel Duchamp and Francis Picabia rubbed shoulders with Wallace Stevens, Man Ray, and William Carlos Williams. By 1917, no art in America remained untouched by these new institutions. From the journalism of H. L. Mencken to the famous 1913 Armory Show in New York, Crunden illuminates this pivotal era, offering perceptive insights and evocative descriptions of the central personalities of Modernism.

the great train robbery remake history: Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1969 Issues for 1901/07-1901/20 include corrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900.

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