

OUR “WILD WEST” RELATIVES



INTRODUCTION by Lars Granholm, March 2015

The American Wild West refer to a time period which comprises the geography, history, folklore, and cultural expression of life in the forward wave of American westward expansion that began with English colonial settlements in the early 17th century and ended with the admission of the last mainland territories as states in the early 20th century. Enormous popular attention in the media focuses on the western United States in the second half of the nineteenth century, a period sometimes called the **Old West**, or the **Wild West**, frequently exaggerating the romance and violence of the period. Before the "Politically Correct" era there were cowboys and Indians as well as sheriffs in white hats and bad guys in black hats. One of the most famous Wild West movie characters was [John Wayne](#). This story and the list of our relatives begins with him.

This is no attempt to cover much of history, but a cross section about that time and of some persons to whom we are related.

To get to the rich new lands of the West Coast, some people sailed for six months, but 400,000 others walked 2,000 miles in six months in wagon trains that left from Missouri. They moved in large groups under an experienced wagon master, bringing their clothing, farm supplies, and animals. They followed the main rivers, crossed the mountains, and ended in Oregon and California. By 1836, when the first migrant wagon train was organized in Independence, Missouri, a wagon trail had been cleared to Fort Hall, Idaho. Wagon trails were cleared further and further west, eventually reaching all the way to the Willamette Valley in Oregon. A specific trail, the [Applegate Trail](#) through Nevada and Oregon to California, opened access for the Gold Rush. (See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Applegate_Trail) was established by [Jesse Applegate](#), a relative to us and a 4th cousin 6 times removed to my son-in-law Bruce Applegate.

Jefferson was planning expeditions to explore and map the lands. He charged [Lewis and Clark](#) to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable communication across the continent."

Because of the harsh environment and the need for hunting, fighting weapons, such as the [Bowie](#) knife and [Browning](#), [Colt](#) and [Remington](#) guns, so named after their inventors, came into being. The sculptor/painter Frederic Remington is a second cousin to the gun manufacturer.

Most of the colonies had Indian wars. What are called the "French and Indian Wars" were imperial wars between Britain and France. The French made up for their small colonial population base by using Indians as allies, fought off and on between 1689 and 1763. The war ended in a complete victory for the British, who took from France Canada and its western lands to the Mississippi River; the lands west of the river, including New Orleans, went to Spain. By the early 1770s Americans were moving across the Appalachians into western Pennsylvania and areas of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Their most famous leader was [Daniel Boone](#).

The worst colonial defeat to the Indians was "Custer's Last Stand" at the [Battle of the Little Bighorn](#) in 1876 with a force of 700 men led by [George Armstrong Custer](#), in which U.S. fought against a coalition of Native American tribes.

When Mexican president Santa Anna shifted alliances and joined the conservative Centralist party, he declared himself dictator and ordered soldiers into Texas to curtail new immigration and unrest. A

series of battles, including massacres of Texans at the Alamo, which took the lives of famed Americans [Davy Crockett](#) and [James Bowie](#), and at Goliad, ended in a decisive Texas victory over Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto where [Sam Houston](#) famously shouted "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad."

Besides the military operations, there were the classical Wild West fights between sheriffs and gangsters, which have been the subjects of many books and movies. These took place until recent times. Bonnie and [Clyde](#), for instance, were killed the same year I was born (1934).

The snake oil peddler was a stock character in Western movies, a traveling "doctor" with dubious credentials, selling fake medicines with boisterous marketing hype, often supported by pseudo-scientific evidence. One such was William Avery "Bill" Rockefeller, a con artist who went by the alias of Dr. William Levingston. He worked as a lumberman and then a traveling salesman who identified himself as a "botanic physician" and sold elixirs. His "business" genes seem to have carried over, as his son, [John Davison Rockefeller](#), became the world's richest man.

On a more positive tone, this time period included important inventions by our relatives - [Thomas Edison](#) and the lightbulb, the [Wright Brothers](#), Orville and Wilbur with the first fixed wing manned flight, and on a personal note, the Norwegian [Ole Evinrude](#) and the outboard engine. My first job in the USA was with [Outboard Marine Corporation](#), the maker of [Evinrude](#) and [Johnson](#) boat motors and boats. Ole's son Ralph Evinrude was the Chairman and was very interested in personally testing the new designs.

Below is a list of the people and their stories are partially lifted from Wikipedia. An appendix details the lineages from common ancestors.

John Wayne (1907-1979)	Half-27 th cousin once removed
Jesse Applegate (1811-1880)	Half-23 rd cousin 3 times removed
Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809)	17 th cousin 8 times removed
William Clark (1770-1838)	Half-22 nd cousin 4 times removed
James Bowie (1796-1836)	27 th cousin once removed
John Browning (1855-1926)	27 th cousin once removed
Samuel Colt (1814-1862)	26 th cousin once removed
Eliphalet Remington (1793-1861)	Half-26 th cousin
Daniel Boone (1734-1820)	Half-22 nd cousin 3 times removed
Davy Crockett (1786-1836)	Half-25 th cousin once removed
George Armstrong Custer (1839-1876)	21 st cousin 5 times removed
Sam Houston (1793-1863)	20 th cousin 3 times removed
Wild Bill Hickok (1837-1876)	27 th cousin
Bat Masterson (1853-1921)	25 th cousin twice removed
Wyatt Earp (1848-1929)	27 th cousin 3 times removed
Jesse James (1847-1882)	27 th cousin twice removed
Billy the Kid (1859-1881)	Half-23 rd cousin twice removed
Butch Cassidy (1866-1908)	27 th cousin
Clyde Barrow (1909-1934)	Half 30 th cousin
John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937)	26 th cousin once removed
Thomas Edison (1847-1931)	27 th cousin
Orville and Wilbur Wright (1871-1946/1867-1912)	27 th cousin
Ole Evinrude (1877-1934)	23 rd cousin twice removed

John Wayne

Marion Mitchell Morrison (born **Marion Robert Morrison**; May 26, 1907 – June 11, 1979), better known by his stage name **John Wayne**, was an American film actor, director and producer. An [Academy Award](#)-winner, Wayne was among the top box office draws for three decades. An enduring American icon, he epitomized rugged masculinity and is famous for his demeanor, including his distinctive calm voice, walk, and height.



Wayne was born in [Winterset, Iowa](#), but his family relocated to the greater [Los Angeles](#) area when he was nine years old. He graduated from [Glendale High School \(Glendale, California\)](#). He found work at local film studios when he lost his [football](#) scholarship to [USC](#) as a result of a [bodysurfing](#) accident. Initially working for the [Fox Film Corporation](#), he mostly appeared in small bit parts. His first leading role came in the widescreen epic [The Big Trail](#) (1930), which led to leading roles in numerous films throughout the 1930s, many of them in the [western](#) genre. His career rose to further heights in 1939, with [John Ford](#)'s [Stagecoach](#) making him an instant superstar. Wayne would go on to star in 142 pictures. Biographer Ronald Davis says:

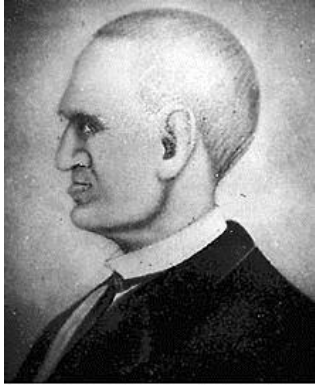
John Wayne personified for millions the nation's frontier heritage. Eighty-three of his movies were Westerns, and in them he played cowboys, cavalymen, and unconquerable loners extracted from the Republic's central creation myth."

Among his better-known later films are [The Quiet Man](#) (1952), in which he is an Irish-American in love with a fiery [spinster](#) played by [Maureen O'Hara](#); [The Searchers](#) (1956), in which he plays a Civil War veteran whose young niece ([Natalie Wood](#)) is abducted by a tribe of Comanches in an Indian raid; [Rio Bravo](#) (1959), playing a sheriff with [Dean Martin](#); [The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance](#) (1962), portraying a troubled rancher competing with Eastern lawyer ([James Stewart](#)) for a woman's hand in marriage; [True Grit](#) (1969), as a humorous U.S. Marshal who sets out to avenge a man's death in the role that won Wayne his Academy Award; and [The Shootist](#) (1976), his final screen performance, in which he plays an aging gunfighter battling cancer. Wayne was a prominent [Republican](#) in Hollywood, supporting [anti-communist](#) positions. In June 1999, the [American Film Institute](#) named Wayne 13th among the [Greatest Male Screen Legends of All Time](#).

John Wayne was born Marion Robert Morrison on May 26, 1907 at 224 South Second Street in [Winterset, Iowa](#). His middle name was soon changed from Robert to Mitchell when his parents decided to name their next son Robert. Wayne's father, Clyde Leonard Morrison (1884–1937), was the son of [American Civil War](#) veteran Marion Mitchell Morrison (1845–1915). Wayne's mother, the former Mary "Molly" Alberta Brown (1885–1970), was from [Lancaster County, Nebraska](#). Wayne's ancestry included [Scottish](#), [Scots-Irish](#), [Irish](#), and [English](#). He was brought up as a [Presbyterian](#).

Jesse Applegate

Jesse Applegate (July 5, 1811 – April 22, 1888) was an American [pioneer](#) who led a large group of settlers along the [Oregon Trail](#) to the [Oregon Country](#). He was an influential member of the early government of Oregon, and helped establish the [Applegate Trail](#) as an alternative route to the Oregon Trail.



Jesse Applegate was born in [Henry County, Kentucky](#), on July 5, 1811. In 1821, he moved with his family to [Missouri](#) where he soon was employed in the Law office of [Edward Bates](#). He attended [seminary](#) in [Illinois](#), worked as a schoolteacher, clerk, and deputy [surveyor](#) to the Missouri Surveyor General, where he met [Jedediah Smith](#), [William Sublette](#), and [David Edward Jackson](#)—men who were instrumental in blazing the [Oregon Trail](#). Applegate married Cynthia Ann Parker on March 13, 1831 and settled outside [Osceola, Missouri](#) on the [Osage River](#) the next year. His farmstead lasted for twelve years, with the labor force primarily slaves from neighboring farms, despite Applegate not owning any personally.

The Great Migration

Along with his brothers [Charles](#) and [Lindsay](#) and their families, he joined what became known as the "[Great Migration of 1843](#)" on the Oregon Trail. He became one of the leaders of the expedition after it split into two parties over a dispute about whether the large amounts of livestock being driven by some members of the group would slow down their travel. Applegate's party became known as the "cow column" and the other party was called the "light column". After leaving their guide [Marcus Whitman](#) at his mission and abandoning their wagons at [Fort Walla Walla](#), the Applegate brothers built boats for traveling down the [Columbia River](#) to [Fort Vancouver](#). Near [The Dalles](#), a boat capsized and Jesse and Lindsay each lost a son to drowning. Lindsay later wrote, "We resolved if we remained in the country, to find a better way for others who might wish to emigrate."

Settlement and involvement in politics

In 1844, Jesse Applegate started a farm in present-day [Polk County](#), and also built a mill and worked as a surveyor, including surveying the site of [Oregon City](#). During the elections for the Legislative Committee of the [Provisional Government of Oregon](#) 1845, Applegate was elected without his prior knowledge as the representative of [Yamhill County](#) (one of five counties in Oregon at the time). Soon he was appointed along with [David Hill](#) and [Robert Newell](#) to draft a revision of the Organic Laws, eventually being voted and adopted by the settler population.

The Provisional Government had tense relations with the [Hudson's Bay Company](#) centered on [Fort Vancouver](#) across the Columbia River, and Applegate led the way for a political settlement. He created a new oath for members of the government that was inclusive for British subjects as well as American citizens. In a meeting with [John McLoughlin](#) and [James Douglas](#) the Yamhill legislator was able to induce the men to join the Provisional Government. A previous episode of an American squatting on Fort Vancouver's farmland and his subsequent threat of burning the Fort down helped produce the agreement. The Provisional Government was to tax the Hudson's Bay Company only on transactions with the settlers. Douglas was one of the judges elected of the newly established

Vancouver district, encompassing the lands of north of the Columbia. Upon hearing of an upcoming battle between two men over a woman, Applegate was able to get dueling banned.

The [Cayuse War](#) was one of the last series of events in Oregon Applegate was active in. Early in the war Douglas was contacted by a commission led by Applegate about a potential loan from the HBC, but the latter rejected the proposition and stressed the peace keeping mission of [Peter Ogden](#) sent to the Cayuse. A loan of \$999.41 was raised from the contributions of Applegate, [Asa Lovejoy](#) and [George Abernethy](#), with others raised as well. Due to the isolation of the settler communities in the Willamette Valley [Joseph Meek](#) and Applegate were appointed to request aid from other parts of the United States. Meek traveled to [Washington, D.C.](#) to deliver a memorial written by Applegate appealing for military support. While attempting to reach his destination of California, Applegate had to turn back due to the mountain passes being difficult to traverse in the winter.

Applegate Trail

The **Applegate Trail** was a wilderness trail through today's [U.S. states](#) of [Idaho](#), [Nevada](#), [California](#), and [Oregon](#), and was originally intended as a less dangerous route to the [Oregon Territory](#). A safer alternative to boating the Columbia River was still needed for settlers wishing to reach the [Willamette Valley](#). The [Barlow Road](#) was safer than the river passage, but was considered to be worst stretch of the entire Oregon Trail. Another attempt at finding an alternate route, the [Meek Cutoff](#), resulted in the deaths of at least 23 people. Applegate wrote legislation that authorized him to survey a southern route to the Willamette Valley that would avoid the Columbia River. [Daniel Waldo](#), one of



Applegate's fellow emigrants from the Great Migration of 1843, was made the expedition's outfitter. Also known as the South Road, the Applegate Trail started at [Fort Hall](#) in present-day [Idaho](#) and followed the [Humboldt River](#) before crossing the [Klamath Basin](#). [Jesse Thornton](#) had traveled along the trail and later accused Applegate of starving his party to give him a stronger negotiating position for giving relief. Applegate was however defended by men who surveyed the road.

Main route of Oregon Trail (green line) and California Trail (thick red line), including Applegate Trail (northernmost thinner red lines)

Later life

Applegate settled on a [land claim](#) in the [Umpqua Valley](#) in 1849. He named the place [Yoncalla](#) after the local [Indian](#) tribe. In 1857, he represented [Umpqua County](#) at the [Oregon Constitutional Convention](#) though he withdrew from the gathering before it was complete. In an address in 1865 Applegate expressed a then progressive position that "Every member of the commonwealth, no matter of which sex, what color or where born, if free from the tutelage imposed by the domestic relations should have the right to vote, if morally and mentally qualified to do so." Applegate died on April 22, 1888 and is buried in a small private cemetery near Yoncalla, Oregon with his wife.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Route of the expedition



The **Lewis and Clark Expedition**, also known as the [Corps of Discovery Expedition](#), was the first American expedition to cross what is now the western portion of the United States, departing in May 1804, from near [St. Louis](#) on the [Mississippi River](#), making their way westward through the continental divide to the Pacific coast.

The expedition was commissioned by President [Thomas Jefferson](#) shortly after the [Louisiana Purchase](#) in 1803, consisting of a select group of

U.S. Army volunteers under the command of Captain [Meriwether Lewis](#) and his close friend Second Lieutenant [William Clark](#). Their perilous journey lasted from May 1804 to September 1806. The primary objective was to explore and map the newly acquired territory, find a practical route across the Western half of the continent, and establish an American presence in this territory before Britain and other European powers tried to claim it.

The campaign's secondary objectives were scientific and economic: to study the area's plants, animal life, and geography, and establish trade with local Indian tribes. With maps, sketches, and journals in hand, the expedition returned to St. Louis to report their findings to Jefferson.

According to Jefferson himself, one goal was to find "the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce." Jefferson also placed special importance on declaring U.S. sovereignty over the land occupied by the many different tribes of [Native Americans](#) along the [Missouri River](#), and getting an accurate sense of the resources in the recently completed Louisiana Purchase.

Although the expedition did make notable contributions to [science](#), scientific research itself was not the main goal of the mission.

References to Lewis and Clark "scarcely appeared" in history books even during the [United States Centennial](#) in 1876 and the expedition was largely forgotten. Lewis and Clark began to gain new attention around the start of the 20th century. Both the 1904 [Louisiana Purchase Exposition](#), in St. Louis, and the 1905 [Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition](#), in Portland, Oregon, showcased Lewis and Clark as American pioneers. However, the story remained relatively shallow—a celebration of U.S. conquest and personal adventures—until the mid-century, since which time it has been more thoroughly researched and retold in many forms to a growing audience.

A complete and reliable set of the expedition's journals was finally compiled by Gary E. Moulton in 2004. In the 2000s, the bicentennial of the expedition further elevated popular interest in Lewis and Clark. Today, no U.S. exploration party is more famous, and no American expedition leaders are more instantly recognizable by name.

Journey



Corps of Discovery meet [Chinooks](#) on the [Lower Columbia](#), October 1805

Thirty-three people, including 29 participants in training at the 1803–1804 [Camp Dubois](#) (Camp Wood) winter staging area, then in the [Indiana Territory](#), were near present-day [Wood River, Illinois](#), on the east bank of the Mississippi. In March 1804, the [Spanish](#) in [New Mexico](#) learned from U.S. General [James Wilkinson](#), later discovered to be a paid agent of the Spanish crown,^{[\[note 1\]](#)} that the Americans were encroaching on territory claimed by Spain. On August 1, they sent four armed expeditions of 52 soldiers, mercenaries,

and Indians from [Santa Fe](#) northward under [Pedro Vial](#) and [José Jarvet](#), to intercept Lewis and Clark and imprison the entire expedition. When they reached the Pawnee settlement on the [Platte River](#) in central Nebraska, they learned that the expedition had been there many days before, but because the expedition at that point was covering 70 to 80 miles a day, Vial's attempt to intercept them was unsuccessful.

Departure

The Corps of Discovery departed from Camp Dubois at 4 pm on May 14, 1804, and met up with Lewis in [St. Charles, Missouri](#), a short time later, marking the beginning of the voyage to the Pacific coast. The Corps followed the Missouri River westward. Soon, they passed La Charrette, the last Euro-American settlement on the Missouri River.

The expedition followed the Missouri through what is now [Kansas City, Missouri](#), and [Omaha, Nebraska](#). On August 20, 1804, Sergeant [Charles Floyd](#) died, apparently from acute [appendicitis](#). He was the only member of the expedition to die, and was among the first to sign up with the Corps of Discovery. He was buried at a bluff by the river, now [named after him](#), in what is now [Sioux City, Iowa](#). His burial site was marked with a cedar post on which was inscribed his name and day of death. A mile up the river, the expedition camped at a small river which they named Floyd's River. During the final week of August, Lewis and Clark reached the edge of the [Great Plains](#), a place abounding with [elk](#), [deer](#), [bison](#), and [beavers](#).

The Lewis and Clark Expedition established relations with two dozen Indian nations, without whose help the expedition would have risked starvation during the harsh winters and/or become hopelessly lost in the vast ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

The Americans and the [Lakota](#) nation (whom the Americans called [Sioux](#) or "Teton-wan Sioux") had problems when they met, and there was a concern the two sides might fight. According to Harry W. Fritz, "All earlier Missouri River travelers had warned of this powerful and aggressive tribe, determined to block free trade on the river. ... The Sioux were also expecting a retaliatory raid from the [Omaha](#) Indians, to the south. A recent Sioux raid had killed 75 Omaha men, burned 40 lodges, and taken four dozen prisoners."

One of their horses disappeared, and they believed the Sioux were responsible. Afterward, the two sides met and there was a disagreement, and the Sioux asked the men to stay or to give more gifts instead before being allowed to pass through their territory. They came close to fighting several times, and both sides finally backed down and the expedition continued on to Arikara territory. Clark wrote they were "warlike" and were the "vilest miscreants of the savage race".

In the winter of 1804–05, the party built [Fort Mandan](#), near present-day [Washburn, North Dakota](#). One chief asked Lewis and Clark to provide a boat for passage through their national territory. As tensions increased, Lewis and Clark prepared to fight, but the two sides fell back in the end. The Americans quickly continued westward (upriver), and camped for the winter in the [Mandan](#) nation's territory. After the expedition had set up camp, nearby Indians came to visit in fair numbers, some staying all night. For several days, Lewis and Clark met in council with Mandan chiefs. Here they met a French-Canadian fur trapper named [Toussaint Charbonneau](#), and his young [Shoshone](#) wife [Sacagawea](#). Charbonneau at this time began to serve as the expedition's translator. Peace was established between the expedition and the Mandan chiefs with the sharing of the Mandan [peace pipe](#). By April 25, Captain Lewis wrote his progress report of the expedition's activities and observations of the Indian nations they have encountered to date: *A Statistical view of the Indian nations inhabiting the Territory of Louisiana*, which outlined the names of various tribes, their locations, trading practices, and water routes used, among other things. President Jefferson would later present this report to Congress.

They followed the Missouri to its headwaters, and over the [Continental Divide](#) at [Lemhi Pass](#). In canoes, they descended the mountains by the [Clearwater River](#), the [Snake River](#), and the [Columbia River](#), past [Celilo Falls](#), and past what is now [Portland, Oregon](#), at the meeting of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Lewis and Clark used [William Robert Broughton](#)'s 1792 notes and maps to orient themselves once they reached the lower Columbia River. The sighting of [Mount Hood](#) and other [stratovolcanos](#) confirmed that the expedition had almost reached the Pacific Ocean.

Reconstruction of Fort Mandan, Lewis and Clark Memorial Park, North Dakota



Pacific Ocean

The expedition sighted the Pacific Ocean for the first time on November 7, 1805, arriving two weeks later. The expedition faced its second bitter winter camped on the north side of the Columbia River, in a storm-wracked area. Lack of food was a major factor. The elk, the party's main source of food, had retreated from their usual haunts into the mountains, and the party was now too poor to purchase enough food from neighboring tribes. On November 24, 1805, the party voted to move their camp to the south side of the Columbia River near modern [Astoria, Oregon](#). Because Sacagawea, and Clark's slave York, were both allowed to participate in the vote, it may have been the first time in American history where a woman and a slave were allowed to vote.

On the south side of the Columbia River, two miles upstream on the west side of the Netul River (now Lewis and Clark River), they constructed [Fort Clatsop](#). They did this not just for shelter and protection, but also to officially establish the American presence there, with the American flag flying over the fort. During the winter at Fort Clatsop, Lewis committed himself to writing, filling many

pages of his journals with valuable knowledge, mostly about botany, because of the abundant growth and forests that covered that part of the continent. The health of the men also became a problem, with many suffering from colds and influenza.

Return trip

Lewis was determined to remain at the fort until April 1, but was still anxious to move out at the earliest opportunity. By March 22, the stormy weather had subsided and the following morning, on March 23, 1806, the journey home began. The Corps began their journey homeward using canoes to ascend the Columbia River, and later by trekking over land.

They made their way to [Camp Chopunnish](#) in Idaho, along the north bank of the Clearwater River, where the members of the expedition collected 65 horses in preparation to cross the [Bitterroot Mountains](#), lying between modern-day Idaho and western Montana. However, the range was still covered in snow, which prevented the expedition from making the crossing. On April 11, while the Corps was waiting for the snow to diminish, Lewis' dog, [Seaman](#), was stolen by Indians, but was retrieved shortly. Worried that other such acts might follow, Lewis warned the chief that any other wrongdoing or mischievous acts would result in instant death.

On July 3, before crossing the Continental Divide, the Corps split into two teams so Lewis could explore the [Marias River](#). Lewis' group of four met some men from the [Blackfeet](#) nation. During the night, the Blackfeet tried to steal their weapons. In the struggle, the soldiers killed two Blackfeet men. Lewis, Drouillard, and the Field brothers fled over 100 miles (160 km) in a day before they camped again.

Meanwhile, Clark had entered the [Crow tribe](#)'s territory. In the night, half of Clark's horses disappeared, but not a single Crow had been seen. Lewis and Clark stayed separated until they reached the [Yellowstone](#) and Missouri Rivers on August 11. As the groups reunited, one of Clark's hunters, Pierre Cruzatte, mistook Lewis for an elk and fired, injuring Lewis in the thigh. Once together, the Corps was able to return home quickly via the Missouri River. They reached St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

Results

The Corps met their objective of reaching the Pacific, mapping and establishing their presence for a legal claim to the land. They established diplomatic relations and trade with at least two dozen indigenous nations. They did not find a continuous waterway to the Pacific Ocean.

James Bowie

James "Jim" Bowie (c. 1796 – March 6, 1836) was a nineteenth-century American [pioneer](#), soldier, smuggler, [slave trader](#), and land [speculator](#), who played a prominent role in the [Texas Revolution](#), culminating in his death at the [Battle of the Alamo](#). Stories of him as a fighter and [frontiersman](#), both real and fictitious, have made him a legendary figure in [Texas history](#) and a [folk hero](#) of American culture.

Born in [Kentucky](#), Bowie spent most of his life in [Louisiana](#), where he was raised and where he later worked as a land speculator. His rise to fame began in 1827 on reports of the [Sandbar Fight](#). What began as a duel between two other men deteriorated into a melée in which Bowie, having been shot and stabbed, killed the sheriff of [Rapides Parish](#) with a large knife. This, and other stories of Bowie's prowess with a knife, led to the widespread popularity of the [Bowie knife](#) (though he may not have been using a knife of the style nowadays named after him).



Bowie's reputation was cemented by his role in the [Texas Revolution](#). After moving to Texas in 1830, Bowie became a Mexican citizen and married Ursula Veramendi, the daughter of the Mexican vice governor of the province. His fame in Texas grew following his failed expedition to find the lost [San Saba](#) mine, during which his small party repelled an attack by a large Indian raiding party. At the outbreak of the Texas Revolution, Bowie joined the Texas militia, leading forces at the [Battle of Concepción](#) and the [Grass Fight](#). In January 1836, he arrived at the Alamo, where he commanded the volunteer forces until an illness left him bedridden. Bowie died with the other [Alamo defenders](#) on March 6. Despite conflicting accounts of the manner of his death, the "most popular, and probably the most accurate" accounts maintain that he died in his bed after emptying his pistols into several Mexican soldiers.

Bowie knife

Bowie became internationally famous as a result of a feud with Norris Wright, the sheriff of Rapides Parish. Bowie had supported Wright's opponent in the race for sheriff, and Wright, a bank director, had been instrumental in turning down a Bowie loan application. After a confrontation in Alexandria one afternoon, Wright fired a shot at Bowie, after which Bowie resolved to carry his hunting knife at all times. The knife he carried had a blade that was 9.25 inches long and 1.5 inches wide.



The following year, on September 19, 1827, Bowie and Wright attended a duel on a sandbar outside of [Natchez, Mississippi](#). Bowie supported duellist Samuel Levi Wells III, while Wright supported Wells's opponent, Dr. Thomas Harris Maddox. The duellists each fired two shots and, as neither man had been injured, resolved their duel with a handshake. Other

members of the groups, who had various reasons for disliking each other, began fighting. Bowie was shot in the hip; after regaining his feet he drew a knife, described as a [butcher knife](#), and charged his attacker, who hit Bowie over the head with his empty pistol, breaking the pistol and knocking Bowie

to the ground. Wright shot at and missed the prone Bowie, who returned fire and possibly hit Wright. Wright then drew his [sword cane](#) and impaled Bowie. When Wright attempted to retrieve his blade by placing his foot on Bowie's chest and tugging, Bowie pulled him down and disemboweled Wright with his large knife. Wright died instantly, and Bowie, with Wright's sword still protruding from his chest, was shot again and stabbed by another member of the group. The doctors who had been present for the duel retrieved the bullets and patched Bowie's other wounds.

Newspapers picked up the story, which became known as the [Sandbar Fight](#), and described in detail Bowie's fighting prowess and his unusual knife. Witness accounts agreed that Bowie did not attack first, and the others had focused their attack on Bowie because "they considered him the most dangerous man among their opposition." The incident cemented Bowie's reputation across the South as a superb knife fighter.

Woodcut illustrating Rezin Bowie's 1833 account of an 1831 Indian fight in



From the Saturday Evening Post, 1850

Shortly after his marriage Bowie became fascinated with the story of the "[lost](#)" Los Almagres Mine, said to be northwest of San Antonio near the ruin of the [Spanish Mission Santa Cruz de San Saba](#). According to legend, the mine had been operated by local Indians before being seized by the Spanish. After [Mexico won independence from Spain](#), government interest in the mining potential waned. A number of native groups roamed the area, including [Comanche](#), [Lipan Apache](#), [Tawakoni](#), and [Tonkawa](#). Without government troops to keep hostile natives at bay, mining and mineral exploration were impossible.

After obtaining permission from the Mexican government to mount an expedition into Indian territory to search for the legendary silver mine, Bowie, his brother Rezin, and ten others set out for San Saba on November 2, 1831. Six miles from their goal, the group stopped to negotiate with a large raiding party of Indians—reportedly more than 120 Tawakoni and [Waco](#), plus another 40 [Caddo](#). The attempts at parley failed and Bowie and his group fought for their lives for the next 13 hours. When the Indians finally retreated, Bowie reportedly had lost only one man, while more than 40 Indians had been killed and 30 were wounded. In the meantime, a party of friendly Comanche rode into San Antonio bringing word of the raiding party, which outnumbered the Bowie expedition by 14 to 1. The citizens of San Antonio believed the members of the Bowie expedition must have perished, and Ursula Bowie began wearing [widow's weeds](#).

To the surprise of the town, the surviving members of the group returned to San Antonio on December 6. Bowie's report of the expedition was printed in several newspapers, further establishing his reputation. Bowie never talked of his exploits despite his increasing fame. Captain William Lacey, who spent eight months living in the wilderness with Bowie, described him as a humble man who never used profanity or vulgarities.

Battle at the Alamo

After Houston received word that Santa Anna was leading a large force to San Antonio, Bowie offered to lead volunteers to defend the [Alamo](#) from the expected attack. He arrived with 30 men on January 19, where they found a force of 104 men with a few weapons and a few cannons, but not many supplies and little gunpowder. Houston knew that there were not enough men to hold the fort in an attack and had given Bowie authority to remove the artillery and blow up the fortification. Bowie and the Alamo commander, [James Neill](#), decided they did not have enough oxen to move the artillery, and they did not want to destroy the fortress. On January 26, one of Bowie's men, [James Bonham](#), organized a rally which passed a resolution in favor of holding the Alamo. Bonham signed the resolution first, with Bowie's signature second.

The Alamo, circa 1846



Through Bowie's connections because of his marriage and his fluency in Spanish, the predominantly Mexican population of San Antonio often furnished him with information about the movements of the Mexican army. After learning that Santa Anna had 4,500 troops and was heading for the city,^[85] Bowie wrote several letters to the provisional government asking for help in defending the Alamo, especially "men, money, rifles, and cannon powder".^[86] In another letter, to Governor Smith, he reiterated his view that "the salvation of Texas depends in great measure on keeping Béxar out of the hands of the enemy. It serves as the frontier picquet guard, and if it were in the possession of Santa Anna, there is no stronghold from which to repel him in his march toward the Sabine."^[86] The letter to Smith ended, "Colonel Neill and myself have come to the solemn resolution that we will rather die in these ditches than give it up to the enemy."



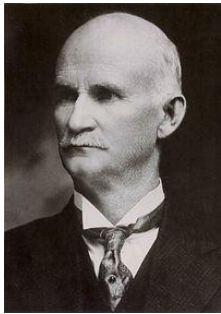
In January 1836, he arrived at the Alamo, where he commanded the volunteer forces until an illness left him bedridden. Bowie died with the other [Alamo defenders](#) on March 6. Despite conflicting accounts of the manner of his death, the "most popular, and probably the most accurate" accounts maintain that he died in his bed after emptying his pistols into several Mexican soldiers.

Bowie perished with the rest of the Alamo defenders on March 6, when the Mexicans attacked. Most of the noncombatants in the fort, including Bowie's relatives, survived. After first ordering that Bowie be buried, as he was too brave a man to be burned like a dog, Santa Anna later had Bowie's body placed with those of the other Texians on the funeral pyre.

When Bowie's mother was informed of his death, she calmly stated, "I'll wager no wounds were found in his back."

John Browning

John Moses Browning (January 23, 1855 – November 26, 1926), born in [Ogden, Utah](#), was an [American firearms](#) designer who developed many varieties of military and civilian firearms, [cartridges](#), and gun mechanisms, many of which are still in use around the world. He is regarded as one of the most successful firearms designers of the 20th century, in the development of modern [automatic](#) and [semi-automatic firearms](#). He made his first firearm at age 13 in his father's gun shop, and was awarded his first patent on October 7, 1879 at the age of 24.



Browning influenced nearly all categories of firearms design. He invented or made significant improvements to single-shot, [lever-action](#), and [slide-action](#), rifles and shotguns. His most significant contributions were arguably in the area of autoloading firearms. He developed the first autoloading pistols that were both reliable and compact by inventing the [telescoping bolt](#), integrating the bolt and [barrel shroud](#) into what is known as the [pistol slide](#). Browning's telescoping bolt design is now found on nearly every modern [semi-automatic pistol](#), as well as several modern [fully automatic](#) weapons. He also developed the first [gas-operated machine gun](#), the [Colt-Browning Model 1895](#)—a system that surpassed mechanical [recoil operation](#) to become the standard for most high-power self-loading firearm designs worldwide. Browning also made significant contributions to automatic cannon development.

Browning's most successful designs include the [M1911 pistol](#), the [Browning Hi Power](#) pistol, the [Browning .50 caliber machine gun](#), the [Browning Automatic Rifle](#), and the [Browning Auto-5](#), a ground-breaking [semi-automatic shotgun](#). These arms are still manufactured today, with only minor changes in detail and cosmetics to those assembled by Browning. John Browning's guns are still some of the most copied guns in the world.

John M. Browning and Winchester Repeating Arms Company



Production examples of the [Model 1885 Single Shot Rifle](#) caught the attention of the [Winchester Repeating Arms Company](#), who dispatched a representative to evaluate the competition. Winchester bought the design for \$8,000 and moved production to their [Connecticut](#) factory. From 1883, Browning worked in partnership with Winchester and designed a series of rifles and shotguns, most notably the lever action [Winchester Model 1887](#) and the [Model 1897](#) pump shotgun, the falling block single shot [Model 1885](#), and the lever-action [Model 1886](#), [Model 1892](#), [Model 1894](#), [Model 1895](#) rifles as well as the [long recoil](#) operated semi-automatic [Remington Model 8](#) rifle, many of which are still in production today in some form; over seven million Model 1894s have been produced, more than any other [centerfire](#) sporting rifle.

John Browning was known as a dedicated and tireless innovator and experimenter who sought breakthrough consumer-oriented features and performance and reliability improvements in small arms designs. He did not retire from his career in his elder years, but dedicated his entire adult life - literally to his last day - to these pursuits. On November 26, 1926, while working at the bench on a self-loading pistol design for [Fabrique Nationale de Herstal](#) (FN) in [Liège](#), he died of heart failure in the design shop. The premium priced [Browning Superposed](#) shotgun, an over-under shotgun design for the ages, was his last completed firearm design and possibly his most elegant.

Samuel Colt

Samuel Colt (July 19, 1814 – January 10, 1862) was an American inventor and [industrialist](#) from [Hartford, Connecticut](#). He founded Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company (today, [Colt's Manufacturing Company](#)), and made the mass production of the [revolver](#) commercially viable.



Colt's first two business ventures — producing firearms in [Paterson, New Jersey](#), and making underwater mines — ended in disappointment. But his business expanded rapidly after 1847, when the [Texas Rangers](#) ordered 1,000 revolvers during the [American war with Mexico](#). During the [American Civil War](#), his factory in Hartford supplied firearms only to the [North](#) and not to the [South](#). Later, his firearms were prominent during the settling of the western frontier. Colt died in 1862 as one of the wealthiest men in America.

Colt's manufacturing methods were at the forefront of the [Industrial Revolution](#). His use of [interchangeable parts](#) helped him become one of the first to exploit the [assembly line](#). Moreover, his innovative use of art, celebrity endorsements and corporate gifts to promote his wares made him a pioneer in the fields of advertising, product placement and mass marketing.

Samuel Colt was born in Hartford, Connecticut to Christopher Colt (1777–1850), a farmer who had moved his family to the city after he became a businessman, and Sarah Colt, née Caldwell. His mother's father, Major John Caldwell, had been an officer in the Continental Army and one of Samuel's earliest possessions was his maternal grandfather's flintlock pistol.

At age 11, Colt was indentured to a farmer in Glastonbury, where he did chores and attended school. Here he was introduced to the *Compendium of Knowledge*, a scientific encyclopedia that he preferred to read rather than his Bible studies. Its articles on [Robert Fulton](#) and gunpowder motivated Colt throughout his life. He discovered that other inventors in the *Compendium* had accomplished things that were once deemed impossible, and he wanted to do the same. Later, after hearing soldiers talk about the success of the double-barreled rifle and the impossibility of a gun that could shoot five or six times without reloading, Colt decided that he would create the "impossible gun".

In 1829, at the age of 15, Colt began working in his father's textile plant in [Ware, Massachusetts](#), where he had access to tools, materials, and the factory workers' expertise. Following the encyclopedia, Samuel built a homemade [galvanic cell](#) and advertised as a Fourth of July event in that year that he would blow up a raft on Ware Pond using underwater explosives; although the raft was missed, the explosion was still impressive. Sent to boarding school, he amused his classmates with pyrotechnics. In 1830, a July 4 accident caused a fire that ended his schooling, and his father then sent him off to learn the seaman's trade. On a voyage to [Calcutta](#) on board the brig *Corvo*, he noticed that regardless of which way the ship's wheel was spun, each spoke always came in direct line with a [clutch](#) that could be set to hold it. He later said that this gave him the idea for the [revolver](#). On the *Corvo*, Colt made a wooden model of a [pepperbox revolver](#) out of scrap wood. It differed from other pepperbox revolvers at the time in that it would allow the shooter to rotate the [cylinder](#) by the action of cocking the [hammer](#) with an attached pawl turning the cylinder which is then locked firmly in

alignment with one of the barrels a bolt, a great improvement over the pepperbox designs which required rotating the barrels by hand and hoping for proper indexing and alignment.

When Colt returned to the United States in 1832, he went back to work for his father, who financed the production of two guns, a rifle and a pistol. The first completed pistol exploded when it was fired, but the rifle performed well. His father would not finance any further development, so Samuel needed to find a way to pay for the development of his ideas. He had learned about [nitrous oxide](#) (laughing gas) from the factory chemist in his father's textile plant, so he took a portable lab on the road and earned a living performing laughing gas demonstrations across the United States and Canada, billing himself as "the Celebrated Dr. Coult of New-York, London and Calcutta".

Having some money saved and keeping his idea alive of being an inventor as opposed to a "medicine man", Colt made arrangements to begin building guns using proper [gunsmiths](#) from [Baltimore](#), Maryland. He abandoned the idea of a multiple barreled revolver and opted for a single fixed barrel design with a rotating cylinder. The action of the hammer would align the cylinder bores with the single barrel.

Portrait of Col. Samuel Colt



In 1835, Samuel Colt traveled to the United Kingdom, following in the footsteps of [Elisha Collier](#), a Bostonian who had patented a revolving [flintlock](#) there that achieved great popularity. Despite the reluctance of English officials to issue a patent to Colt, no fault could be found with the gun and he was issued his first patent (Number 6909). Upon his return to America, he applied for his US patent for a "revolving gun"; he was granted the patent on February 25, 1836 (later numbered 9430X). This patent protected the basic principles of his revolving-[breech loading](#), folding [trigger](#) firearm named the [Colt Paterson](#).

[Captain Samuel Walker](#) of the [Texas Rangers](#) had acquired some of the first Colt revolvers produced during the Seminole War and seen first-hand their effective use as his 15-man unit defeated a larger force of 70 [Comanche](#) in Texas. Walker wanted to order Colt revolvers for use by the Rangers in the [Mexican-American War](#), and traveled to New York City in search of Colt. He met Colt in a gunsmith's shop on January 4, 1847, and placed an order for 1,000 revolvers. Walker asked for a few changes; the new revolvers would have to hold 6-shots instead of 5, have enough power to kill either a man or a horse with a single shot and be quicker to reload. The large order allowed Colt to establish a new firearm business. Colt hired [Eli Whitney Blake](#), who was established in the arms business, to make his guns. Colt used his prototype and Walker's improvements as the basis for a new design. From this new design, Blake produced the first thousand-piece order known as the [Colt Walker](#). The company then received an order for a thousand more; Colt took a share of the profits at \$10 per pistol



Colt 1851 Navy Revolver

for both orders. Besides being used in the [war with Mexico](#), Colt's revolvers were employed as a sidearm by both civilians and soldiers. Colt's revolvers were a key tool in the westward expansion. A revolver which could fire six times without reloading helped soldiers and settlers fend off larger forces which were not armed in the same way.

With a virtual monopoly, Colt sold his pistols in Europe, where demand was high due to tense international relations. By telling each nation that the others were buying Colt's pistols, Colt was able to get large orders from many countries who feared falling behind in the [arms race](#).

Eliphalet Remington

Eliphalet Remington (October 28, 1793 – August 12, 1861) designed the [Remington rifle](#) and founded what is now known as the [Remington Arms Co., L.L.C.](#) Originally the company was known as *E. Remington* followed by *E. Remington & Son* and then finally *E. Remington and Sons*.



Eliphalet II followed in his father's footsteps and entered the [blacksmith](#) trade at the family's rural [forge](#) in [Herkimer County, New York](#). The original family home at [Kinne Corners, New York](#), built about 1810 and known as [Remington House](#), was listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 1997.

The younger Remington worked with his father in the forge, and at 23 he hand-made a flintlock rifle using a firing mechanism bought from a [gunsmith](#), but constructing the [barrel](#) himself.

The rifle received such a response that Remington decided to manufacture it in quantity. By 1840, when his three sons began to take a more active role in the family business, he formed the firm of [E. Remington and Sons](#), which he headed until his death in 1861.

Remington Arms Company, LLC is an American manufacturer of firearms and ammunition in the United States. It was founded in 1816 by [Eliphalet Remington](#) in [Ilion, New York](#), as [E. Remington and Sons](#). Remington is America's oldest gun maker and "It's America's oldest factory that still makes its original product-guns." It is the only U.S. company which produces both firearms and ammunition domestically and is the largest U.S. producer of shotguns and rifles. Remington has also developed or adopted more cartridges than any other gun maker or ammunition manufacturer in the world.

[Eliphalet Remington](#) II believed he could build a better gun than he could buy. Farming communities in the region were famous for their diverse skills and self-sufficiency, and the winter seasons were used for crafts that provided goods for self-use and also for sale. Remington's father was a blacksmith, and wanted to expand his business into rifle barrel production. Local residents often built their own rifles to save on costs, but purchased the barrel. Remington's father sent him to a well-known barrel maker in a major city to purchase a barrel, with the mission of observing the barrel-making technique. At the time, the method was to heat and wrap long flat bars of iron around a metal rod of the caliber desired. By heating and hammering the coiled bars around the central rod, the barrel metal became fused into a solid cylinder, at which point the rod was pressed out.

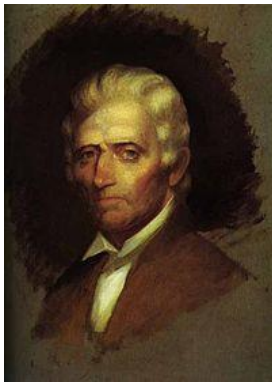


Remington-Rider Single Shot Deringer. Made c. 1860-1863

Remington began designing and building a [flintlock](#) rifle for himself. In the fall of 1816 he entered a shooting match; though he only finished second, his well-made gun impressed other shooters. Before Remington left the field that day, he had received so many orders from other competitors that he was now officially in the gunsmithing business.

Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone (November 2, 1734 [\[O.S. October 22\]](#) – September 26, 1820) was an [American pioneer](#), explorer, and [frontiersman](#) whose [frontier](#) exploits made him one of the first [folk heroes](#) of the United States. Boone is most famous for his exploration and settlement of what is now [Kentucky](#), which was then part of Virginia but on the other side of the mountains from the settled areas. As a young adult Boone supplemented his farm income by hunting and trapping game, and selling their pelts in the [fur market](#). It was through this occupational interest that Boone first learned the easy routes to the area. Despite some resistance from American Indian tribes such as the [Shawnee](#), in 1775 Boone blazed his [Wilderness Road](#) through the [Cumberland Gap](#) in the [Appalachian Mountains](#) from [North Carolina](#) and [Tennessee](#) into Kentucky. There he founded the village of [Boonesborough, Kentucky](#), one of the first American settlements west of the Appalachians. Before the end of the 18th century, more than 200,000 European people migrated to Kentucky/Virginia by following the route marked by Boone.



Boone was a [militia](#) officer during the [Revolutionary War](#) (1775–83), which in Kentucky was fought primarily between the American settlers and the British-aided [Native Americans](#). Boone was captured by [Shawnee](#) warriors in 1778, who after a while adopted him into their tribe. Later, he left the Indians and returned to Boonesborough to help defend the European settlements in Kentucky/Virginia.

Boone was elected to the first of his three terms in the [Virginia General Assembly](#) during the Revolutionary War, and fought in the [Battle of Blue Licks](#) in 1782. Blue Licks, a Loyalist victory over the Patriots, was one of the last battles of the Revolutionary War, coming after the main fighting ended in

October 1781.

Following the war, Boone worked as a surveyor and merchant, but fell deeply into debt through failed Kentucky [land speculation](#). Frustrated with the legal problems resulting from his land claims, in 1799 Boone immigrated to eastern [Missouri](#), where he spent most of the last two decades of his life (1800–20). Boone remains an iconic figure in American history. He was a legend in his own lifetime, especially after an account of his adventures was published in 1784, making him famous in America and Europe. After his death, he was frequently the subject of heroic tall tales and works of fiction. His adventures—real and legendary—were influential in creating the archetypal Western hero of American folklore. In American popular culture, he is remembered as one of the foremost early frontiersmen. The epic Daniel Boone mythology often overshadows the historical details of his life.

Daniel Boone spent his early years on what was then the edge of the [Pennsylvania](#) frontier. Several [Lenape](#) Indian villages were nearby. The pacifist Pennsylvania [Quakers](#) had good relations with the Indians, but the steady growth of the white population compelled many Indians to move further west. Boone was given his first rifle at the age of 12, as families depended on hunting for much of their food. He learned to hunt from both local settlers and the Lenape. [Folk tales](#) have often emphasized Boone's skills as a hunter. In one story, the young Boone was hunting in the woods with some other boys, when the howl of a [panther](#) scattered all but Boone. He calmly cocked his [rifle](#) and shot the predator through the heart just as it leaped at him. The validity of this claim is contested, but the story was told so often that it became part of his popular image.

Because he grew up on the frontier, Boone had little formal education but deep knowledge of the woods. According to one family tradition, a schoolteacher once expressed concern over Boone's education, but Boone's father said, "Let the girls do the spelling and Dan will do the shooting...." Boone received some tutoring from family members, though his spelling remained unorthodox.

After the [French and Indian War](#) (1754–1763) broke out between the French and British, and their respective Indian allies, North Carolina [Governor Matthew Rowan](#) called up a militia, into whose service Daniel volunteered. He served under Captain Hugh Waddell on the North Carolina frontier. Waddell's unit was assigned to serve in the command of [General Edward Braddock](#) in 1755, and Boone acted as a [wagoner](#), along with his cousin [Daniel Morgan](#), who would later be a key general in the American Revolution. In the [Battle of the Monongahela](#), the denouement of the campaign and a bitter defeat for the British, Boone narrowly escaped death when the baggage wagons were assaulted by Indian troops. Boone remained critical of Braddock's blunders for the rest of his life.

On September 25, 1773, Boone packed up his family and, with a group of about 50 immigrants, began the first attempt by British colonists to establish a settlement in Kentucky. Boone was still an obscure hunter and trapper at the time; the most prominent member of the expedition was [William Russell](#), a well-known Virginian and future brother-in-law of [Patrick Henry](#). On October 9, Boone's eldest son James and a small group of men and boys who had left the main party to retrieve supplies were attacked by a band of [Delawares](#), Shawnees, and Cherokees. Following the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, American Indians in the region had been debating what to do about the influx of settlers. This group had decided, in the words of historian John Mack Faragher, "to send a message of their opposition to settlement...." James Boone and William Russell's son Henry were captured and gruesomely tortured to death. The brutality of the killings sent shock waves along the frontier, and Boone's party abandoned its expedition.

Daniel Boone Escorting Settlers through the Cumberland Gap (1851–52) is a famous depiction of Boone.



The massacre was one of the first events in what became known as [Dunmore's War](#), a struggle between Virginia and, primarily, Shawnees of the Ohio Country for control of what is now West Virginia and Kentucky. In the summer of 1774, Boone volunteered to travel with a companion to Kentucky to notify surveyors there about the outbreak of war. The two men journeyed more than 800 miles (1,300 km) in two months to warn those who had not already fled the region. Upon his return to Virginia, Boone helped defend colonial settlements along the [Clinch River](#), earning a promotion to captain in the militia as well as acclaim from fellow citizens. After the brief war, which ended soon after Virginia's victory in the [Battle of Point Pleasant](#) in October 1774, the Shawnees relinquished their claims to Kentucky.

Violence in Kentucky increased with the outbreak of the [American Revolutionary War](#) (1775–1783). Native Americans who were unhappy about the loss of Kentucky in treaties saw the war as a chance to drive out the colonists. Isolated settlers and hunters became the frequent target of attacks, convincing many to abandon Kentucky. By late spring of 1776, fewer than 200 colonists remained in Kentucky, primarily at the fortified settlements of Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, and [Logan's Station](#).

This 1874 lithograph entitled "Daniel Boone protects his family" is a representative image of Boone as an Indian fighter.



On July 14, 1776, Boone's daughter Jemima and two other teenage girls were [captured outside Boonesborough](#) by an Indian war party, who carried the girls north towards the Shawnee towns in the Ohio country. Boone and a group of men from Boonesborough followed in pursuit, finally catching up with them two days later. Boone and his men ambushed the Indians while they were stopped for a meal, rescuing the girls and driving off their captors. The incident became the most celebrated event of Boone's life. [James Fenimore Cooper](#) created a fictionalized version of the episode in his classic book [The Last of](#)

[the Mohicans](#) (1826).

In 1777, [Henry Hamilton](#), the British Lieutenant Governor of Canada, began to recruit American Indian war parties to raid the settlements in Kentucky. On April 24, Shawnee Indians led by [Chief Blackfish](#) attacked Boonesborough. A bullet struck Boone's leg, shattering his kneecap, but he was carried back inside the fort amid a flurry of bullets by [Simon Kenton](#), a recent arrival at Boonesborough. Kenton became Boone's close friend, as well as a legendary frontiersman in his own right.

While Boone recovered, the Shawnees kept up their attacks outside Boonesborough, destroying the surrounding cattle and crops. With the food supply running low, the settlers needed salt to preserve what meat they had, so in January 1778, Boone led a party of 30 men to the salt springs on the [Licking River](#). On February 7, 1778, when Boone was hunting meat for the expedition, he was surprised and captured by warriors led by Chief Blackfish of the [Chillicothe Shawnee](#). Because Boone's party was greatly outnumbered, Boone returned the next day with Chief Blackfish and persuaded his men to surrender rather than put up a fight.



Boone and his men were taken to Blackfish's town of [Chillicothe](#), where they were made to [run the gauntlet](#). As was their custom, the Shawnees adopted some of the prisoners into the tribe to replace fallen warriors; the remainder were taken to Hamilton in Detroit. Boone was adopted into a Shawnee family at Chillicothe, perhaps into the family of Chief Blackfish himself, and given the name *Sheltowee* (Big Turtle). On June 16, 1778, when he learned Blackfish was about to return to Boonesborough with a large force, Boone eluded his captors and raced home, covering the 160 miles (260 km) to Boonesborough in five days on horseback and, after his horse gave out, on foot.

Illustration of Boone's ritual adoption by the Shawnees, from Life & Times (1859)

Davy Crockett

David "Davy" Stern Crockett (August 17, 1786 – March 6, 1836) was a 19th-century American [folk hero](#), [frontiersman](#), soldier, and politician. He is commonly referred to in popular culture by the [epithet](#) "King of the Wild Frontier". He represented [Tennessee](#) in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#), served in the [Texas Revolution](#), and died at the [Battle of the Alamo](#).



Crockett grew up in [East Tennessee](#), where he gained a reputation for hunting and storytelling. After being made a colonel in the militia of [Lawrence County, Tennessee](#), he was elected to the Tennessee state legislature in 1821. In 1825, Crockett was elected to the U.S. Congress, where he vehemently opposed many of the policies of President [Andrew Jackson](#), most notably the [Indian Removal Act](#). Crockett's opposition to Jackson's policies led to his defeat in the 1831 elections. He won again in 1833, then narrowly lost in 1835, prompting his angry departure to Texas (then the [Mexican](#) state of [Tejas](#)) shortly thereafter. In early 1836, Crockett took part in the [Texas Revolution](#) and was killed at the [Battle of the Alamo](#) in March.

Crockett became famous in his own lifetime for larger-than-life exploits popularized by stage plays and almanacs. After his death, he continued to be credited with acts of mythical proportion. These led in the 20th century to television and movie portrayals, and he became one of the best-known American folk heroes.

Legislative career

Davy Crockett by William Henry Huddle, 1889



In 1817, Crockett moved the family to new acreage in [Lawrence County](#), where he first entered public office as a commissioner helping to configure the new county's boundaries.^[95] On November 25, the state legislature appointed him county justice of the peace.^[96] On March 27, 1818, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the [Fifty-seventh Regiment of Tennessee Militia](#), defeating candidate Daniel Matthews for the position.

United States House of Representatives

On October 25, 1824, Crockett notified his constituents of his intention to run in the 1825 election for a seat in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#). He lost that election to the incumbent [Adam Rankin Alexander](#). Crockett easily defeated both political opponents for the two-year term March 4, 1827 – March 3, 1829. He arrived in Washington D.C. and took up residence at Mrs. Ball's Boarding House, where a number of other legislators lived when Congress was in session. Jackson was elected as President of the United States in 1828. He was re-elected for the March 4, 1829 – March 3, 1831 session, once again defeating Adam Rankin Alexander.

Crockett ran against Fitzgerald again in the 1833 election and was returned to Congress, serving until 1835. He was defeated for re-election in the August 1835 election by [Adam Huntsman](#). In 1836, newspapers published the now-famous quote attributed to Crockett upon his return to his home state. He said, *"I told the people of my district that I would serve them as faithfully as I had done; but if not, they might go to hell, and I would go to Texas."*

Texas Revolution

Portrait of Davy Crockett



By December 1834, Crockett was writing to friends about moving to Texas if [Van Buren](#) were elected President. The next year he discussed with his friend [Benjamin McCulloch](#) raising a company of volunteers to take to Texas in the expectation that a revolution was imminent. After the election results became known in August, his departure to Texas was delayed by a court appearance in the last week of October as co-executor of his deceased father-in-law's estate, and he finally left his home near [Rutherford](#) in West Tennessee on Nov. 1, 1835, with three other men to explore Texas. His youngest child, Matilda, later wrote that she distinctly remembered the last time she saw her father: "He was dressed in his hunting suit, wearing a [coonskin cap](#), and carried a fine rifle presented to him by friends in Philadelphia ... He seemed very confident the morning he went away that he would soon have us all to join him in Texas." From his home he traveled to [Jackson](#), arriving there with 30 well-armed men, where he gave a speech from the steps of the [Madison County](#) courthouse, and then rode

southwest to [Bolivar](#), where he spent the night at residence of Dr. Calvin Jones, once again drawing crowds who sent him off the next morning. He arrived in [Memphis](#) in the second week of November with a much-diminished company, and ferried over the Mississippi River the next day and continued his journey on horseback through Arkansas.

On November 12, 1835, Crockett and his entourage arrived in [Little Rock, Arkansas](#). The local newspapers reported that hundreds of people swarmed into town to get a look at Crockett, and a group of leading citizens put on a dinner in his honor that night at the Jeffries Hotel. Crockett spoke "mainly to the subject of Texan independence," as well as Washington politics.

He arrived in [Nacogdoches](#), Texas, in early January 1836. On January 14, 1836, Crockett and 65 other men signed an oath before Judge John Forbes to the Provisional Government of Texas for six months: *"I have taken the oath of government and have enrolled my name as a volunteer and will set out for the [Rio Grande](#) in a few days with the volunteers from the United States."* Each man was promised about 4,600 acres of land as payment. He also sold two rifles to Colonel O'Neal for \$60. (After his death there was a claim for his heirs for \$57.50. In 1854 his widow received a payment certificate for \$24.00 from Texas.) On February 6, Crockett and about five other men rode into [San Antonio de Bexar](#) and camped just outside the town. They were later greeted by [James Bowie](#).

The Fall of the Alamo by Robert Jenkins Onderdonk depicts Davy Crockett swinging his rifle at Mexican troops who have breached the south gate of the mission.



Crockett arrived at the [Alamo](#) on February 8. On February 23, to the surprise of the men garrisoned in the Alamo, a Mexican army led by General [Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna](#) arrived. The Mexican soldiers immediately [initiated a siege](#).^{[142][143]} Santa Anna ordered his artillery to keep up a near-constant bombardment. The guns were moved closer to the Alamo each day, increasing their effectiveness. On February 25, 200–300 Mexican soldiers crossed the San Antonio River and took cover in abandoned shacks approximately 90 yards (82 m) to 100 yards

(91 m) from the Alamo walls. The soldiers intended to use the huts as cover to establish another artillery position, although many [Texians](#) assumed that they actually were launching an assault on the fort. Several men volunteered to burn the huts. To provide cover, the Alamo cannons fired [grapeshot](#) at the Mexican soldiers, and Crockett and his men fired rifles, while other defenders reloaded extra weapons for them to use in maintaining a steady fire. Within 90 minutes, the battle was over, and the Mexican soldiers retreated. Inside the Alamo, the stores of powder and shot were limited. On February 26, Travis ordered the artillery to stop returning fire so as to conserve precious ammunition. Crockett and his men were encouraged to keep shooting, as they were unusually effective.

As the siege progressed, Alamo commander [William Barret Travis](#) sent many messages asking for reinforcements. Several messengers were sent to [James Fannin](#), who commanded the only other official group of Texian soldiers. Fannin and several hundred Texians occupied [Presidio La Bahia](#) at [Goliad](#). Although Fannin ultimately decided it was too risky to attempt to reinforce the Alamo, historian Thomas Ricks Lindley concludes that up to 50 of Fannin's men left his command to go to Bexar. These men would have reached Cibolo Creek, 35 miles from the Alamo, on the afternoon of March 3. There they joined another group of men who also planned to join the garrison.

That same night, outside the Alamo, there was a skirmish between Mexican and Texian troops. Several historians, including [Walter Lord](#), speculated that the Texians were creating a diversion to allow their last courier, John Smith, to evade Mexican pickets. However, in 1876, Alamo survivor [Susannah Dickinson](#) said that Travis sent three men out shortly after dark on March 3, probably a response to the arrival of Mexican reinforcements. The three men, who included Crockett, were sent to find Fannin. Lindley stated that just before midnight, Crockett and one of the other men found the force of Texians waiting along Cibolo Creek, who had advanced to within 20 miles of the Alamo. Just before daylight on March 4, part of the Texian force managed to break through the Mexican lines and enter the Alamo. A second group was driven across the prairie by Mexican cavalry.

The siege ended on March 6, when the Mexican army attacked just before dawn while the defenders were sleeping. The daily bombardment by artillery had been suspended, perhaps a ploy to encourage the natural human reaction to a cessation of constant strain. But the garrison awakened and the final fight began. Most of the noncombatants gathered in the church [sacristy](#) for safety. According to Dickinson, before running to his post, Crockett paused briefly in the chapel to say a prayer. When the Mexican soldiers breached the north outer walls of the Alamo complex, most of the Texians fell back



to the barracks and the chapel, as previously planned. Crockett and his men were too far from the barracks to take shelter. and were the last remaining group in the mission to be in the open. The men defended the low wall in front of the church, using their rifles as clubs and relying on knives, as the action was too furious to allow reloading. After a volley and a charge with [bayonets](#), Mexican soldiers pushed the few remaining defenders back toward the church. The [Battle of the Alamo](#) lasted almost 90 minutes.

A knife purportedly used by Davy Crockett during the [Battle of the Alamo](#)

Once all of the defenders had been killed, Santa Anna ordered his men to take the bodies to a nearby stand of trees where they were stacked together and wood piled on top. That evening, a fire was lit and the bodies of the defenders were burned to ashes.



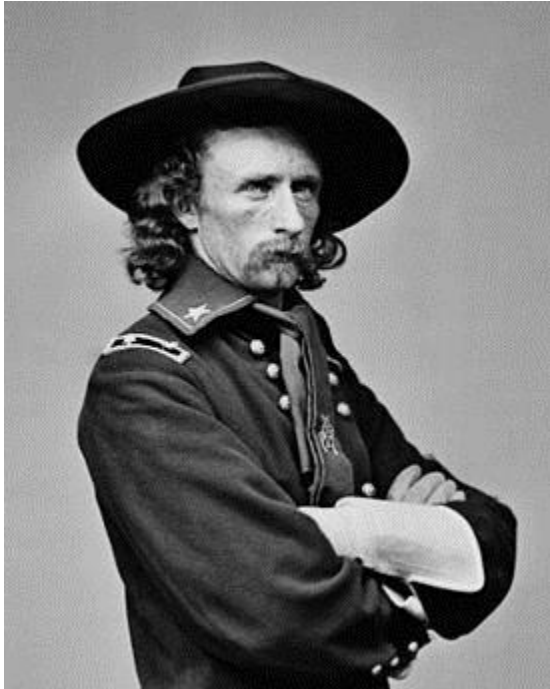
The ashes were left undisturbed until February 1837, when Juan Seguin and his cavalry returned to Bexar to examine the remains. A local carpenter created a simple coffin, and ashes from the funeral pyres were placed inside. The names of Travis, Crockett, and Bowie were inscribed on the lid. The coffin is thought to have been buried in a peach tree grove, but the spot was not marked and can no longer be identified.

A coffin in the San Fernando Cathedral purports to hold the ashes of the Alamo defenders

All that is certain about the fate of David Crockett is that he died fighting at the Alamo on the morning of March 6, 1836, at age 49. According to many accounts of the battle, between five and seven Texians surrendered during the battle, possibly to General Castrillon. Incensed that his orders to take no prisoners had been ignored, [Santa Anna](#) demanded the immediate execution of the survivors. Although Castrillon and several other officers refused to do so, staff officers who had not participated in the fighting drew their swords and killed the unarmed [Texians](#).

George Armstrong Custer

George Armstrong Custer (December 5, 1839 – June 25, 1876) was a [United States Army](#) officer and [cavalry](#) commander in the [American Civil War](#) and the [American Indian Wars](#). Raised in [Michigan](#) and [Ohio](#), Custer was admitted to [West Point](#) in 1858, where he graduated last in his class. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Custer was called to serve with the [Union Army](#).



Custer developed a strong reputation during the Civil War. He fought in the first major engagement, the [First Battle of Bull Run](#). His association with several important officers helped his career, as did his success as a highly effective cavalry commander. Custer was eventually promoted to the temporary rank ([brevet](#)) of [major general](#) and promoted major general of [Volunteers](#). (At war's end, he reverted to his permanent rank of [captain](#).) At the conclusion of the [Appomattox Campaign](#), in which he and his troops played a decisive role, Custer was present at [General Robert E. Lee's surrender](#).

After the Civil War, Custer was dispatched to the west to fight in the American Indian Wars and appointed [lieutenant colonel](#) of the U.S. [7th Cavalry Regiment](#) where he and all his men were killed at the [Battle of the Little Bighorn](#) in 1876 fighting against a coalition of Native American tribes. The battle is popularly known in

American history as "Custer's Last Stand." Custer and his men were defeated so decisively in this battle that the Battle of the Little Bighorn has overshadowed all his prior achievements

Civil War

Custer was commissioned a [second lieutenant](#) in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry and immediately joined his regiment at the [First Battle of Bull Run](#), where Army commander [Winfield Scott](#) detailed him to carry messages to Major General [Irvin McDowell](#). After the battle, he was assigned to the [5th U.S. Cavalry](#), with which he served through the early days of the [Peninsula Campaign](#) in 1862.

It was as a staff officer for [Major General George B. McClellan](#) that Custer was promoted to the rank of captain. On May 24, 1862, during the pursuit of [Confederate](#) General [Joseph E. Johnston](#) up the Peninsula, when General Barnard and his staff were reconnoitering a potential crossing point on the [Chickahominy River](#), they stopped, and Custer overheard his commander mutter to himself, "I wish I knew how deep it is." Custer dashed forward on his horse out to the middle of the river and turned to the astonished officers of the staff and shouted triumphantly, "That's how deep it is, Mr General!" Custer then was allowed to lead an attack with four companies of the 4th Michigan Infantry across the [Chickahominy River](#) above New Bridge. The attack was successful, resulting in the capture of 50 Confederate soldiers and the seizing of the first Confederate battle flag of the war. Major General McClellan, commander of the [Army of the Potomac](#), termed it a "very gallant affair", congratulated Custer personally, and brought him onto his staff as an aide-de-camp with the temporary rank of [captain](#). In this role, Custer began his life-long pursuit of publicity.

Brigade command and Gettysburg

Captain Custer (left) with General Alfred Pleasonton on horseback in Falmouth, Virginia.



On June 28, 1863, three days prior to the [Battle of Gettysburg](#), General Pleasonton promoted Custer from captain to brigadier general of volunteers. Despite having no direct command experience, he became one of the youngest generals in the [Union Army](#) at age 23. Two other captains—[Wesley Merritt](#) and [Elon J. Farnsworth](#)—were promoted along with Custer, although they did have command experience. Custer lost no time in implanting his aggressive character on his brigade, part of the division of Brigadier General [Judson Kilpatrick](#). He fought against the

Confederate cavalry of Major General [J.E.B. Stuart](#) at [Hanover](#) and [Hunterstown](#), on the way to the main event at Gettysburg.

Custer's style of battle was often claimed to be reckless or foolhardy, but military planning was always the basis of every Custer "dash". As Marguerite Merrington explains in *The Custer Story in Letters*, "George Custer meticulously scouted every battlefield, gauged the enemies [*sic*] weak points and strengths, ascertained the best line of attack and only after he was satisfied was the 'Custer Dash' with a Michigan yell focused with complete surprise on the enemy in routing them every time." One of his greatest attributes during the Civil War was what Custer wrote of as "luck" and he needed it to survive some of these charges.

One of Custer's finest hours in the Civil War occurred just east of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. In conjunction with [Pickett's Charge](#) to the west, Robert E. Lee had dispatched Stuart's cavalry on a mission into the rear of the Union Army. Custer encountered the Union cavalry division of Brigadier General [David McMurtre Gregg](#) directly in the path of Stuart's horsemen. He convinced Gregg to allow him to stay and fight, while his own division was stationed to the south out of the action. At [East Cavalry Field](#), hours of charges and hand-to-hand combat ensued. Custer led a mounted charge of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, breaking the back of the Confederate assault. Custer's brigade lost 257 men at Gettysburg, the highest loss of any Union cavalry brigade. "I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or successful charge of cavalry", Custer wrote in his report.¹

Battle of the Little Bighorn

By the time of Custer's expedition to the Black Hills in 1874, the level of conflict and tension between the U.S. and many of the [Plains Indians](#) tribes (including the [Lakota Sioux](#) and the [Cheyenne](#)) had become exceedingly high. Americans continually broke treaty agreements and advanced further westward, resulting in violence and acts of depredation by both sides. To take possession of the Black Hills (and thus the gold deposits), and to stop Indian attacks, the U.S. decided to corral all remaining free Plains Indians. The [Grant](#) government set a deadline of January 31, 1876 for all Lakota and Arapaho wintering in the "unceded territory" to report to their designated agencies (reservations) or be considered "hostile"

The 7th Cavalry departed from Fort Lincoln on May 17, 1876, part of a larger army force planning to round up remaining free Indians. Meanwhile, in the spring and summer of 1876, the Hunkpapa Lakota holy man [Sitting Bull](#) had called together the largest ever gathering of Plains Indians at Ash Creek, Montana (later moved to the Little Bighorn River) to discuss what to do about the whites. It

was this united encampment of Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians that the 7th met at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Custer and [Bloody Knife](#) (kneeling left), Custer's favorite [Indian Scout](#)



On June 25, some of Custer's [Crow Indian](#) scouts identified what they claimed was a large Indian encampment along the [Little Bighorn River](#). Custer divided his forces into three battalions: one led by Major [Marcus Reno](#), one by Captain [Frederick Benteen](#), and one by himself. Captain Thomas M. McDougall and Company B were with the [pack train](#). Benteen was sent south and west, to cut off any attempted escape by the Indians, Reno was sent north to charge the southern end of the encampment, and Custer rode north, hidden to the east of the encampment by bluffs, and planning to circle around and attack from the north

For a time, Custer's men appear to have been deployed by company, in standard cavalry fighting formation—the skirmish line, with every fourth man holding the horses, though this arrangement would have robbed Custer of a quarter of his firepower. Worse, as the fight intensified, many soldiers could have taken to holding their own horses or hobbling them, further reducing the 7th's effective fire. When Crazy Horse and White Bull mounted the charge that broke through the center of Custer's lines, pandemonium may have broken out among the soldiers of Calhoun's command, though [Myles Keogh](#)'s men seem to have fought and died where they stood. According to some Lakota accounts, many of the panicking soldiers threw down their weapons and either rode or ran towards the knoll where Custer, the other officers, and about 40 men were making a stand. Along the way, the warriors rode them down, [counting coup](#) by striking the fleeing troopers with their [quirts](#) or [lances](#).

Initially, Custer had 208 officers and men under his command, with an additional 142 under Reno, just over 100 under Benteen, 50 soldiers with Captain McDougall's rearguard, and 84 soldiers under 1st Lieutenant Edward Gustave Mathey with the pack train. The Lakota-Cheyenne coalition may have fielded over 1800 warriors.

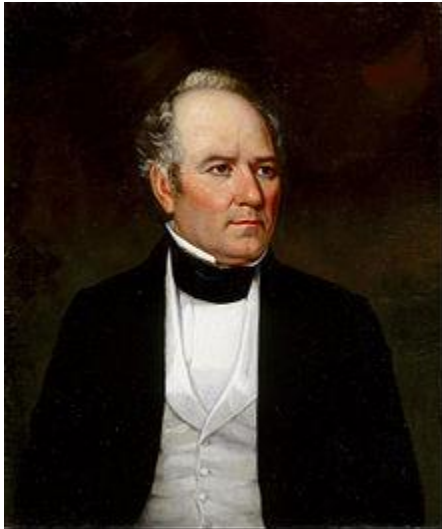
As the troopers were cut down, the native warriors stripped the dead of their firearms and ammunition, with the result that the return fire from the cavalry steadily decreased, while the fire from the Indians constantly increased. The surviving troopers apparently shot their remaining horses to use as [breastworks](#) for a final stand on the knoll at the north end of the ridge. The warriors closed in for the final attack and killed every man in Custer's command. As a result, the Battle of the Little Bighorn has come to be popularly known as "Custer's Last Stand".

Death

Some eyewitness reports state that Custer was not identified until after his death by the Native Americans who killed him. Several individuals claimed personal responsibility for the killing, including [White Bull](#) of the [Miniconjous](#), [Rain-in-the-Face](#), Flat Lip and Brave Bear. In June 2005 at a public meeting, the Northern Cheyenne broke more than 100 years of silence about the battle. Storytellers said that according to their oral tradition, [Buffalo Calf Road Woman](#), a Northern Cheyenne [heroine](#) of the [Battle of the Rosebud](#), struck the final blow against Custer, which knocked him off his horse before he died.

Sam Houston

Samuel "Sam" Houston (March 2, 1793 – July 26, 1863) was an American [politician](#) and soldier, best known for his role in bringing [Texas](#) into the [United States](#) as a [constituent state](#). His victory at the [Battle of San Jacinto](#) secured the independence of Texas from Mexico. The only American to be elected governor of two different States (as opposed to territories or indirect appointments), he was also the only Southern governor to oppose secession (which led to the outbreak of the [American Civil War](#)) and to refuse an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, a decision that led to his removal from office by the Texas secession convention.



Houston was born at [Timber Ridge Plantation](#) in [Rockbridge County](#) of [Virginia](#), of [Scots-Irish](#) descent. After moving to [Tennessee](#) from Virginia, he spent time with the [Cherokee Nation](#) (into which he later was adopted as a citizen and into which he married), military service in the [War of 1812](#), and successful participation in Tennessee politics. In 1827, Houston was elected [Governor of Tennessee](#) as a [Jacksonian](#). In 1829, he resigned as governor and relocated to [Arkansas Territory](#). In 1832, Houston was involved in an altercation with a U.S. Congressman, followed by a high-profile trial.

Shortly afterwards, he relocated to [Coahuila y Tejas](#), then a [Mexican state](#), and became a leader of the [Texas Revolution](#). After the war, Houston became a key figure in Texas and was elected as the [first and third President of the Republic of Texas](#).

He supported [annexation by the United States](#) and after [annexation in 1845](#), he became a [U.S. Senator](#) and finally a [governor](#) of Texas in 1859, whereby Houston became the only person to have become the [governor](#) of two different U.S. [states](#) through direct, popular election, as well as the only state governor to have been a foreign head of state.

As governor, he refused to swear loyalty to the [Confederacy](#) when Texas [seceded](#) from the [Union](#) in 1861 with the outbreak of the [American Civil War](#), and was removed from office. To avoid bloodshed, he refused an offer of a Union army to put down the Confederate rebellion. Instead, he retired to [Huntsville, Texas](#), where he died before the end of the Civil War.

Having received only a basic education on the Virginia [frontier](#), young Sam was 14 when his family moved to Maryville. In 1809, at age 16, Houston ran away from home, because he was dissatisfied working as a shop clerk in his older brothers' store.

He went southwest, where he lived for a few years with the [Cherokee](#) tribe led by *Ahuludegi* on Hiwassee Island, on the [Hiwassee River](#) above its [confluence](#) with the [Tennessee](#). *Ahuludegi* had become hereditary chief after his brother moved west; the European Americans called him [John Jolly](#). He became an adoptive father to Houston, giving him the Cherokee name of *Colonneh*, meaning "the Raven". Houston learned fluent Cherokee while living with the tribe. He visited his family in Maryville every several months. He returned to Maryville in 1812, and at age 19, Houston founded a one-room schoolhouse in Blount County between his town and Knoxville. This was the first school built in Tennessee.

War of 1812

In 1812 Houston reported to a training camp in [Knoxville, Tennessee](#), and enlisted in the [39th Infantry Regiment](#) to fight the [British](#) in the [War of 1812](#). By December of that year, he had risen from [private](#) to third [lieutenant](#). At the [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#) in March 1814, he was wounded in the groin by a Creek [arrow](#). His wound was bandaged, and he rejoined the fight. When [Andrew Jackson](#) called on volunteers to dislodge a group of [Red Sticks](#) from their [breastwork](#), Houston volunteered, but during the assault he was struck by bullets in the shoulder and arm. He returned to Maryville as a disabled veteran, but later took the army's offer of free surgery at a [New Orleans, Louisiana](#) hospital.

Houston became close to Jackson, who was impressed with him and acted as a mentor. In 1817 Jackson appointed him sub-agent in managing the business relating to Jackson's removal of the Cherokees from East Tennessee to a reservation in what is now [Arkansas](#). He had differences with [John C. Calhoun](#), then [Secretary of War](#), who chided him for appearing dressed as a Cherokee at a meeting. More significantly, an inquiry was begun into charges related to Houston's administration of supplies for the Native Americans. Offended, he resigned in 1818.

Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814)

The **Battle of Horseshoe Bend** (also known as *Tehopeka*, *Tohopeka*, *Cholocco Litabixbee*, or *The Horseshoe*), was fought during the [War of 1812](#) in the [Mississippi Territory](#), now central [Alabama](#). On March 27, 1814, [United States](#) forces and [Indian](#) allies under Major General [Andrew Jackson](#) defeated the [Red Sticks](#), a part of the [Creek](#) Indian tribe who opposed American expansion, effectively ending the [Creek War](#).

On March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson led troops consisting of 2,600 American soldiers, 500 Cherokee, and 100 Lower Creek allies up a steep hill near Tehopeka. From this vantage point, Jackson would begin his attack on the Red Stick fortification. At 6:30am, he split his troops and sent roughly 1300 men to cross the Tallapoosa River and surround the Creek village. Then, at 10:30 a.m., Jackson's remaining troops began an artillery barrage which consisted of two cannons firing for about two hours. Little damage was caused to the Red Sticks or their log-and-dirt fortifications. Jackson was quite impressed with the measures the Red Sticks took to protect their position. As he wrote:



It is impossible to conceive a situation more eligible for defense than the one they had chosen and the skill which they manifested in their breastwork was really astonishing. It extended across the point in such a direction as that a force approaching would be exposed to a double fire, while they lay entirely safe behind it. It would have been impossible to have raked it with cannon to any advantage even if we had had possession of one extremity.

Soon, Jackson ordered a [bayonet](#) charge. The 39th U.S. Infantry, led by Colonel [John Williams](#), charged the breastworks and engaged the Red Sticks in hand-to-hand combat. [Sam Houston](#) served as a third lieutenant in Jackson's army. Houston was one of the first to make it over the log barricade alive and received a wound from a Creek arrow that troubled him for the rest of his life.

Wild Bill Hickok

James Butler Hickok (May 27, 1837 – August 2, 1876)—known as "**Wild Bill**" **Hickok**—was a [folk character](#) of the [American Old West](#). Some of his exploits as reported at the time were fictionalized, but his skills as a [gunfighter](#) and [gambler](#) provided the basis for his enduring fame, along with his reputation as a lawman. Hickok was born and raised on a farm in rural [Illinois](#). He



went west at age 18 as a fugitive from justice, first working as a [stagecoach](#) driver, then as a lawman in the frontier territories of [Kansas](#) and [Nebraska](#). He fought (and spied) for the [Union Army](#) during the [American Civil War](#), and gained publicity after the war as a scout, [marksman](#), actor, and professional gambler. Hickok was involved in several notable [shootouts](#). He was shot from behind and killed while playing [poker](#) in a saloon in [Deadwood, Dakota Territory](#) by an unsuccessful gambler, [Jack McCall](#). The card hand which he held at the time of his death (aces and eights) has come to be known as the "[Dead Man's Hand](#)".

Hickok was born in [Homer, Illinois](#), on May 27, 1837, to William and Polly (Butler) Hickok. He is a known descendant of [Rev. John Robinson](#). His birthplace is now the [Wild Bill Hickok Memorial](#), a listed [historic site](#) under the supervision of the [Illinois Historic Preservation Agency](#). Hickok was a good shot from a very young age and was recognized locally as an outstanding marksman with a pistol.

In 1857, Hickok claimed a 160-acre (0.65 km²) tract in [Johnson County](#), Kansas. On March 22, 1858, he was elected as one of the first four constables of [Monticello Township, Kansas](#). In 1859, he joined the Russell, Waddell, & Majors freight company, the parent company of the [Pony Express](#). The following year, he was badly injured by a bear while driving a freight team from [Independence, Missouri](#) to [Santa Fe, Texas](#). According to Hickok's own account, he found the road blocked by a [Cinnamon bear](#) and its two cubs. Dismounting, he approached the bear and fired a shot into its head, but the bullet ricocheted from its skull, infuriating it. The bear attacked, crushing Hickok with its body. Hickok managed to fire another shot, disabling the bear's paw. The bear then grabbed his arm in its mouth, but Hickok was able to grab his knife and slash its throat, killing it. Badly injured with a crushed chest, shoulder, and arm, Hickok was bedridden for four months before being sent to the [Rock Creek Station](#) in Nebraska to work as a stable hand while he recovered.

McCanles incident

In 1861 Hickok was involved in a deadly shootout with [David McCanles](#) at the Rock Creek Station, near [Fairbury, Nebraska](#). The veracity of the events of that day is still subject to debate. On December 16, 40-year-old David McCanles, his 12-year-old son William Monroe McCanles, and two farmhands, James Woods and James Gordon, called at the station's office to demand payment of the overdue second installment on the property. David McCanles was allegedly threatening the station manager, Horace Wellman, when he was shot by either Hickok (who was hiding behind a curtain) or Wellman.

Hickok, Wellman, and an employee, J.W. Brink, were tried for murder, but judged to have acted in self-defense. McCanles was the first man whom Hickok was reputed to have killed in a fight.

Hickok–Tutt shootout

On July 21, 1865, in the town square of [Springfield, Missouri](#), Hickok met and killed [Davis Tutt](#) in a "[quick draw duel](#)" –the first of its kind. Fiction later popularized Hickok's "quick draw gunfight" as typical, but Hickok's is the first one on record to fit the portrayal. During the duel, rather than the face-to-face fast-draw as is commonly shown in movies, the two men faced each other sideways in the historic dueling stance (presenting a smaller target), drawing and aiming their weapons before firing.

Background and the duel

Hickok first met former [Confederate Army](#) soldier Davis Tutt in early 1865, while both were gambling in Springfield. Hickok often borrowed money from Tutt and they were originally friends but they had a falling out over a woman. (It was also rumored that Hickok once had an affair with Tutt's sister, perhaps fathering a child.) There was also a long-standing dispute over Hickok's girlfriend, Susannah Moore. Hickok refused to play cards with Tutt, who retaliated by financing other players in an attempt to bankrupt him.

The dispute came to a head when Tutt was coaching an opponent of Hickok's during a card game. Hickok was on a winning streak, and the frustrated Tutt requested that he repay a \$40 loan, which Hickok immediately did. Tutt then demanded another \$35 owed from a previous card game. Hickok refused, as he had a "[memorandum](#)" proving it to be for \$25. Tutt then took Hickok's watch, which was lying on the table, as collateral for the \$35, at which point Hickok warned him not to wear it or he, Hickok, would shoot him. The next day, Tutt appeared in the square wearing the watch prominently, and Hickok tried to negotiate the watch's return. Tutt stated that he would now accept no less than \$45, but both agreed that they would not fight over it and went for a drink together. Tutt left the saloon, but returned to the square at 6 p.m., while Hickok arrived on the other side and warned him not to approach him while wearing the watch. Both men faced each other and fired almost simultaneously. Tutt's shot missed, but Hickok's did not, piercing Tutt through the heart from about 75 yards away. Tutt called out, "Boys, I'm killed" before he collapsed and died.

Aftermath of shootout



Two days later Hickok was arrested for murder (the charge was later reduced to manslaughter). He was released on \$2,000 bail and stood trial on August 3, 1865. At the end of the trial, Judge [Sempronius H. Boyd](#) gave the jury two contradictory instructions. He first instructed the jury that a conviction was its only option under the law. He then instructed them that they could apply the unwritten law of the "fair fight" and acquit. The jury voted for acquittal, a verdict that was not popular at the time.

Shootout with Phil Coe

Background

Hickok and [Phil Coe](#), a saloon owner and acquaintance of Hardin's, had an ongoing dispute that resulted in a shootout. The Bull's Head Tavern in Abilene had been established by gambler [Ben Thompson](#) and his partner, businessman and fellow gambler Coe. The two entrepreneurs had painted a picture of a bull with a large erect penis on the side of their establishment as an advertisement. Citizens of the town complained to Hickok, who requested that Thompson and Coe remove the bull. They refused, so Hickok altered it himself. Infuriated, Thompson tried to incite John Wesley Hardin into trying to kill Hickok, by exclaiming to Hardin that, "He's (Hickok) a damn Yankee. Picks on [rebels](#), especially Texans, to kill." Hardin was in town under his assumed name "Wesley Clemmons," but was better known to the townspeople by the alias "Little Arkansas." He seemed to have respect for Hickok's abilities, and replied, "If Bill needs killing why don't you kill him yourself?" Wishing to intimidate Hickok, Coe had supposedly stated that he could "kill a crow on the wing". Hickok's retort is one of the West's most famous sayings: *"Did the crow have a pistol? Was he shooting back? I will be."*

The gunfight

On October 5, 1871, Hickok was standing off a crowd during a street brawl, during which time Coe fired two shots. Hickok ordered him to be arrested for firing a pistol within the city limits. Coe claimed that he was shooting at a stray dog but suddenly turned his gun on Hickok, who fired first and killed Coe. Hickok caught a glimpse of movement of someone running toward him and quickly fired two more shots in reaction, accidentally shooting and killing Abilene Special Deputy Marshal Mike Williams who was coming to his aid. This event haunted Hickok for the remainder of his life. There is another account of the Coe shootout: Theophilus Little, mayor of Abilene and owner of the town's lumberyard, recorded his time in Abilene by writing in a notebook that was recently given to the Abilene Historical Society. Writing in 1911, he detailed his admiration of Hickok and included a paragraph on the shooting that differs considerably from the reported account:

"Phil" Coe was from Texas, ran the "Bull's Head" a saloon and gambling den, sold whiskey and men's souls. A vile a character as I ever met for some cause Wild Bill incurred Coe's hatred and he vowed to secure the death of the Marshall. Not having the courage to do it himself, he one day filled about 200 cowboys with whiskey intending to get them into trouble with Wild Bill, hoping that they would get to shooting and in the melee shoot the marshal. But Coe "reckoned without his host". Wild Bill had learned of the scheme and cornered Coe, had his two pistols drawn on Coe. Just as he pulled the trigger one of the policemen rushed around the corner between Coe and the pistols and both balls entered his body, killing him instantly. In an instant, he pulled the triggers again sending two bullets into Coe's abdomen (Coe lived a day or two) and whirling with his two guns drawn on the drunken crowd of cowboys, *"and now do any of you fellows want the rest of these bullets?"* Not a word was uttered.

Death at Deadwood

It is reported that Hickok had a premonition that Deadwood would be his last camp, and expressed this belief to his friend Charlie Utter (also known as Colorado Charlie) and the others who were traveling with them at the time. On August 2, 1876, Hickok was playing poker at [Nuttall & Mann's Saloon](#) in [Deadwood](#), in the [Black Hills](#) of the [Dakota Territory](#). Hickok usually sat with his back to a wall. The only seat available when he joined the poker game that afternoon was a chair that put his back to a door. Twice he asked another player, Charles Rich, to change seats with him, and on both occasions Rich refused.



A former [buffalo hunter](#), [Jack McCall](#) (better known as "Crooked Nose Jack"), entered the saloon unnoticed by Hickok. McCall walked to within a few feet of Hickok, drew a pistol and shouted, "Damn you! Take that!" before firing at Hickok point blank. McCall's bullet hit Hickok in the back of the head, killing him instantly. The bullet emerged through Hickok's right cheek, striking another player, Captain Massie, in the left wrist.

["Dead man's hand"](#)

When shot, Hickok was playing five card draw, and was holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights. (The final card had been discarded and its replacement had possibly not yet been dealt.) The fifth card's identity is the subject of debate. In 1979, Hickok was inducted into the [Poker Hall of Fame](#).

The killing's aftermath

The motive for the killing is unknown. McCall may have been paid for the deed, but more likely McCall became enraged over what he perceived as a condescending offer from Hickok to let him have enough money for breakfast after he had lost all his money playing poker the previous day. At the resulting two-hour trial by a "miners' jury" (an ad hoc local group of assembled miners and businessmen), McCall claimed he was avenging Hickok's earlier slaying of his brother, which may have been true. A Lew McCall is known to have been killed by a lawman in Abilene, but it is unknown if he was related, and the name of the lawman was not recorded. McCall was acquitted of the murder, resulting in the [Black Hills Pioneer](#) editorializing: "Should it ever be our misfortune to kill a man ... we would simply ask that our trial may take place in some of the mining camps of these hills." [Calamity Jane](#) was reputed to have led a mob that threatened McCall with lynching, but at the time of Wild Bill's death, Jane was being held by military authorities. McCall left the area soon after, and headed into [Wyoming](#).

McCall was subsequently re-arrested after bragging about his deed, and a new trial was held. The authorities did not consider this to be [double jeopardy](#) because, at the time, Deadwood was not recognized by the U.S. as a legitimately incorporated town, as it was in [Indian country](#) and the jury was irregular. The new trial was held in [Yankton](#), capital of the territory. Hickok's brother, Lorenzo Butler, traveled from Illinois to attend the retrial and spoke to McCall after the trial, noting he showed no remorse. This time, McCall was found guilty and sentenced to death.

McCall was hanged on March 1, 1877, and buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The cemetery was moved in 1881, and his body was exhumed and the [noose](#) was found still around his neck. The killing of Hickok and the capture of McCall is reenacted every summer evening in Deadwood.

Bat Masterson

William Barclay "Bat" Masterson (November 26, 1853 – October 25, 1921) was a figure of the [American Old West](#) known as a [buffalo hunter](#), [U.S. Marshal](#) and [Army](#) scout, avid [fisherman](#), [gambler](#), frontier [lawman](#), and [sports editor](#) and columnist for the *New York Morning Telegraph*. He was the brother of lawmen [James Masterson](#) and [Ed Masterson](#).



Born on November 26, 1853, at Henryville, [Canada East](#), in what is Quebec today, and baptized as **Bartholomew Masterson**, he later used the name "William Barclay Masterson"

His father, Thomas Masterson (or Mastersan), was born in [Canada](#), of an Irish family; and his mother, Catherine McGurk (or McGureth), was born in [Ireland](#). He was the second child in a family of five brothers and two sisters. They were raised on farms in [Quebec](#), [New York](#), and [Illinois](#), until they finally settled near [Wichita, Kansas](#).

In his late teens, he and two of his brothers, [Ed Masterson](#) and [James Masterson](#), left their family's farm to become buffalo hunters. While traveling without his brothers, Bat took part in the [Battle of Adobe Walls](#) in [Texas](#), and killed [Comanche](#) Indians. He then spent time as a U.S. Army scout in a campaign against the

[Kiowa](#) and Comanche Indians.

Gunfighter and lawman

Deputies Bat Masterson (standing) and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876.

The scroll on Earp's chest is a cloth pin-on badge

His first gunfight took place in 1876 in Sweetwater, [Texas](#) (later [Mobeetie](#) in [Wheeler County](#), not to be confused with the current [Sweetwater](#), the seat of [Nolan County](#) west of [Abilene](#), Texas). He was attacked by a soldier, Corporal Melvin A. King, in a fight, allegedly because of a girl. The girl, Mollie Brennan, stopped one of King's bullets and was killed. King, whose real name was Anthony Cook, died of his wounds. Masterson was shot in the [pelvis](#) but recovered. The story that he needed to carry a cane for the rest of his life is a legend perpetuated by [the TV series](#) starring [Gene Barry](#).

In 1877, he joined his brothers in [Dodge City, Kansas](#). Jim was the partner of Ed, who was an assistant marshal. Soon after his arrival, Masterson came into conflict with the local marshal over the treatment of a man being arrested. He was jailed and fined, although his fine was later returned by the city council. He served as a sheriff's deputy alongside [Wyatt Earp](#), and within a few months he was elected county sheriff of [Ford County](#), Kansas. As sheriff, Bat won plaudits for capturing four members of the Mike Roark gang, who had unsuccessfully held up a train at nearby [Kinsley](#), Kansas. He also led the posse that captured Jim "Spike" Kenedy, a 23-year-old cattleman who had



inadvertently killed an entertainer named [Dora Hand](#) in Dodge City; with a shot through the shoulder Masterson eventually brought Kenedy down.

Fighting in [Colorado](#) on the [Santa Fe](#) side of its war against the [Rio Grande railroad](#) (see [Royal Gorge Route Railroad](#)), Masterson continued as Ford County [sheriff](#) until he was voted out of office in 1879. During this same period his brother Ed was Marshal of Dodge City and died in the line of duty on April 9, 1878. Ed was shot by a cowboy named Jack Wagner who was unaware that Bat was in the vicinity. As Ed stumbled away from the scene, Masterson responded from across the street with deadly force, firing on both Wagner and Wagner's boss, Alf Walker. Wagner died the next day but Walker was taken back to Texas and recovered. The local newspapers were ambiguous about who shot Wagner and Walker, and this led some later historians to question whether Bat was involved. However, the recent locating of two court cases in which Bat testified under oath that he had shot both means that it must be accepted that Bat avenged his brother.

Battle of the Plaza

For the next several years, he made a living as a gambler moving through several of the legendary towns of the Old West.

[Wyatt Earp](#) invited Masterson to [Tombstone, Arizona Territory](#), in February 1881, where Earp owned a one-quarter interest in the gambling concession at the Oriental Saloon in exchange for his services as a manager and enforcer. Earp wanted Masterson's help running the [faro](#) tables in the Oriental Saloon. Masterson remained until April 1881, when he received an unsigned telegram that caused him to immediately return to Dodge City.

COME AT ONCE. UPDEGRAFF AND PEACOCK ARE GOING TO KILL JIM.

[Jim Masterson](#) was in partnership with A. J. Peacock in Dodge City's Lady Gay Saloon and Dance Hall. Al Updegraff was Peacock's brother-in-law and bartender. Jim thought Updegraff was dishonest and a drunk, and demanded that Peacock fire Updegraff. Peacock refused. Their disagreement grew until threats were made, prompting the telegram. Bat boarded the next stagecoach and arrived in Dodge City on April 16. Getting off the train before it stopped, Masterson saw Updegraff and Peacock. He accosted them, "Hold up there a minute, you two. I want to talk to you." Recognizing Masterson, Updegraff and Peacock retreated behind the jail and exchanged gunfire with Masterson. Citizens ran for cover as bullets ripped through the [Long Branch Saloon](#). Other individuals began firing in support of both sides until Updegraff was wounded. Mayor Ab Webster arrested Masterson. Afterward Bat learned that his brother Jim was not in danger. Updegraff recovered. Because the shooter who hit Updegraff could not be identified, Masterson was fined \$8.00 and released.



It was unclear who fired first. The citizens were outraged and warrants were issued, but Bat and Jim were permitted to leave Dodge.

The **Long Branch Saloon** was the most well-known [saloon](#) in [Dodge City, Kansas](#) from about 1874 to 1885. It was the scene of many altercations, shoot-outs, gunfights and standoffs.

Wyatt Earp

Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp (March 19, 1848 – January 13, 1929) was an American gambler, [Pima County, Arizona](#) Deputy Sheriff, and Deputy Town Marshal in [Tombstone](#), Arizona, who took part in the [Gunfight at the O.K. Corral](#), during which lawmen killed three [outlaw Cowboys](#). He is often regarded as the central figure in the shootout in Tombstone, although his brother [Virgil](#) was Tombstone City Marshal and Deputy U.S. Marshal that day, and had far more experience as a sheriff, constable, marshal, and soldier in combat.



Earp lived a restless life. He was at different times in his life a constable, city policeman, county sheriff, [teamster](#), [buffalo hunter](#), [bouncer](#), [saloon-keeper](#), gambler, [brothel owner](#), pimp, miner, and boxing referee. Earp spent his early life in Iowa. His first wife Urilla Sutherland Earp died while pregnant, less than a year after they married. Within the next two years Earp was arrested, sued twice, escaped from jail, then was arrested three more times for "keeping and being found in a [house of ill-fame](#)". He landed in the cattle [boomtown](#) of [Wichita, Kansas](#), where he became a [deputy city marshal](#) for one year and developed a solid reputation as a lawman. In 1876 he followed his brother [James](#) to [Dodge City, Kansas](#), where he became an assistant city marshal. In winter 1878, he went to Texas to gamble where he met [John Henry "Doc" Holliday](#), whom Earp credited with saving his life.

Earp moved constantly throughout his life from one boomtown to another. He left Dodge City in 1879 and with his brothers James and Virgil, moved to Tombstone, where a [silver boom](#) was underway. The Earps bought an interest in the Vizina mine and some water rights. There, the Earps clashed with a loose federation of outlaws known as [the Cowboys](#). Wyatt, Virgil, and their younger brother [Morgan](#) held various law enforcement positions that put them in conflict with [Tom](#) and [Frank McLaury](#), and [Ike](#) and [Billy Clanton](#), who threatened to kill the Earps. The conflict escalated over the next year, culminating on October 26, 1881 in the [Gunfight at the O.K. Corral](#), in which the Earps and Holliday killed three of the Cowboys. In the next five months, Virgil was ambushed and maimed, and Morgan was assassinated. Pursuing a [vendetta](#), Wyatt, his brother Warren, Holliday, and others formed a federal [posse](#) that killed three of the Cowboys they thought responsible. Unlike his lawmen brothers Virgil and James, and Doc Holliday, Wyatt was never wounded in any of the gunfights, which only added to his mystique after his death.

Wyatt was a lifelong gambler and was always looking for a quick way to make money. After meeting again in San Francisco, Earp and his third wife [Josephine Earp](#) joined a gold rush to Eagle City, Idaho, where they had mining interests and a saloon. They left there to race horses and open a saloon during a real estate boom in San Diego, California. Back in San Francisco, Wyatt raced horses again, but his reputation suffered irreparably when he refereed the [Fitzsimmons-Sharkey](#) boxing match and called a foul that led everyone to believe he [fixed](#) the fight. They moved briefly to Yuma, Arizona before they next followed the Alaskan Gold Rush to Nome, Alaska, where they opened the biggest saloon in town. After making a large sum of money there, they opened another saloon in Tonopah, Nevada, the site of a new gold find. And finally in about 1920 they worked on several mining claims in [Vidal, California](#), retiring in the hot summers to Los Angeles.

Lawsuits and charges

After Urilla's death, Wyatt went through a downward spiral and had a series of legal problems. On March 14, 1871, [Barton County](#) filed a lawsuit against Earp and his sureties. Earp was in charge of collecting license fees for Lamar, which funded local schools, and he was accused of failing to turn in the fees. On March 31, James Cromwell filed a lawsuit against Earp, alleging that he had falsified court documents about the amount of money collected from Cromwell to satisfy a judgment. To make up the difference between what Earp turned in and Cromwell owed (and claimed he had paid), the court seized Cromwell's mowing machine and sold it for \$38. Cromwell's suit claimed Earp owed him \$75, the estimated value of the machine.

On March 28, 1871 Earp, Edward Kennedy, and John Shown were charged with stealing two horses, "each of the value of one hundred dollars", from William Keys while in the [Indian Country](#). On April 6, Deputy [United States Marshal](#) J. G. Owens arrested Earp for the horse theft. Commissioner James Churchill [arraigned](#) Earp on April 14, and set bail at \$500. On May 15, an [indictment](#) against Earp, Kennedy, and Shown was issued. Anna Shown, John Shown's wife, claimed that Earp and Kennedy got her husband drunk and then threatened his life to persuade him to help. On June 5 Edward Kennedy was acquitted while the case against Earp and John Shown remained. Earp didn't wait for the trial. He climbed out through the roof of his jail and headed for Peoria, Illinois.

Peoria, Illinois

Years afterward, Wyatt's biographer Stuart Lake wrote that Wyatt took to hunting buffalo during the winter of 1871 – 72. But, Earp was arrested three times in the [Peoria](#) area during that period. Earp is listed in the [city directory](#) for Peoria during 1872 as a resident in the house of Jane Haspel, who operated a [brothel](#). In February 1872, Peoria police raided the brothel, arresting four women and three men: Wyatt and Morgan Earp, and George Randall. They were charged with "Keeping and being found in a house of ill-fame". They were later fined twenty dollars plus costs for the criminal infraction. The *Peoria Daily National Democrat* reported his September arrest aboard a floating brothel he owned named the Beardstown Gunboat with a woman named Sally Heckell, who called herself Wyatt Earp's wife.

Some of the women are said to be good looking, but all appear to be terribly depraved. John Walton, the skipper of the boat and Wyatt Earp, the Peoria Bummer, were each fined \$43.15. In that time period, "bummers" were "contemptible loafers who impose on hard-working citizens, a "beggar," and worse than tramps.

After 1875, [Dodge City](#) became a major terminal for [cattle drives](#) from Texas along the [Chisholm Trail](#). Earp was appointed assistant marshal in Dodge City under Marshal Lawrence "Larry" Deger around May 1876. There is evidence that Earp spent the winter of 1876 – 77 in another [boomtown](#), [Deadwood](#), [Dakota Territory](#). He was not on the police force in Dodge City in late 1877, and rejoined the force in spring 1878 at the request of mayor [James H. "Dog" Kelley](#). The Dodge City newspaper reported in July 1878 that Earp had been fined \$1 for slapping a muscular prostitute named Frankie Bell, who (according to the papers) "heaped [epithets](#) upon the unoffending head of Mr. Earp to such an extent as to provide a slap from the ex-officer". Bell spent the night in jail and was fined \$20, while Earp's fine was the legal minimum.

In October 1877, outlaw [Dave Rudabaugh](#) robbed a [Sante Fe Railroad](#) construction camp and fled south. Earp was given a temporary commission as Deputy U.S. Marshal and he left Dodge City, following Rudabaugh over 400 miles (640 km) towards [Fort Griffin](#), Texas. He arrived at the frontier town on the Clear Fork of the [Brazos River](#). Earp went to the Bee Hive Saloon, the largest in town and owned by [John Shanssey](#), who Earp had known since he was 21. Shanssey told Earp that Rudabaugh had passed through town earlier in the week, but he didn't know where he was headed. Shanssey suggested Earp ask gambler "[Doc](#)" [Holliday](#), who had played cards with Rudabaugh. Holliday told Earp that Rudabaugh had headed back into Kansas.

In early 1878 Earp returned to Dodge City, where he became the assistant city marshal, serving under [Charlie Bassett](#). Doc Holliday with his common-law wife [Big Nose Kate](#) also showed up in Dodge City during the summer of 1878. During the summer, Ed Morrison and other Texas cowboys rode into Dodge and shot up the town, galloping down Front Street. They entered the Long Branch Saloon, vandalized the room and harassing the customers. Hearing the commotion, Wyatt burst through the front door into a bunch of guns pointing at him. Holliday was playing cards in the back and put his pistol at Morrison's head, forcing him and his men to disarm. Earp credited Holliday with saving his life that day and He and Earp became friends

Gunfight at the O.K. Corral

The gunfight happened in front of, and next to, Fly's boarding house and picture studio (where Holliday had a room) the day after a late night of hard drinking and poker playing by [Ike Clanton](#). The Clantons and McLaurys collected in the space between the boarding house and the house west of it when they were confronted by the Earps and Holliday. It's possible because of the proximity to his room that Holliday thought they were there to kill him. Holliday was credited by the *Tombstone Nuggett* with killing [Tom McLaury](#) and his brother [Frank](#). Holliday may have also wounded [Billy Clanton](#). After Tom McLaury was killed by a shotgun round fired by Holliday, his brother Frank, who had moved across Fremont Street, challenged Holliday. He is reported to have yelled, "I've got you now," and shot at Holliday, grazing him across the hip. Holliday is said to have replied, "Blaze away! You're a daisy if you have." One analysis of the fight give credit to either Holliday or Morgan Earp for firing the fatal shot at Frank on Fremont Street. Holliday may have been on Frank's right and Morgan on his left, and Frank was shot in the right side of the head, so Holliday is often given credit for shooting Frank. However, Wyatt Earp had shot Frank in his torso, earlier, a shot that alone could have killed him and having been hit Frank would have turned away and Wyatt could have placed a second shot in Frank's head. It is also highly unlikely that Morgan fired the fatal shot, as he had been shot across both shoulder blades, possibly leaving him incapable of shooting accurately.

Virgil Earp gave Holliday a [coach gun](#) that they picked up from the local stage office before the fight. Holliday was wearing a long coat that would allow him to conceal it. Virgil Earp in turn took Holliday's walking stick, and by not going conspicuously armed, Virgil was seeking to avoid alarming both the citizenry of Tombstone and with the Clantons and McLaurys.

Big Nose Kate, his longtime companion, remembered Holliday's reaction after his role in the O.K. Corral gunfight. She reported that Holliday came back to his room, sat on the bed, wept, and said, "That was awful—awful". A 30-day-long preliminary hearing found that the Earps and Holliday had acted within their duty as lawmen, although this did not pacify Ike Clanton.

Earp Vendetta Ride

The situation in Tombstone soon grew worse when Virgil Earp was ambushed and permanently injured in December 1881. Then [Morgan Earp](#) was ambushed and killed in March 1882. After Morgan's murder, Virgil Earp and many remaining members of the Earp families fled town. Holliday and Wyatt Earp stayed in Tombstone to exact retribution on Ike Clanton and the corrupt members known as the Cowboys. Several [Cochise County Cowboys](#) were identified by witnesses as suspects in the shooting of [Virgil Earp](#) on December 27, 1881, and the assassination of [Morgan Earp](#) on March 19, 1882. Some circumstantial evidence also pointed to their involvement. Wyatt Earp had been appointed Deputy U.S. Marshall after Virgil was maimed. He deputized Holliday, [Warren Earp](#), [Sherman McMaster](#), and ["Turkey Creek" Jack Johnson](#). Although sick with tuberculosis, Holliday managed to ride with the posse into the badlands in search of the cowboys. It was in that time that Holliday said farewell to Kate for good.

The Earp party guarded [Virgil Earp](#) and his wife Allie on their way to the train for California. In Tucson, the group spotted an armed [Frank Stilwell](#) and [Ike Clanton](#) who they thought were lying in wait to kill Virgil. On Monday, March 20, 1882, Frank Stilwell's body was found at dawn alongside the railroad tracks, riddled with buckshot and gunshot wounds. Wyatt credited himself as the one who fatally shot Stilwell with a shotgun; other bullets placed into him may have been fired by Doc Holliday.

Tucson [Justice of the Peace](#) Charles Meyer issued [arrest warrants](#) for five of the Earp party, including Holliday. On March 21, they returned briefly to Tombstone, where they were joined by [Texas Jack Vermillion](#) and possibly others. Wyatt deputized the men who rode with him. After leaving Tombstone, the posse made its way to Spence's wood-cutting camp in the South Pass of the [Dragoon Mountains](#). There they found and killed outlaw cowboy Florentino "Indian Charlie" Cruz.

When Earp died in 1929, he was well known for his notorious handling of the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight along with the O.K. Corral gun fight. An extremely flattering, largely fictionalized [biography](#) was published in 1931 after his death, becoming a bestseller and creating his reputation as a fearless lawman. Earp's modern-day reputation is that of the [Old West's](#) "toughest and deadliest gunman of his day". Wyatt Earp has become synonymous of the stereotypical image of the Western lawman, and is a symbol of American [frontier justice](#).

Jesse James

Jesse Woodson James (September 5, 1847 – April 3, 1882) was an [American outlaw](#), [gang leader](#), [bank robber](#), [train robber](#), and [murderer](#) from the state of [Missouri](#) and the most famous member of the [James-Younger Gang](#). Already a celebrity when he was alive, he became a legendary figure of the [Wild West](#) after his death. Scholars place him in the context of regional insurgencies of ex-[Confederates](#) following the [American Civil War](#) rather than a manifestation of [frontier](#) lawlessness or alleged [economic justice](#).



a reward on James' head.

Jesse and his brother [Frank James](#) were Confederate [guerrillas](#) or [Bushwhackers](#) during the Civil War. They were accused of participating in atrocities committed against [Union soldiers](#), including the [Centralia Massacre](#). After the war, as members of various [gangs](#) of outlaws, they robbed banks, [stagecoaches](#), and trains. Despite popular portrayals of James as an embodiment of [Robin Hood](#), robbing from the rich and giving to the poor, there is no evidence that he and his gang shared their loot from the robberies they committed.

The James brothers were most active with their gang from about 1866 until 1876, when their attempted robbery of a bank in [Northfield, Minnesota](#) resulted in the capture or deaths of several gang members. They continued in crime for several years, recruiting new members, but were under increasing pressure from law enforcement. On April 3, 1882, Jesse James was killed by a member of his own gang, [Robert Ford](#), who hoped to collect

American Civil War

After a series of campaigns and battles between conventional armies in 1861, [guerrilla](#) warfare gripped Missouri, waged between secessionist "[bushwhackers](#)" and [Union](#) forces which largely consisted of local [militia](#) organizations, known as "[jayhawkers](#)". A bitter conflict ensued, resulting in an escalating cycle of atrocities committed by both sides. Confederate guerrillas murdered civilian Unionists, executed prisoners, and [scalped](#) the dead. Union forces enforced [martial law](#) with [raids](#) on homes, arrests of civilians, summary [executions](#), and [banishment](#) of [Confederate](#) sympathizers from the state.

The James-Samuel family sided with the Confederates at the outbreak of war. Frank James joined a local company recruited for the secessionist Drew Lobbs Army, and fought at the [Battle of Wilson's Creek](#), though he fell ill and returned home soon afterward. In 1863, he was identified as a member of a guerrilla squad that operated in [Clay County](#). In May of that year, a Union militia company raided the James-Samuel farm, looking for Frank's group. They [tortured](#) Reuben Samuel by briefly hanging him from a tree. According to legend, they lashed young Jesse.

Quantrill's Raiders

Frank eluded capture and was believed to have joined the guerrilla organization led by [William C. Quantrill](#). It is thought that he took part in the notorious [massacre of some two hundred men and boys](#) in [Lawrence, Kansas](#), a center of [abolitionists](#).

Frank James followed Quantrill to [Texas](#) over the winter of 1863–1864. In the spring he returned in a squad commanded by Fletch Taylor. After they arrived in Clay County, 16-year-old Jesse James joined his brother in Taylor's group.

In the summer of 1864, Taylor was severely wounded, losing his right arm to a [shotgun](#) blast. The James brothers joined the bushwhacker group led by [Bloody Bill Anderson](#). Jesse suffered a serious wound to the chest that summer. The Clay County provost marshal reported that both Frank and Jesse James took part in the [Centralia Massacre](#) in September, in which guerrillas killed or wounded some 22 unarmed Union troops; the guerrillas scalped and dismembered some of the dead. The guerrillas [ambushed](#) and defeated a pursuing regiment of Major A.V.E. Johnson's Union troops, killing all who tried to surrender (more than 100). Frank later identified Jesse as a member of the band who had fatally shot Major Johnson. As a result of the James brothers' activities, the Union military authorities made their family leave Clay County. Though ordered to move South beyond Union lines, instead they moved across the nearby state border into Nebraska.

After Anderson was killed in an ambush in October, the James brothers separated. Frank followed Quantrill into [Kentucky](#); Jesse went to Texas under the command of [Archie Clement](#), one of Anderson's lieutenants. He is known to have returned to Missouri in the spring. Jesse was shot while trying to surrender when they ran into a Union [cavalry](#) patrol near [Lexington, Missouri](#). Jesse James suffered the second of two life-threatening chest wounds.

After the Civil War

Jesse and Frank James, 1872



At the end of the Civil War, Missouri was in shambles. The conflict split the population into three bitterly opposed factions: anti-slavery Unionists, identified with the [Republican Party](#); the segregationist conservative Unionists, identified with the [Democratic Party](#); and pro-slavery, ex-Confederate secessionists, many of whom were also allied with the Democrats, especially the southern part of the party. The Republican Reconstruction administration passed a new state constitution that freed Missouri's slaves. It temporarily excluded former Confederates from voting, serving on juries, becoming corporate officers, or preaching from church pulpits. The atmosphere was volatile, with widespread clashes between individuals, and between armed gangs of veterans from both sides of the war.

Jesse recovered from his chest wound at his uncle's boardinghouse in Harlem, Missouri (north across the Missouri River from the City of Kansas' River Quay [changed to Kansas City in 1889]), where he was tended to by his first cousin, [Zerelda "Zee" Mimms](#), named after Jesse's mother. Jesse and his cousin began a nine-year courtship, culminating in marriage. Meanwhile, his old commander [Archie Clement](#) kept his bushwhacker gang together and began to harass Republican authorities.

These men were the likely culprits in the first daylight armed bank robbery in the United States during peacetime, the robbery of the Clay County Savings Association in the town of [Liberty, Missouri](#), on February 13, 1866. This bank was owned by Republican former militia officers who had recently conducted the first Republican Party rally in Clay County's history. One innocent bystander, a student of [William Jewell College](#) (which James's father had helped to found), was shot dead on the street during the gang's escape. It remains unclear whether Jesse and Frank took part.

After their later robberies took place and they became legends, there were those who credited them with being the leaders of the Clay County robbery. It has been argued that James was at the time still bedridden with his wound. No concrete evidence has surfaced to connect either brother to the crime, or to rule them out. On June 13, 1866 in Jackson County two jailed members of Quantril's gang were demanded to be freed and the Jailor killed. It is believed the James Brothers were involved.

The survivors of Clement's gang continued to conduct bank robberies over the next two years, though their numbers dwindled through [arrests](#), gunfights and [lynchings](#). While they later tried to justify robbing the banks, these were small, local banks with local capital, not part of the national system that was an object of popular discontent in the 1860s and 1870s. On May 23, 1867, for example, they robbed a bank in [Richmond, Missouri](#), in which they killed the [mayor](#) and two others. It remains uncertain whether either of the James brothers took part, although an eyewitness who knew the brothers told a newspaper seven years later "positively and emphatically that he recognized Jesse and Frank James ... among the robbers." In 1868, Frank and Jesse James allegedly joined [Cole Younger](#) in robbing a bank at [Russellville, Kentucky](#).

Jesse James did not become famous, however, until December 7, 1869, when he and (most likely) Frank robbed the Daviess County Savings Association in [Gallatin, Missouri](#). The robbery netted little money, but it appears that Jesse shot and killed the cashier, Captain John Sheets, mistakenly believing him to be [Samuel P. Cox](#), the [militia](#) officer who had killed "[Bloody Bill](#)" [Anderson](#) during the Civil War. James's self-proclaimed attempt at revenge, and the daring escape he and Frank made through the middle of a posse shortly afterward, put his name in the newspapers for the first time. An 1882 history of Daviess County said, "The history of Daviess County has no blacker crime in its pages than the murder of John W. Sheets."

Death

For protection, James asked the Ford brothers to move in with him and his family. James had often stayed with their sister Martha Bolton and, according to rumor, he was "smitten" with her. James did not know that Bob Ford had conducted secret negotiations with [Thomas T. Crittenden](#), the Missouri governor, to bring in the famous outlaw. On April 3, 1882, after eating breakfast, the Fords and James prepared to depart for another robbery. They went in and out of the house to ready the horses. As it was an unusually hot day, James removed his coat, then removed his firearms, lest he look suspicious. Noticing a dusty picture on the wall, he stood on a chair to clean it. Bob Ford shot James in the back of the head. James' two previous bullet wounds and partially missing middle finger served to positively identify the body.

The death of Jesse James became a national sensation. The Fords made no attempt to hide their role. Indeed, Robert Ford wired the governor to claim his reward. Crowds pressed into the little house in St. Joseph to see the dead bandit, even while the Ford brothers surrendered to the authorities but they were dismayed to find that they were charged with [first degree murder](#). In the course of a single day, the Ford brothers were indicted, pleaded guilty, were sentenced to death by [hanging](#) and two hours later were granted a full pardon by Governor Crittenden.

Billy the Kid

William H. Bonney (born **William Henry McCarty, Jr.** c.1859-1861 – July 14, 1881), better known as **Billy the Kid** and also known as **William Antrim**, was a 19th-century [gunman](#) who participated in the [Lincoln County War](#) and became a frontier outlaw in the [American Old West](#). According to legend, he killed twenty-one men but it is generally believed that he killed eight. He killed his first man on August 17, 1877, at around 17 years old.



McCarty (or Bonney, the name that he used at the height of his notoriety) was 5 ft 8 in tall with blue eyes, blonde or dirty blonde hair, and a smooth [complexion](#). He was described as being friendly and personable at times and as lithe as a cat. Contemporaries described him as a "neat" dresser who favored an "unadorned [Mexican sombrero](#)". These qualities, along with his cunning and celebrated skill with firearms, contributed to his paradoxical image as both a notorious outlaw and a folk hero.

Billy was relatively unknown during most of his lifetime but was catapulted into legend in 1881 when New Mexico's governor, [Lew Wallace](#), placed a price on his head.

Born to [Irish](#) immigrants, it is uncertain who his biological father was. Some researchers have theorised that his name was Patrick McCarty, Michael McCarty, William McCarty, or Edward McCarty. His mother's name was Catherine McCarty, although there have been continuing debates about whether McCarty was her maiden or married name. She is believed to have emigrated

to New York during the time of the [Great Famine](#).

In 1868, Catherine McCarty had moved with her two young sons, William and Joseph, to [Indianapolis](#). There she met William Antrim, who was 12 years her junior. In 1873 the two were married. Antrim found work as a bartender and carpenter, but then became involved in prospecting and gambling as a way to make a living, and during that period spent very little time at home with his wife and stepsons. Young William McCarty did not often use the surname "Antrim."

He was forced to seek new lodgings when his foster family began to experience domestic problems. McCarty moved into a [boarding house](#) and pursued odd jobs. In April 1875, McCarty was arrested by [Grant County](#) Sheriff [Harvey Whitehill](#) for stealing cheese. McCarty was arrested again on September 24, 1875 when he was found in possession of clothing and firearms that a fellow boarder had stolen from a Chinese laundry owner. Two days after McCarty was placed in [jail](#), the teenager escaped up the jailhouse chimney. From that point on McCarty was a fugitive, more or less.

During this time, McCarty became acquainted with John R. Mackie, a Scottish-born ex-cavalry private with a criminal bent. The two men supposedly became involved in the risky, but profitable, enterprise of horse thievery. McCarty, who stole from local soldiers, became known by the name of "Kid Antrim" Biographer Robert M. Utley writes that the nickname arose because of McCarty's slight build and beardless countenance, his young years, and his appealing personality. In 1877 McCarty was involved in a conflict with the civilian blacksmith at Fort Grant, an Irish immigrant named Frank P. "Windy" Cahill, who took pleasure in bullying the young McCarty. On August 17, Cahill

reportedly attacked McCarty after a verbal exchange and threw him to the ground. Reliable accounts say that McCarty retaliated by shooting Cahill, who died the next day. The coroner's inquest concluded that McCarty's shooting of Cahill was criminal and unjustifiable. Some of those who witnessed the incident later claimed that McCarty acted in self-defense. Years later, Louis Abraham, who had known McCarty in Silver City but was not a witness, denied that anyone was killed in the altercation.

In fear of Cahill's friends, McCarty fled the [Arizona Territory](#) and entered into [New Mexico Territory](#). He eventually arrived at the former army post of Apache Tejo, where he joined a band of cattle rustlers who raided the sprawling herds of cattle magnate [John Chisum](#). During this period McCarty was spotted by a resident of Silver City, and the teenager's involvement with the notorious [gang](#) was mentioned in a local newspaper. McCarty rode for a time with the gang of rustlers known as the [Jesse Evans Gang](#), but then turned up at Heiskell Jones's house in [Pecos Valley, New Mexico](#).

According to this account, [Apaches](#) stole McCarty's horse, forcing him to walk many miles to the nearest settlement, which happened to be Jones's home. When he arrived, the young man was supposedly near death, but Mrs. Jones nursed him back to health. The Jones family developed a strong attachment to McCarty and gave him one of their horses. At some point in 1877, McCarty began to refer to himself as "William H. Bonney".

In 1877, McCarty (now widely known as William Bonney) moved to [Lincoln County, New Mexico](#), and was hired by [Doc Scurlock](#) and [Charlie Bowdre](#) to work in their cheese factory. Through them he met [Frank Coe](#), [George Coe](#) and [Ab Saunders](#), three cousins who owned their own ranch near the ranch of [Richard M. Brewer](#). After a short stint working on the ranch of [Henry Hooker](#), McCarty began working on the Coe-Saunders ranch.

Late in 1877 McCarty, Brewer, Bowdre, Scurlock, the Coes and Saunders, were hired by [John Tunstall](#), an English cattle rancher, banker and merchant, and his partner, [Alexander McSween](#), a prominent lawyer, to guard cattle due to their proficiency with [firearms](#).

A conflict known today as the Lincoln County War had erupted between the established town merchants, [Lawrence Murphy](#) and [James Dolan](#), and competing business interests headed by Tunstall and McSween.

Events turned bloody on February 18, 1878, when Tunstall was spotted while driving a herd of nine horses towards Lincoln and was murdered by William Morton, [Jesse Evans](#), Tom Hill, Frank Baker and Sheriff [William J. Brady](#) of Lincoln County – all members of a posse serving the House, sent to attack McSween's holdings. After murdering Tunstall, the gunmen shot down his prized bay horse. "As a wry and macabre joke on Tunstall's great affection for horses, the dead bay's head was then pillowed on his hat", writes [Frederick Nolan](#), Tunstall's biographer. Although members of the House sought to frame Tunstall's death as a "justifiable homicide", evidence at the scene suggested that Tunstall attempted to avoid a confrontation before he was shot down. Tunstall's murder enraged McCarty and the other ranch hands.

McSween, who abhorred violence, took steps to punish Tunstall's murderers through legal means, obtaining warrants for their arrests from the local justice of the peace, John B. Wilson. Tunstall's men formed their own group called the [Regulators](#). After being deputized by Brewer—Tunstall's foreman, who had been appointed a special constable and given the warrant to arrest Tunstall's killers—the Regulators proceeded to the Murphy-Dolan store. The wanted men, Bill Morton and Frank Baker,

attempted to flee, but they were captured on March 6. Upon returning to Lincoln, the Regulators reported that Morton and Baker had been shot on March 9 near Agua Negra during an alleged escape attempt. During their journey to Lincoln, the Regulators killed one of their members, a man named McCloskey, whom they suspected of being a traitor.

The Regulators planned to settle a score with Sheriff [William J. Brady](#), who had arrested McCarty and fellow deputy [Fred Waite](#) in the aftermath of Tunstall's murder. At the time Brady arrested them, the two men were trying to serve a warrant on him for his suspected role in looting Tunstall's store after the Englishman's death, as well as against his posse members for the murder of Tunstall. On April 1, the Regulators [Jim French](#), [Frank McNab](#), [John Middleton](#), Fred Waite, [Henry Brown](#), McCarty/Bonney and possibly [Robert A. Widenmann](#) ambushed Sheriff Brady and his deputy, [George W. Hindman](#), killing them both in Lincoln's main street. McCarty was shot in the thigh while attempting to retrieve a rifle that Brady had seized from him during an earlier arrest.

In the Autumn of 1878, the president appointed [Lew Wallace](#), a former [Union Army](#) general, as Governor of the New Mexico Territory. In an effort to restore peace to Lincoln County, Wallace proclaimed an amnesty for any man involved in the Lincoln County War who was not already under indictment. McCarty, who had fled to Texas after his escape from McSween's house, was under indictment, but sent Wallace a letter requesting immunity in return for testifying in front of the Grand Jury. In March 1879, Wallace and McCarty met in Lincoln County to discuss the possibility of a deal. McCarty greeted the governor with a revolver in one hand and a [Winchester rifle](#) in the other. After taking several days to consider Wallace's offer, McCarty agreed to testify in return for amnesty.

The arrangement called for McCarty to submit to a token arrest and a short stay in jail until the conclusion of his courtroom testimony. Although McCarty's testimony helped to indict John Dolan, the district attorney—one of the powerful "House" faction leaders—disregarded Wallace's order to set McCarty free after his testimony. After the Dolan trial, McCarty and O'Folliard escaped on horses supplied by friends.

For the next year and a half, McCarty survived by rustling, gambling, and taking defensive action. In January 1880, he reportedly killed a man named Joe Grant in a [Fort Sumner](#) saloon. Grant, who did not realize who his opponent was, boasted that he would kill "Billy the Kid" if he ever encountered him. In those days people loaded their revolvers with only five rounds, with the hammer down on an empty chamber. This was done to prevent an accidental discharge should the hammer be struck. The Kid asked Grant if he could see his ivory-handled revolver and, while looking at the weapon, rotated the cylinder so the hammer would fall on the empty chamber when the trigger was pulled. He told Grant his identity. When Grant fired, nothing happened, and McCarty shot him. When asked about the incident later, he remarked, "It was a game for two, and I got there first."

In November 1880, a posse pursued and trapped McCarty's gang inside a ranch house owned by his friend James Greathouse at Anton Chico in the [White Oaks](#) area. James Carlyle of the posse entered the house under a [white flag](#), in an effort to negotiate the group's surrender. Greathouse was sent out to act as a hostage for the posse. At some point in the evening, Carlyle evidently decided the outlaws were stalling. According to one version, Carlyle heard a shot that had been fired accidentally outside. Concluding that the posse had shot down Greathouse, he chose escape, crashed through a window and was fired upon and killed. Recognizing their mistake, the posse became demoralized and scattered, enabling McCarty and his gang to slip away.

During this time, McCarty became acquainted with an ambitious local bartender and former buffalo hunter named [Pat Garrett](#). Popular accounts often depict McCarty and Garrett as "bosom buddies",

but there is no evidence that they were friends. Garrett was elected as sheriff of Lincoln County in November 1880, running on a pledge to rid the area of rustlers. In early December, he assembled a posse and set out to arrest McCarty, at that time known almost exclusively as "Billy the Kid." The Kid then carried a \$500 bounty on his head that had been authorized by governor [Lew Wallace](#).

The posse led by Garrett fared well, and his men closed in quickly. On December 19, McCarty barely escaped a midnight ambush in [Fort Sumner](#), which left Tom O'Folliard dead, one member of the gang. On December 23, the Kid was tracked to an abandoned stone building located in a remote location known as "Stinking Springs" (near present-day [Taiban, New Mexico](#)). While McCarty and his gang were asleep inside, Garrett's posse surrounded the building and waited for sunrise. The next morning, a cattle rustler named Charlie Bowdre stepped outside to feed his horse. He was mistaken for McCarty and was shot down by the posse. Soon afterwards, somebody from within the building reached for the horse's halter rope, but Garrett shot and killed the horse, whose body blocked the building's only exit. As the lawmen began to cook breakfast over an open fire, Garrett and McCarty engaged in a friendly exchange, with Garrett inviting McCarty outside to eat, and McCarty inviting Garrett to "go to hell." Realizing that they had no hope of escape, the besieged and hungry outlaws finally surrendered and were allowed to join in the meal.

With his execution scheduled for May 13, McCarty was removed to Lincoln, where he was held under guard by two of Garrett's deputies, [James Bell and Robert Olinger](#), on the top floor of the town courthouse. On April 28, while Garrett was out of town, McCarty stunned the territory by killing both of his guards and escaping. The details of the escape are unclear. Some researchers believe that a sympathizer placed a revolver in a nearby privy that McCarty was permitted to use, under escort, each day. McCarty retrieved the gun, and turned it on Bell when the pair had reached the top of a flight of stairs in the courthouse. Another theory holds that McCarty slipped off his manacles at the top of the stairs, struck Bell over the head with them, grabbed Bell's own gun, and shot him with it.

Bell staggered down the stairs, dying as he fell. McCarty scooped up Ollinger's 10-gauge double-barrel [shotgun](#). Both barrels had been fully loaded with buckshot earlier by Ollinger himself. The Kid waited at the upstairs window for his second guard, who had been across the street with some other prisoners, to respond to the gunshot and come to Bell's aid. As Ollinger came running into view, McCarty leveled the shotgun at him, called out "Hello Bob!" and killed him. The Kid's escape was delayed for an hour while he worked free of his leg irons with a pickaxe and then the young outlaw mounted a horse and rode out of town, reportedly singing. The horse returned two days later.

Death

Sheriff Pat Garrett responded to rumors that McCarty was lurking in the vicinity of Fort Sumner almost three months after his escape. Garrett and two deputies set out on July 14, 1881, to question one of the town's residents, a friend of McCarty's named Pete Maxwell (son of land baron [Lucien Maxwell](#)). Close to midnight, Garrett and Maxwell sat talking in Maxwell's darkened bedroom when McCarty unexpectedly entered the room. As the Kid entered, he failed to recognize Garrett in the poor light. McCarty drew his revolver and backed away, asking "*¿Quién es? ¿Quién es?*" (Spanish for "Who is it? Who is it?") Recognizing McCarty's voice, Garrett drew his own revolver and fired twice, the first bullet striking McCarty in the chest just above his heart, although the second one missed and struck the mantel behind him. McCarty fell to the floor, gasped for a minute, and died.

Butch Cassidy

Robert Leroy Parker (April 13, 1866 – November 7, 1908), better known as **Butch Cassidy**, was a notorious [American train robber](#), [bank robber](#), and leader of the [Wild Bunch gang](#) in the [American Old West](#).

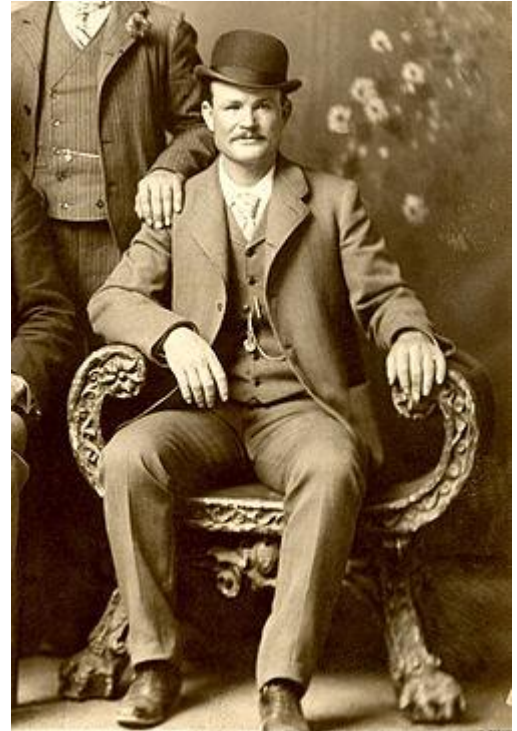
After pursuing a career in crime for several years in the United States, the pressures of being pursued, notably by the [Pinkerton detective agency](#), forced him to flee with an accomplice, Harry Alonzo Longabaugh, known as the [Sundance Kid](#), and Longabaugh's girlfriend, [Etta Place](#). The trio fled first to [Argentina](#) and then to [Bolivia](#), where Parker and Longabaugh were probably killed in a shootout in November 1908.

1880–1887

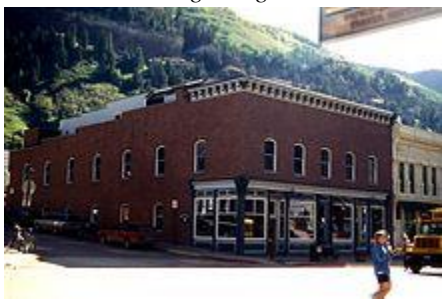
Butch Cassidy's first offense was minor. Around 1880, he journeyed to a clothier's shop in another town but found the shop closed. He entered the shop and took a pair of jeans and some pie, leaving an [IOU](#) promising to pay on his next visit. The clothier pressed charges. He was acquitted at a jury trial.

He continued to work on ranches until 1884, when he moved to [Telluride, Colorado](#), ostensibly to seek work, but perhaps to deliver stolen horses to buyers. He led a cowboy's life in [Wyoming](#) and [Montana](#) before returning to Telluride in 1887. There, he met Matt Warner, the owner of a race horse. The men raced the horse at various events, dividing the winnings between them.

1889–1895



The white building at right housed the San Miguel Valley Bank, site of Cassidy's first bank robbery in 1889.



On June 24, 1889, Cassidy, Warner and two of the McCarty Brothers robbed the San Miguel Valley Bank in Telluride in which they stole approximately \$21,000, after which they fled to the [Robbers Roost](#), a remote hideout in southeastern Utah.

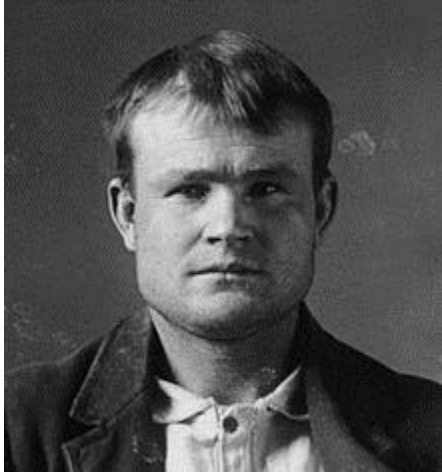
Cassidy purchased a ranch in 1890 near [Dubois, Wyoming](#). This location is across the state from the notorious [Hole-in-the-Wall](#), a natural geological formation which afforded outlaws protection and cover, so it is possible that Cassidy's ranching, at which he was never economically successful, was a façade for clandestine activities, perhaps with Hole-in-the-Wall outlaws.

In early 1894, Cassidy became involved romantically with outlaw and rancher [Ann Bassett](#). Bassett's father, rancher Herb Bassett, did business with Cassidy, supplying him with fresh horses and beef. That same year, Cassidy was arrested at [Lander, Wyoming](#), for stealing horses and possibly for running a [protection racket](#) among the local ranchers there. He was imprisoned in the [Wyoming State](#)

[Prison](#) in [Laramie, Wyoming](#). After serving 18 months of a two-year sentence, he was released in January 1896 after promising Governor [William Alford Richards](#) that he would not offend again in that state. He became involved briefly with Ann Bassett's older sister, [Josie](#), before returning to Ann.

1896–1897 — formation of the Wild Bunch

Cassidy's mugshot from the Wyoming Territorial Prison in 1894.



He associated with a circle of criminals, most notably his closest friend [Elzy Lay](#), [Harvey "Kid Curry" Logan](#), [Ben Kilpatrick](#), [Harry Tracy](#), [Will "News" Carver](#), [Laura Bullion](#), and [George Curry](#), who became the nucleus of the [Wild Bunch](#).

On August 13, 1896, Cassidy, Lay, Harvey Logan and Bob Meeks robbed the bank at [Montpelier, Idaho](#), escaping with approximately \$7,000. Shortly thereafter he^[clarification needed] recruited [Harry Longabaugh](#), alias "The Sundance Kid", a native of [Pennsylvania](#), into the Wild Bunch.

In early 1897, Cassidy was joined at Robbers Roost by Ann Bassett, Elzy Lay, and Lay's girlfriend Maude Davis. The four hid there until early April, when Lay and Cassidy sent the women home so that they could plan their next robbery. On April 21, 1897, in the mining town of [Castle Gate, Utah](#), Cassidy and Lay ambushed a small group of men carrying the payroll of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, stealing a sack containing \$7,000 in gold, with which they fled to the Robbers Roost.

On June 2, 1899, the gang robbed a [Union Pacific Overland Flyer](#) near [Wilcox, Wyoming](#), a robbery that became famous and which resulted in a massive man hunt. Many notable lawmen of the day took part in the hunt for the robbers, but they were not found.

During a shootout with lawmen following that robbery, both Kid Curry and George Curry shot and killed Sheriff Joe Hazen. [Tom Horn](#), a killer for hire employed by the [Pinkerton Agency](#), obtained information from explosives expert Bill Speck about the Hazen shooting, and Horn passed this information to Pinkerton detective [Charlie Siringo](#). The gang escaped into the Hole-In-The-Wall. Siringo was assigned the task of capturing the outlaw gang. He became friends with Elfie Landusky, who was using the last name Curry after allegedly becoming pregnant by Kid Curry's brother, Lonny. Through her, Siringo intended to locate the gang.

On July 11, 1899, Lay and others were involved in a [Colorado and Southern Railroad](#) train robbery near [Folsom, New Mexico](#), which Cassidy may have planned and personally directed. A shootout ensued with local law enforcement in which Lay killed Sheriff Edward Farr and Henry Love; Lay was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment at New Mexico State Penitentiary.

The Wild Bunch would separate following a robbery and flee in different directions, reuniting at a predetermined location, such as the Hole-in-the-Wall hideout, Robbers Roost, or Madame [Fannie Porter](#)'s [brothel](#), in [San Antonio, Texas](#).

1900-1901

On February 28, 1900, lawmen attempted to arrest Kid Curry's brother, Lonny, at his aunt's home. Lonny was killed in the shootout that followed, and his cousin Bob Lee was arrested for [rustling](#) and sent to [prison](#) in Wyoming. On March 28, Kid Curry and Bill Carver were pursued by a posse from [St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona](#), after being identified passing currency from the Wilcox, Wyoming, robbery. The posse engaged them in a shootout, during which Deputy Andrew Gibbons and Deputy Frank LeSueur were killed. Carver and Curry escaped. On April 17, George Curry was killed in a shootout with [Grand County, Utah](#), Sheriff John Tyler and Deputy Sam Jenkins. On May 26, Kid Curry rode into [Moab, Utah](#), and killed both Tyler and Jenkins in another shootout, in retaliation for the deaths of Curry and Lonny.

December 1900 Cassidy is seated on the far right



Cassidy, Longabaugh, and Bill Carver traveled to [Winnemucca, Nevada](#), where on September 19, 1900, they robbed the First National Bank of \$32,640. In December, Cassidy posed in [Fort Worth, Texas](#) for the now-famous Fort Worth Five Photograph, which depicts Parker, Longabaugh, Harvey Logan, Ben Kilpatrick and William Carver. The [Pinkerton Detective Agency](#) obtained a copy of the photograph and began to use it for its wanted posters.

On July 3, 1901, Kid Curry and a group of men robbed the [Great Northern](#) train near [Wagner, Montana](#). This time, they took over \$60,000 in cash. The gang split up, and gang member Will Carver was killed by a posse led by Sheriff Elijah Briant. On December 12, 1901, gang member Ben Kilpatrick was captured in [Knoxville, Tennessee](#), with Laura Bullion. On December 13, during another shootout, Kid Curry killed Knoxville policemen William Dinwiddle and Robert Saylor and escaped. Despite being pursued by Pinkerton agents and other law enforcement officials, Curry returned to Montana, where he shot and killed rancher James Winters in retaliation for the killing of his brother Johnny years before.

1901 — South America

Harry Longabaugh (the Sundance Kid) and Etta Place, just before they sailed for South America.



Cassidy and Longabaugh fled to [New York City](#). On February 20, 1901, with [Etta Place](#), Longabaugh's female companion, they departed to [Buenos Aires, Argentina](#), aboard the British steamer *Herminius*. Cassidy posed as James Ryan, Place's fictitious brother. They settled in a four-room log cabin on a 15,000-acre ranch that they purchased on the east bank of the Rio Blanco near [Cholila, Argentina](#) near the [Andes](#).

On February 14, 1905, two English-speaking bandits, who may have been Cassidy and Longabaugh, held up the Banco de Tarapacá y Argentino in [Río Gallegos](#), 700 miles south of Cholila, near the [Strait of Magellan](#). Escaping with a sum that would be worth at least US \$100,000 today, the pair vanished north across the Patagonian steppes.

On May 1, fearing that law enforcement had located them, the trio sold the Cholila ranch. The Pinkerton Agency had known their location for some time, but the rainy season had prevented their agent, Frank Dimaio, from making an arrest. Governor Julio Lezana issued an arrest warrant, but before it could be executed, Sheriff Edward Humphreys, a Welsh Argentine who was friendly with Cassidy and enamored of Etta Place, tipped them off.

The trio fled north to [San Carlos de Bariloche](#) where they embarked on the steamer *Condor* across [Nahuel Huapi Lake](#) and into [Chile](#). By the end of that year they returned to Argentina; on December 19, Cassidy, Longabaugh, Place and an unknown male associate (possibly Harvey Logan) robbed the [Banco de la Nación](#) branch in Villa Mercedes, 400 miles (640 km) west of Buenos Aires, taking 12,000 pesos. Pursued by armed lawmen, they crossed the [Pampas](#) and the [Andes](#) to reach the safety of Chile.

On June 30, 1906, Etta Place decided that she had had enough of life on the run, and was escorted back to [San Francisco](#) by Longabaugh. Cassidy, under the alias James "Santiago" Maxwell, obtained work at the Concordia Tin Mine in the Santa Vera Cruz range of the central [Bolivian](#) Andes, where he was joined by Longabaugh upon his return. Their main duties included guarding the company payroll. Still wanting to settle down as a respectable rancher, in late 1907 Cassidy traveled with Longabaugh to [Santa Cruz](#), a frontier town in Bolivia's eastern savannah.

Death

The facts surrounding Butch Cassidy's death are uncertain. On November 3, 1908, near [San Vicente](#) in southern [Bolivia](#), a courier for the Aramayo Franke and Cia Silver Mine was conveying his company's payroll, worth about 15,000 Bolivian pesos, by mule when he was attacked and robbed by two masked American bandits who were believed to be Cassidy and Longabaugh. The bandits then proceeded to the small mining town of San Vicente where they lodged in a small boarding house owned by a local resident miner named Bonifacio Casasola. When Casasola became suspicious of his two foreign lodgers, as well as a mule they had in their possession which was from the Aramayo Mine, identifiable from the mine company logo on the mule's left flank, Casasola left his house and notified a nearby telegraph officer who notified a small Bolivian Army cavalry unit stationed nearby, which was the Abaroa Regiment. The unit dispatched three soldiers, under the command of Captain Justo Concha, to San Vicente where they notified the local authorities. On the evening of November 6, the lodging house was surrounded by three soldiers, the police chief, the local mayor and some of his officials, who intended to arrest the Aramayo robbers.

When the three soldiers approached the house the bandits opened fire, killing one of the soldiers and wounding another. A gunfight then ensued. At around 2 a.m., during a lull in the firing, the police and soldiers heard a man screaming from inside the house. Soon, a single shot was heard from inside the house, whereupon the screaming stopped. Minutes later, another shot was heard.

The standoff continued as locals kept the place surrounded until the next morning when, cautiously entering, they found two dead bodies, both with numerous bullet wounds to the arms and legs. One of the men had a bullet wound in the forehead and the other had a bullet hole in the temple. The local police report speculated that, judging from the positions of the bodies, one bandit had probably shot his fatally wounded partner-in-crime to put him out of his misery, just before killing himself with his final bullet.

Bonnie and Clyde

Bonnie Elizabeth Parker (October 1, 1910 – May 23, 1934) and **Clyde Chestnut Barrow** a/k/a **Clyde Champion Barrow** (March 24, 1909 – May 23, 1934) were American outlaws and robbers from the [Dallas](#) area who traveled the central United States with their gang during the [Great Depression](#). At times, the gang included [Buck Barrow](#), [Blanche Barrow](#), [Raymond Hamilton](#), [W. D. Jones](#), Joe Palmer, [Ralph Fufts](#), and [Henry Methvin](#). Their exploits captured the attention of the American public during the "[public enemy era](#)" between 1931 and 1935. Though known today for his dozen-or-so bank robberies, Barrow preferred to rob small stores or rural gas stations. The gang is believed to have killed at least nine police officers and several civilians. The couple were eventually ambushed and killed near the town of Sailes, Louisiana, in [Bienville Parish, Louisiana](#), by law officers. Their reputation was revived and cemented in American pop folklore by [Arthur Penn](#)'s 1967 film [Bonnie and Clyde](#), which starred [Faye Dunaway](#) and [Warren Beatty](#) as the pair.

Clyde Barrow

Clyde Chestnut Barrow (March 24, 1909 – May 23, 1934) was born into a poor farming family in [Ellis County, Texas](#), near [Telico](#), a town just southeast of [Dallas](#). He was the fifth of seven children of Henry Basil Barrow (1874–1957) and Cumie T. Walker (1874–1943). They migrated, piecemeal, to Dallas in the early 1920s as part of a wave of resettlement from the impoverished nearby farms to the urban slum known as West Dallas. The Barrows spent their first months in West Dallas living under their wagon. When father Henry had earned enough money to buy a tent, it was a major step up for the family.

Clyde Barrow in 1926, aged 16



Clyde was first arrested in late 1926, after running when police confronted him over a rental car he had failed to return on time. His second arrest, with brother [Marvin "Buck" Barrow](#), came soon after, this time for possession of stolen goods ([turkeys](#)). Despite having legitimate jobs during the period 1927 through 1929, he also [cracked safes](#), robbed stores, and stole cars. After sequential arrests in 1928 and 1929, he was sent to [Eastham Prison Farm](#) in April 1930. While in prison, Barrow used a lead pipe to crush the skull of another inmate who had repeatedly assaulted him sexually. This was Clyde Barrow's first killing.

Paroled in February 1932, Barrow emerged from Eastham a hardened and bitter criminal. His sister Marie said, "Something awful sure must have happened to him in prison, because he wasn't the same person when he got out." A fellow inmate, [Ralph Fufts](#), said he watched him "change from a schoolboy to a [rattlesnake](#)."

In his post-Eastham career, Barrow chose smaller jobs, robbing grocery stores and gas stations, at a rate far outpacing the ten to fifteen bank robberies attributed to him and the Barrow Gang. His favored weapon was the [M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle](#) (called a BAR). According to John Neal Phillips, Barrow's goal in life was not to gain fame or fortune from robbing banks, but to seek revenge against the [Texas prison system](#) for the abuses he suffered while serving time.

First meeting

Several accounts describe Bonnie and Clyde's first meeting, but the most credible version tells that Bonnie Parker met Clyde Barrow on January 5, 1930 at Clarence Clay's (a friend of Clyde) house at 105 Herbert Street. Parker was out of work and was staying in West Dallas to assist a female friend with a broken arm. Barrow dropped by the girl's house while Parker was in the kitchen making hot chocolate.



When they met, both were smitten immediately; most historians believe Parker joined Barrow because she was in love. She remained a loyal companion to him as they carried out their crime spree and awaited the violent deaths they viewed as inevitable.

1932: Early jobs, early murders

After Barrow was released from prison in February 1932, he and Ralph Fuels assembled a rotating core group of associates. They began a series of small robberies, primarily of stores and gas stations; their goal was to collect enough money and firepower to launch a raid of liberation against [Eastham prison](#). On April 19, Bonnie Parker and Fuels were captured in a failed hardware store burglary, where they intended to take guns, in [Kaufman, Texas](#), and subsequently convicted and jailed. While Parker was

released in a few months after the grand jury failed to indict her, Fuels was prosecuted and tried; he served time and never rejoined the gang.

On April 30, Barrow was the driver in a robbery in [Hillsboro, Texas](#), during which the store's owner, J.N. Bucher, was shot and killed. When shown [mugshots](#), the victim's wife identified Barrow as one of the shooters, although he had stayed outside in the car. It was the first time in the crime spree that Barrow was accused of murder.

Parker was held in jail until June 17, where she wrote poetry to pass the time. When the Kaufman County grand jury convened, it declined to indict her, and she was released. Within a few weeks, she reunited with Barrow.

On August 5, while Parker was visiting her mother in Dallas, Barrow, [Raymond Hamilton](#) and Ross Dyer were drinking alcohol at a country dance in [Stringtown, Oklahoma](#), when Sheriff C.G. Maxwell and his deputy, Eugene C. Moore, approached them in the parking lot. Barrow and Hamilton opened fire, killing the deputy and gravely wounding the sheriff. This was the first time Barrow and his gang killed a lawman; eventually, they reached a total of nine. On October 11, they allegedly killed Howard Hall at his store during a robbery in [Sherman, Texas](#).

[W. D. Jones](#) had been a friend of the Barrow family since childhood. Only 16 years old on Christmas Eve 1932, he persuaded Barrow to let him join the pair and leave Dallas with them that night. The next day, Jones was initiated when he and Barrow killed Doyle Johnson, a young family man, while stealing his car in [Temple, Texas](#). Less than two weeks later, on January 6, 1933, Barrow killed Tarrant County Deputy Sheriff Malcolm Davis when he, Parker and Jones wandered into a police trap set for another criminal. The total murdered by the gang since April was five.

1933: Buck joins the gang

Life changed for the gang after they shot their way out of Joplin hideout; photos and Bonnie's poem hit papers nationwide.



On March 22, 1933, Buck Barrow was granted a full pardon and released from prison. Within days, he and his wife [Blanche](#) had set up housekeeping with Clyde, Parker and Jones in a temporary hideout in [Joplin, Missouri](#). According to family sources, Buck and Blanche were there to visit; they tried to persuade Clyde to surrender to law enforcement.

Bonnie and Clyde's next brush with the law arose from their generally suspicious—and conspicuous—behavior, not because they had been identified. The group ran loud, alcohol-fueled card games late into the night in the quiet neighborhood. "We bought a case of beer a day", Blanche would later recall. The men came and went noisily at all hours, and Clyde discharged a [BAR \(Browning Automatic Rifle\)](#) in the apartment while cleaning it. No neighbors went to the house, but one reported suspicions to the [Joplin Police Department](#).

The lawmen assembled a five-man force in two cars on April 13 to confront what they suspected were [bootleggers](#) living in the garage apartment. Though taken by surprise, Clyde was noted for remaining cool under fire. He, Jones, and Buck quickly killed Detective McGinnis and fatally wounded Constable Harryman. During the escape from the apartment, Parker laid down covering fire with her own BAR, forcing Highway Patrol sergeant G. B. Kahler to duck behind a large oak tree while [.30 caliber bullets](#) struck the other side, forcing wood splinters into the sergeant's face. Parker got into the car with the others. They slowed enough to pull in Blanche Barrow from the street, where she was pursuing her dog Snow Ball. The surviving officers later testified that their side had fired only fourteen rounds in the conflict, but one hit Jones in the side, one struck Clyde and was deflected by his suitcoat button, and one grazed Buck after ricocheting off a wall.



Just 16 years old, W. D. Jones committed two murders in his first two weeks as Clyde Barrow's protégé.

The group escaped the police at Joplin, but left behind most of their possessions at the apartment: items included Buck and Blanche's marriage license, Buck's parole papers (three weeks old), a large arsenal of weapons, a handwritten poem by Bonnie, and a camera with several rolls of undeveloped film. The film was developed at [The Joplin Globe](#) and yielded many now-famous photos of Barrow, Parker and Jones clowning and pointing weapons at one another. When the poem and the photos, including one of Parker clenching a cigar in her teeth and a pistol in her hand, went out on the newly installed newswire, the obscure five criminals from Dallas became front-page news across America as the Barrow Gang. The poem "Story of 'Suicide Sal'" was an apparent backstory.

For the next three months, the group ranged from Texas as far north as [Minnesota](#). In May, they tried to rob the bank in [Lucerne, Indiana](#) and robbed the bank in [Okabena, Minnesota](#). Previously they had kidnapped Dillard Darby and Sophia Stone at [Ruston, Louisiana](#), in the course of stealing Darby's car; this was one of several incidents between 1932 and 1934 in which they kidnapped lawmen or robbery victims. They usually released their hostages far from home, sometimes with money to help them return home.

Deaths

Gibbsland posse. Front: Alcorn, Jordan and Hamer; back, Hinton, Oakley, Gault



The posse was led by Hamer who had begun tracking the pair on February 12, 1934. He studied the gang's movements and found they swung in a circle skirting the edges of five [midwestern](#) states, exploiting the "state line" rule that prevented officers from one jurisdiction from pursuing a fugitive into another. Barrow was a master of that pre-FBI rule, but consistent in his movements, so the experienced Hamer charted his path and predicted where he would go. The gang's itinerary centered on family visits, and they were due to see Methvin's family in Louisiana.

The trail ended here on a road deep in the piney Louisiana woods.



On May 21, 1934, the four posse members from Texas were in [Shreveport](#) when they learned that Barrow and Parker were to go to Bienville Parish that evening with Methvin. Barrow had designated the residence of Methvin's parents as a rendezvous in case they were separated, and Methvin did get separated from the pair in Shreveport. The full posse, consisting of Captain Hamer, Dallas County Sheriff's Deputies Alcorn and Ted Hinton (both of whom knew Barrow and Parker by sight), former Texas Ranger B.M. "Manny" Gault, Bienville Parish

Sheriff Henderson Jordan and his deputy Prentiss Oakley, set up an ambush at the rendezvous point along [Louisiana State Highway 154](#) south of [Gibbsland](#) toward Sailes. Hinton recounted that their group was in place by 9:00 pm on the 21st and waited through the whole next day (May 22) with no sign of the outlaw couple. Other accounts said the officers set up on the evening of the 22nd.

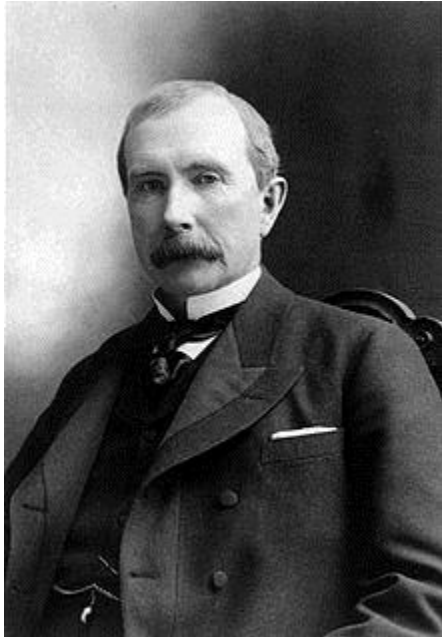
Their gunfire was so loud, the posse suffered temporary deafness all afternoon



At approximately 9:15 a.m. on May 23, the posse, concealed in the bushes and almost ready to concede defeat, heard Barrow's stolen [Ford V8](#) approaching at a high speed. The posse's official report had Barrow stopping to speak with Methvin's father, who had been planted there with his truck that morning to distract Barrow and force him into the lane closer to the posse. The lawmen opened fire, killing Barrow and Parker while shooting a combined total of about 130 rounds. Oakley fired first, probably before any order to do so. Barrow was killed instantly by Oakley's initial head shot, but Hinton reported hearing Parker scream as she realized Barrow was dead, before the shooting at her fully began. The officers emptied all their arms at the car. Any one of the many wounds suffered by Bonnie and Clyde would have been fatal.

John D. Rockefeller

John Davison Rockefeller Sr. (July 8, 1839 – May 23, 1937) was an American [business magnate](#) and philanthropist. He was a co-founder of the [Standard Oil](#) Company, which dominated the oil industry and was the first great U.S. business trust. Rockefeller revolutionized the [petroleum industry](#), and along with other key contemporary industrialists such as [Andrew Carnegie](#), defined the structure of modern [philanthropy](#). In 1870, he founded Standard Oil Company and actively ran it until he officially retired in 1897.



Rockefeller founded Standard Oil as an [Ohio](#) partnership with his brother [William](#) along with [Henry Flagler](#), [Jabez A. Bostwick](#), chemist [Samuel Andrews](#), and a [silent partner](#), [Stephen V. Harkness](#). As [kerosene](#) and [gasoline](#) grew in importance, Rockefeller's wealth soared and he became the world's richest man and the first American worth more than a [billion](#) dollars, controlling 90% of all oil in the United States at his peak.^[a] Adjusting for [inflation](#), his fortune upon his death in 1937 stood at \$336 billion, accounting for more than 1.5% of the national economy, making him [the richest person in history](#).

Rockefeller spent the last 40 years of his life in retirement at his estate, [Kykuit](#), in [Westchester County](#), [New York](#). His fortune was mainly used to create the modern systematic approach of targeted philanthropy. He was able to do this through the creation of foundations that had a major effect on medicine, education and scientific research. His foundations pioneered the development of medical research and were instrumental in the eradication of

[hookworm](#) and [yellow fever](#).

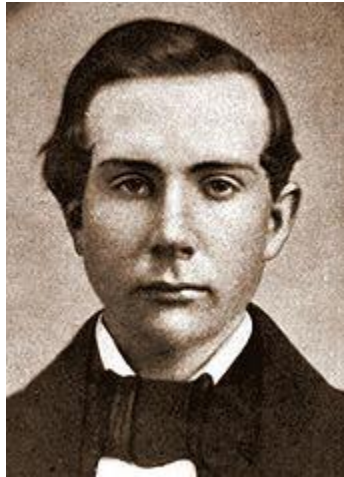
Rockefeller was also the founder of both the [University of Chicago](#) and [Rockefeller University](#) and funded the establishment of [Central Philippine University](#) in the [Philippines](#). He was a devoted [Northern Baptist](#) and supported many church-based institutions. Rockefeller adhered to total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco throughout his life. He was a faithful congregant of the Erie Street Baptist Mission Church, where he taught Sunday school, and served as a trustee, clerk, and occasional janitor. Religion was a guiding force throughout his life, and Rockefeller believed it to be the source of his success. Rockefeller was also considered a supporter of [capitalism](#) based in a perspective of [social darwinism](#), and is often quoted saying "The growth of a large business is merely a [survival of the fittest](#)".

Early life

Rockefeller was the second of six children and eldest son born in [Richford, New York](#), to con artist [William Avery "Bill" Rockefeller](#) (November 13, 1810 — May 11, 1906) and Eliza Davison (September 12, 1813 — March 28, 1889). His father was of [English](#) and [German](#) descent while his mother was of [Scots-Irish](#) descent. Bill was first a lumberman and then a traveling salesman who identified himself as a "botanic physician" and sold elixirs. The locals referred to the mysterious but fun-loving man as "Big Bill" and "Devil Bill." He was a sworn foe of conventional morality who had opted for a vagabond existence and who returned to his family infrequently. Throughout his life, Bill became notorious for shady schemes. In between the births of Lucy and John, Bill and his

mistress/housekeeper Nancy Brown had a daughter named Clorinda (c. 1838—?, died young). Between John and William Jr.'s births, Bill and Nancy had another daughter, Cornelia (c. 1840—?).

Eliza, a homemaker and devout [Baptist](#), struggled to maintain a semblance of stability at home, as Bill was frequently gone for extended periods. She also put up with his [philandering](#) and his double life, which included [bigamy](#). Thrifty by nature and necessity, she taught her son that "willful waste makes woeful want." Young Rockefeller did his share of the regular household chores and earned



extra money raising turkeys, selling potatoes and candy, and eventually lending small sums of money to neighbors. He followed his father's advice to "trade dishes for platters" and always get the better part of any deal. Bill once bragged, "I cheat my boys every chance I get. I want to make 'em sharp."

In spite of his father's absences and frequent family moves, young John was a well-behaved, serious, and studious boy. His contemporaries described him as reserved, earnest, religious, methodical, and discreet. He was an excellent debater and expressed himself precisely. He also had a deep love of music and dreamed of it as a possible career. Early on, he displayed an excellent mind for numbers and detailed accounting.

Rockefeller at age 18, ca. 1857

Pre-Standard Oil career

As a bookkeeper

In September 1855, when Rockefeller was sixteen, he got his first job as an assistant [bookkeeper](#) working for a small produce commission firm called Hewitt & Tuttle. He worked long hours and delighted, as he later recalled, in "all the methods and systems of the office." He was particularly adept at calculating transportation costs, which served him well later in his career. The full salary for his first three months' work was \$50 (50 cents a day). As a youth, Rockefeller reportedly said that his two great ambitions were to make \$100,000 and to live 100 years

In spite of his father's absences and frequent family moves, young John was a well-behaved, serious, and studious boy. His contemporaries described him as reserved, earnest, religious, methodical, and discreet. He was an excellent debater and expressed himself precisely. He also had a deep love of music and dreamed of it as a possible career. Early on, he displayed an excellent mind for numbers and detailed accounting.

Business partnership

In 1859, Rockefeller went into the produce commission business with a partner, [Maurice B. Clark](#), and they raised \$4,000 in capital. Rockefeller went steadily ahead in business from there, making money each year of his career

While his brother Frank fought in the Civil War, Rockefeller tended his business and hired substitute soldiers. He gave money to the Union cause, as did many rich Northerners who avoided combat. Rockefeller was an abolitionist who voted for President [Abraham Lincoln](#) and supported the then

new [Republican Party](#). As he said, "God gave me money", and he did not apologize for it. He felt at ease and righteous following [John Wesley](#)'s dictum, "gain all you can, save all you can, and give all you can."

Standard Oil

By the end of the [American Civil War](#), [Cleveland](#) was one of the five main refining centers in the U.S. (besides [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania](#), [New York](#), and the region in northwestern [Pennsylvania](#) where most of the oil originated). In June 1870, Rockefeller formed Standard Oil of Ohio, which rapidly became the most profitable refiner in Ohio. Standard Oil grew to become one of the largest shippers of oil and kerosene in the country. The railroads were fighting fiercely for traffic and, in an attempt to create a [cartel](#) to control freight rates, formed the [South Improvement Company](#) in collusion with Standard and other oil men outside the main oil centers. The cartel received preferential treatment as a high-volume shipper, which included not just steep rebates of up to 50% for their product but also rebates for the shipment of competing products. Part of this scheme was the announcement of sharply increased freight charges. This touched off a firestorm of protest from independent oil well owners, including boycotts and vandalism, which eventually led to the discovery of Standard Oil's part in the deal. A major New York refiner, [Charles Pratt and Company](#), headed by [Charles Pratt](#) and [Henry H. Rogers](#), led the opposition to this plan, and railroads soon backed off. Pennsylvania revoked the cartel's charter, and equal rates were restored for the time being.

Undeterred, though vilified for the first time by the press, Rockefeller continued with his self-reinforcing cycle of buying competing refiners, improving the efficiency of his operations, pressing for discounts on oil shipments, undercutting his competition, making secret deals, raising investment pools, and buying rivals out. In less than four months in 1872, in what was later known as "The Cleveland Conquest" or "The Cleveland Massacre," Standard Oil had absorbed 22 of its 26 Cleveland competitors. Eventually, even his former antagonists, Pratt and Rogers, saw the futility of continuing to compete against Standard Oil: in 1874, they made a secret agreement with their old nemesis to be acquired. Pratt and Rogers became Rockefeller's partners. Rogers, in particular, became one of Rockefeller's key men in the formation of the Standard Oil Trust. Pratt's son, [Charles Millard Pratt](#), became Secretary of Standard Oil. For many of his competitors, Rockefeller had merely to show them his books so they could see what they were up against and make them a decent offer. If they refused his offer, he told them he would run them into bankruptcy and then cheaply buy up their assets at auction. He saw himself as the industry's savior, "an angel of mercy" absorbing the weak and making the industry as a whole stronger, more efficient, and more competitive. Standard was growing [horizontally](#) and [vertically](#). It added its own pipelines, tank cars, and home delivery network. It kept oil prices low to stave off competitors, made its products affordable to the average household, and, to increase market penetration, sometimes sold below cost if necessary. It developed over 300 oil-based products from tar to paint to [Vaseline](#) petroleum jelly to chewing gum. By the end of the 1870s, Standard was refining over 90% of the oil in the U.S. Rockefeller had already become a millionaire.

Monopoly

Standard Oil gradually gained almost complete control of oil refining and marketing in the United States through [horizontal integration](#). In the kerosene industry, Standard Oil replaced the old distribution system with its own vertical system. It supplied kerosene by tank cars that brought the fuel to local markets, and tank wagons then delivered to retail customers, thus bypassing the existing network of wholesale jobbers. Despite improving the quality and availability of kerosene products

while greatly reducing their cost to the public (the price of kerosene dropped by nearly 80% over the life of the company), Standard Oil's business practices created intense controversy. Standard's most potent weapons against competitors were underselling, differential pricing, and secret transportation rebates.

Its vast American empire included 20,000 domestic wells, 4,000 miles of pipeline, 5,000 tank cars, and over 100,000 employees. Its share of world oil refining topped out above 90% but slowly dropped to about 80% for the rest of the century. In spite of the formation of the trust and its perceived immunity from all competition, by the 1880s Standard Oil had passed its peak of power over the world oil market. Rockefeller finally gave up his dream of controlling all the world's oil refining, he admitted later, "We realized that public sentiment would be against us if we actually refined all the oil."^v

A well kept secret

At the height of John D. Rockefeller's power as monopolist there were the first rumors that the family are said to guard as an "embarrassing secret". [Joseph Pulitzer](#) offered a reward of \$8,000 for information about John's father Bill aka "Doc Rockefeller", by whom was only known that he was alive under a false name. However, the journalists could not find him before his death, and only two years later the whole story was published.

Bill, who traveled as a [mountebank](#) across the country, sometimes a glad-handing huckster or occasionally as "[herbal doctor](#)", although he had no legitimate medical training, abandoned his family around 1855, but remained legally married to Eliza up to her death. He adopted the name William Livingston and married, as a [bigamist](#) in [Norwich, Ontario](#), Margaret L. Allen (1834—1910), without issue. He died in 1906 and his tomb was paid from the property of his second wife.

Illnesses and death

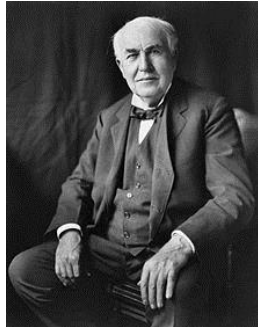
In his 50s Rockefeller suffered from moderate depression and digestive troubles and, during a stressful period in the 1890s, developed [alopecia](#), a condition that causes the loss of some or all body hair.^[98] By 1901 he did not have a hair on his body, and he began wearing wigs. The hair never grew back, but his other health complaints subsided as he lightened his workload.

Rockefeller died of [arteriosclerosis](#) on May 23, 1937, less than two months shy of his 98th birthday.

Thomas Edison

Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an [American inventor](#) and [businessman](#). He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the [phonograph](#), the [motion picture camera](#), and a long-lasting, practical electric [light bulb](#). Dubbed "The Wizard of Menlo Park", he was one of the first [inventors](#) to apply the principles of [mass production](#) and large-scale teamwork to the process of invention, and because of that, he is often credited with the creation of the first industrial [research laboratory](#).

"Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety-nine percent perspiration."



Edison was a [prolific inventor](#), holding 1,093 [US patents in his name](#), as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. More significant than the number of Edison's patents was the widespread impact of his inventions: [electric light](#) and power [utilities](#), [sound recording](#), and [motion pictures](#) all established major new industries world-wide. Edison's inventions contributed to [mass communication](#) and, in particular, telecommunications. These included a [stock ticker](#), a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and [motion pictures](#).

His advanced work in these fields was an outgrowth of his early career as a [telegraph](#) operator. Edison developed a system of electric-power generation and distribution to homes, businesses, and factories – a crucial development in the modern industrialized world. His first [power station](#) was on Pearl Street in [Manhattan](#), New York.

In school, the young Edison's mind often wandered, and his teacher, the Reverend Engle, was overheard calling him "[addled](#)". This ended Edison's three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, "My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint." His mother taught him at home. Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of his deafness has been attributed to a bout of [scarlet fever](#) during childhood and recurring untreated middle-ear infections. Around the middle of his career, Edison attributed the hearing impairment to being struck on the ears by a train conductor



when his chemical laboratory in a boxcar caught fire and he was thrown off the train in [Smiths Creek, Michigan](#), along with his apparatus and chemicals.

Edison obtained the exclusive right to sell newspapers on the road, and, with the aid of four assistants, he set in type and printed the *Grand Trunk Herald*, which he sold with his other papers. This began Edison's long streak of entrepreneurial ventures, as he discovered his talents as a businessman. These talents eventually led him to found 14 companies, including [General Electric](#), which is still one of the largest [publicly traded companies](#) in the world.

Photograph of Edison with his phonograph (2nd model), taken in [Mathew Brady's](#) Washington, DC studio in April 1878.

Telegrapher

Edison became a telegraph operator after he saved three-year-old Jimmie MacKenzie from being struck by a runaway train. Jimmie's father, [station agent](#) J.U. MacKenzie of [Mount Clemens, Michigan](#), was so grateful that he trained Edison as a telegraph operator. Edison's first telegraphy job away from Port Huron was at Stratford Junction, [Ontario](#), on the [Grand Trunk Railway](#).

In 1866, at the age of 19, Edison moved to [Louisville, Kentucky](#), where, as an employee of [Western Union](#), he worked the [Associated Press](#) bureau [news wire](#). Edison requested the night shift, which allowed him plenty of time to spend at his two favorite pastimes—reading and experimenting. Eventually, the latter pre-occupation cost him his job. One night in 1867, he was working with a [lead-acid battery](#) when he spilled [sulfuric acid](#) onto the floor. It ran between the floorboards and onto his boss's desk below. The next morning Edison was fired.

Beginning his career

Edison began his career as an inventor in [Newark, New Jersey](#), with the automatic repeater and his other improved telegraphic devices, but the invention that first gained him notice was the [phonograph](#) in 1877. This accomplishment was so unexpected by the public at large as to appear almost magical. Edison became known as "The Wizard of Menlo Park," New Jersey.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Thomas_Edison_Mary_had_lamb.ogg

His first phonograph recorded on [tin foil](#) around a grooved cylinder. Despite its limited [sound quality](#) and that the recordings could be played only a few times, the phonograph made Edison a celebrity. Joseph Henry, president of the National Academy of Sciences and one of the most renowned electrical scientists in the US, described Edison as "the most ingenious inventor in this country... or in any other" In April 1878, Edison travelled to Washington to demonstrate the phonograph before the



National Academy of Sciences, Congressmen, Senators and US President Hayes. The [Washington Post](#) described Edison as a "[genius](#)" and his presentation as "a scene... that will live in history". Although Edison obtained a patent for the phonograph in 1878, he did little to develop it until [Alexander Graham Bell](#), [Chichester Bell](#), and [Charles Tainter](#) produced a phonograph-like device in the 1880s that used wax-coated cardboard cylinders.

Edison's major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in [Menlo Park, Middlesex County, New Jersey](#) (named [Edison](#) in his honor). It was built with the funds from the sale of Edison's [quadruplex telegraph](#). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 to \$5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a bid. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 (\$208,400 in today's dollars), which he gratefully accepted. The quadruplex telegraph was Edison's first big financial success.

Thomas Edison's first successful light bulb model, used in public demonstration at Menlo Park, December 1879

Electric light

Edison did not invent the first electric light bulb, but instead invented the first commercially practical incandescent light. Many earlier inventors had previously devised incandescent lamps, including [Alessandro Volta](#)'s demonstration of a glowing wire. Some of these early bulbs had such flaws as an extremely short life, high expense to produce, and high [electric current](#) drawn, making them difficult to apply on a large scale commercially.

After many experiments, first with [carbon](#) filaments and then with [platinum](#) and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament. The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent for an electric lamp using "a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platina contact wires"

It was not until several months after the patent was granted that Edison and his team discovered a [carbonized bamboo](#) filament that could last over 1,200 hours. The idea of using this particular raw material originated from Edison's recalling his examination of a few threads from a bamboo fishing pole while relaxing on the shore of Battle Lake in [Wyoming](#), where he and other members of a scientific team had traveled so that they could clearly observe a total eclipse of the sun on in 1878.

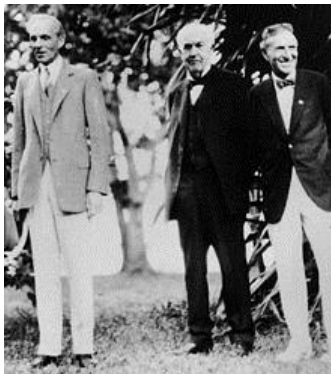
In 1878, Edison formed the [Edison Electric Light Company](#) in New York City with several financiers, including [J. P. Morgan](#) and the members of the [Vanderbilt family](#). Edison made the first public demonstration of his incandescent light bulb on December 31, 1879, in Menlo Park. It was during this time that he said: "We will make electricity so cheap that only the rich will burn candles."



The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's new steamship, the Columbia, was the first commercial application for Edison's light bulb in 1880.

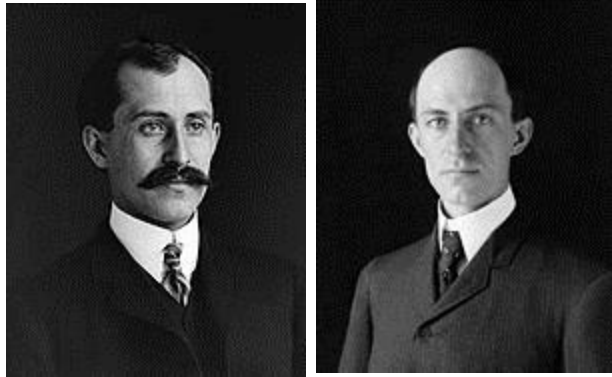
[Henry Villard](#), president of the [Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company](#), had attended Edison's 1879 demonstration. Villard quickly became impressed and requested Edison install his electric lighting system aboard his company's new steamer, the [Columbia](#). Although hesitant at first, Edison relented and agreed to Villard's request. Following most of its completion in May 1880, the *Columbia* was sent to [New York City](#), where Edison and his personnel installed *Columbia's* new lighting system. Due to this, the *Columbia* became Edison's first commercial application for his incandescent light bulb.

Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and Harvey Firestone, respectively. Ft. Myers, Florida, February 11, 1929



[Henry Ford](#), the automobile magnate, later lived a few hundred feet away from Edison at his winter retreat in Fort Myers, Florida. Edison even contributed technology to the automobile. They were friends until Edison's death. Edison was active in business right up to the end. Just months before his death the [Lackawanna Railroad](#) inaugurated electric train service by means of an overhead system using direct current, which Edison had championed. Despite his frail condition, Edison was at the throttle of the first electric train to depart Lackawanna Terminal in Hoboken in September 1930, driving the train the first mile through Hoboken yard on its way to [South Orange](#). This fleet of cars would serve commuters in northern New Jersey for the next 54 years in 1984.

Wright brothers



The **Wright brothers**, **Orville** (August 19, 1871 – January 30, 1948) and **Wilbur** (April 16, 1867 – May 30, 1912), were two American brothers, inventors, and aviation pioneers who are credited with inventing and building the world's first successful [airplane](#) and making the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air [human flight](#), on December 17, 1903. From 1905 to 1907, the brothers developed their [flying machine](#) into the [first practical fixed-wing aircraft](#). Although not the first to build and fly experimental aircraft, the

Wright brothers were the first to invent aircraft controls that made fixed-wing powered flight possible.

The brothers' fundamental breakthrough was their invention of [three-axis control](#), which enabled the pilot to steer the aircraft effectively and to maintain its equilibrium. This method became and remains standard on fixed-wing aircraft of all kinds. From the beginning of their aeronautical work, the Wright brothers focused on developing a reliable method of pilot control as the key to solving "the flying problem". This approach differed significantly from other experimenters of the time who put more emphasis on developing powerful engines. Using a small homebuilt [wind tunnel](#), the Wrights also collected more accurate data than any before, enabling them to design and build wings and propellers that were more efficient than any before. Their first U.S. patent, 821,393, did not claim invention of a flying machine, but rather, the invention of a system of aerodynamic control that manipulated a flying machine's surfaces.

They gained the mechanical skills essential for their success by working for years in their shop with printing presses, bicycles, motors, and other machinery. Their work with bicycles in particular influenced their belief that an unstable vehicle like a flying machine could be controlled and balanced with practice. From 1900 until their first powered flights in late 1903, they conducted extensive glider tests that also developed their skills as pilots. Their bicycle shop employee [Charlie Taylor](#) became an important part of the team, building their first airplane engine in close collaboration with the brothers.

Early career and research

Both brothers attended high school, but did not receive diplomas. The family's abrupt move in 1884 from [Richmond, Indiana](#) to [Dayton](#), Ohio, where the family had lived during the 1870s, prevented Wilbur from receiving his diploma after finishing four years of high school.

In late 1885 or early 1886 Wilbur was accidentally struck in the face by a hockey stick while playing an ice-skating game with friends, resulting in the loss of his front teeth. He had been vigorous and athletic until then, and although his injuries did not appear especially severe, he became withdrawn, and did not attend Yale as planned. Instead, he spent the next few years largely housebound, caring for his mother who was terminally ill with tuberculosis and reading extensively in his father's library. He ably assisted his father during times of controversy within the Brethren Church, but also expressed unease over his own lack of ambition.

Orville dropped out of high school after his junior year to start a printing business in 1889, having designed and built his own printing press with Wilbur's help. Wilbur joined the print shop, and in March the brothers launched a weekly newspaper, the *West Side News*. Subsequent issues listed Orville as publisher and Wilbur as editor on the masthead. In April 1890 they converted the paper to a daily, *The Evening Item*, but it lasted only four months. They focused on commercial printing afterward. One of their clients for printing jobs was Orville's friend and classmate in high school, [Paul Laurence Dunbar](#), who rose to international acclaim as a ground-breaking African-American poet and writer. The Wrights printed the *Dayton Tattler*, a weekly newspaper that Dunbar edited for a brief period.

Wright brothers' bicycle at the National Air and Space Museum



Capitalizing on the national [bicycle craze](#) (spurred by the invention of the [safety bicycle](#) and its substantial advantages over the [penny-farthing](#) design), the brothers opened a repair and sales shop in December 1892 (the Wright Cycle Exchange, later the [Wright Cycle Company](#)) and began manufacturing their own brand in 1896. They used this endeavor to fund their growing interest in flight. In the early or mid-1890s they saw newspaper or magazine articles and probably photographs of the dramatic glides by [Otto Lilienthal](#) in Germany. 1896 brought three important aeronautical events. In May, Smithsonian Institution Secretary [Samuel Langley](#) successfully flew an unmanned steam-powered fixed-wing model aircraft. In mid-year, Chicago engineer and aviation authority [Octave Chanute](#) brought together several men who tested various types of gliders over the sand dunes along the shore of Lake Michigan. In August, Lilienthal was killed in the plunge of his glider. These events lodged in the consciousness of the brothers. In May 1899 Wilbur wrote a letter to the Smithsonian Institution requesting information and publications about aeronautics. Drawing on the work of [Sir George Cayley](#), Chanute, Lilienthal, [Leonardo da Vinci](#), and Langley, they began their mechanical aeronautical experimentation that year.

Flights

Toward flight



Park Ranger Tom White demonstrates a replica of the Wright brothers 1899 box kite at the [Wright Brothers National Memorial](#)

In July 1899 Wilbur put [wing warping](#) to the test by building and flying a biplane kite that had a five-foot wingspan. When the wings were warped, or twisted, one end of the wings produced more lift and the other end, less lift. Unequal lift made the wings tilt, or bank: the end with more lift rose, while the other end dropped, causing a turn in the direction of the lower end. Warping was controlled by four cords attached to the kite. The cords led to two sticks held by the kite flyer, who tilted them in opposite directions to twist the wings.

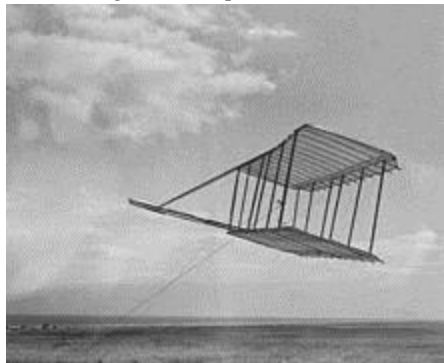
In 1900 the brothers journeyed to [Kitty Hawk](#), North Carolina to begin their manned gliding experiments. In a reply to Wilbur's first letter, Octave Chanute had suggested the mid-Atlantic coast for its regular breezes and soft sandy landing surface. Wilbur also requested and scrutinized U.S.

[Weather Bureau](#) data, and decided on Kitty Hawk after receiving information from the government meteorologist stationed there. The location, although remote, was closer to Dayton than other places Chanute had suggested, including California and Florida. The spot also gave them privacy from reporters, who had turned the 1896 Chanute experiments at Lake Michigan into something of a circus.

1900 Glider

The brothers flew the glider only a few days in the early autumn of 1900 at Kitty Hawk. In the first tests, probably October 3, Wilbur was aboard while the glider flew as a kite not far above the ground with men below holding tether ropes. Most of the kite tests were unpowered with sandbags or chains (and even a [local boy](#)¹⁾) as onboard ballast.

The 1900 glider. No photo was taken with a pilot aboard.



They tested wing-warping using control ropes from the ground. The glider was also tested unmanned while suspended from a small homemade tower. Wilbur (but not Orville) made about a dozen free glides on only a single day, October 20. For those tests, the brothers trekked four miles (6 km) south to the [Kill Devil Hills](#), a group of sand dunes up to 100 feet (30 m) high (where they made camp in each of the next three years). Although the glider's lift was less than expected ([causing most tests to be unmanned](#)), the brothers were encouraged because the craft's front elevator worked well and they had no accidents. However, the small number of free glides meant they were not able to give wing-warping a true test.

The pilot lay flat on the lower wing, as planned, to reduce aerodynamic drag. As a glide ended, the pilot was supposed to lower himself to a vertical position through an opening in the wing and land on his feet with his arms wrapped over the framework. Within a few glides, however, they discovered the pilot could remain prone on the wing, headfirst, without undue danger when landing. They made all their flights in that position for the next five years.

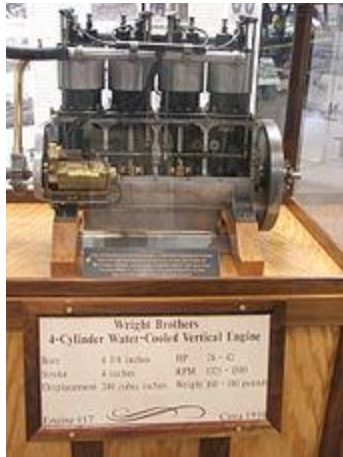
Adding power



First flight of the Wright Flyer I, December 17, 1903, Orville piloting, Wilbur running at wingtip.

In 1903 the brothers built the powered Wright Flyer I, using their preferred material for construction, [spruce](#), a strong and lightweight wood, and Pride of the West [muslin](#) for surface coverings. They also designed and carved their own wooden propellers, and had a purpose-built gasoline engine fabricated in their bicycle shop. The finished blades were just over eight feet long, made of three laminations of glued spruce. The Wrights decided on twin "[pusher](#)" propellers (counter-rotating to cancel torque), which would act on a greater quantity of air than a single relatively slow propeller and not disturb airflow over the leading edge of the wings.

Wilbur made a March 1903 entry in his notebook indicating the prototype propeller was 66% efficient. Modern wind tunnel tests on reproduction 1903 propellers show they were more than 75% efficient under the conditions of the first flights, "a remarkable feat", and actually had a peak efficiency of 82%.



A Wright engine, serial number 17, circa 1910, on display at the New England Air Museum

The Wrights wrote to several engine manufacturers, but none met their need for a sufficiently lightweight powerplant. They turned to their shop mechanic, Charlie Taylor, who built an engine in just six weeks in close consultation with the brothers. To keep the weight low enough, the engine block was cast from aluminum, a rare practice for the time. The Wright/Taylor engine had a primitive version of a [carburetor](#), and had no [fuel pump](#). Gasoline was [gravity](#)-fed from the fuel tank mounted on a wing strut into a chamber next to the cylinders where it was mixed with air: the fuel-air mixture was then vaporized by heat from the crankcase, forcing it into the cylinders.

The propeller [drive chains](#), resembling those of bicycles, were supplied by a manufacturer of heavy-duty automobile chains. The *Flyer* cost less than a thousand dollars, in contrast to more than \$50,000 in government funds given to [Samuel Langley](#) for his man-carrying [Great Aerodrome](#). The *Flyer* had a wingspan of 40.3 ft (12.3 m), weighed 605 lb (274 kg) and had a 12 horsepower (8.9 kW) 180 lb (82 kg) engine.

First powered flight

In camp at Kill Devil Hills, they endured weeks of delays caused by broken propeller shafts during engine tests. After the shafts were replaced (requiring two trips back to Dayton), Wilbur won a [coin toss](#) and made a three-second flight attempt on December 14, 1903, stalling after takeoff and causing minor damage to the *Flyer*. (Because December 13, 1903, was a Sunday, the brothers did not make any attempts that day, even though the weather was good.) In a message to their family, Wilbur referred to the trial as having "only partial success", stating "the power is ample, and but for a trifling error due to lack of experience with this machine and this method of starting, the machine would undoubtedly have flown beautifully." Following repairs, the Wrights finally took to the air on December 17, 1903, making two flights each from level ground into a freezing headwind gusting to 27 miles per hour (43 km/h). The first flight, by Orville at 10:35 am, of 120 feet (37 m) in 12 seconds, at a speed of only 6.8 miles per hour (10.9 km/h) over the ground, was recorded in a [famous photograph](#). The next two flights covered approximately 175 and 200 feet (53 and 61 m), by Wilbur and Orville respectively. Their altitude was about 10 feet (3.0 m) above the ground. The following is Orville Wright's account of the final flight of the day:

Wilbur started the fourth and last flight at just about 12 o'clock. The first few hundred feet were up and down, as before, but by the time three hundred ft had been covered, the machine was under much better control. The course for the next four or five hundred feet had but little undulation. However, when out about eight hundred feet the machine began pitching again, and, in one of its darts downward, struck the ground. The distance over the ground was measured to be 852 feet; the time of the flight was 59 seconds. The frame supporting the front rudder was badly broken, but the main part of the machine was not injured at all. We estimated that the machine could be put in condition for flight again in about a day or two.

Ole Evinrude

Ole Evinrude, born **Ole Andreassen Aaslundeie** (April 19, 1877 – July 12, 1934) was a [Norwegian-American](#) inventor, known for the invention of the first [outboard motor](#) with practical commercial application..

Ole Evinrude was born in [Hunndalen](#) in [Vardal](#) municipality (now [Gjøvik](#)), in [Oppland](#), [Norway](#). The Evinrude surname, which he adopted in the United States, came from the Evenrud farm in [Vestre Toten](#), where his mother was born. In October 1881, his father emigrated to America, followed the next year by Evinrude, his mother and two siblings. Three additional siblings were born in America. The family settled on a farm in Ripley Lake near [Cambridge, Wisconsin](#). At age sixteen, Evinrude went to [Madison](#), where he worked in machinery stores and studied engineering on his own. He became a machinist while working at various machine tool firms in [Milwaukee](#), [Pittsburgh](#), and [Chicago](#).

In 1900, Evinrude co-founded the custom engine firm Clemick & Evinrude. In 1907, he invented the first practical and reliable [outboard motor](#), which was built of steel and brass, and had a crank on the flywheel to start the two-cycle engine. In 1907 he had built his first gasoline-powered outboard motor, and two years later, Evinrude Motor Company was founded in Milwaukee. The simplest type of engine the company produced was a 2-stroke internal combustion engine that was powered by a mixture of gasoline and oil.

Evinrude reported that his invention was inspired by rowing a boat on Oconomowoc Lake, a small lake outside [Milwaukee, Wisconsin](#) on a hot day to get [ice cream](#) for his girlfriend, Bess. By 1912, the firm employed 300 workers. Evinrude let two motorcycle mad teens tinker in his [Milwaukee](#) based machine shop; one was named Arthur [Davidson](#) who went on to Harley-Davidson motorcycle fame, also based in [Milwaukee](#). Ole Evinrude formed [Evinrude Outboard Motors](#), which he sold in 1913 in order to look after his sick wife.

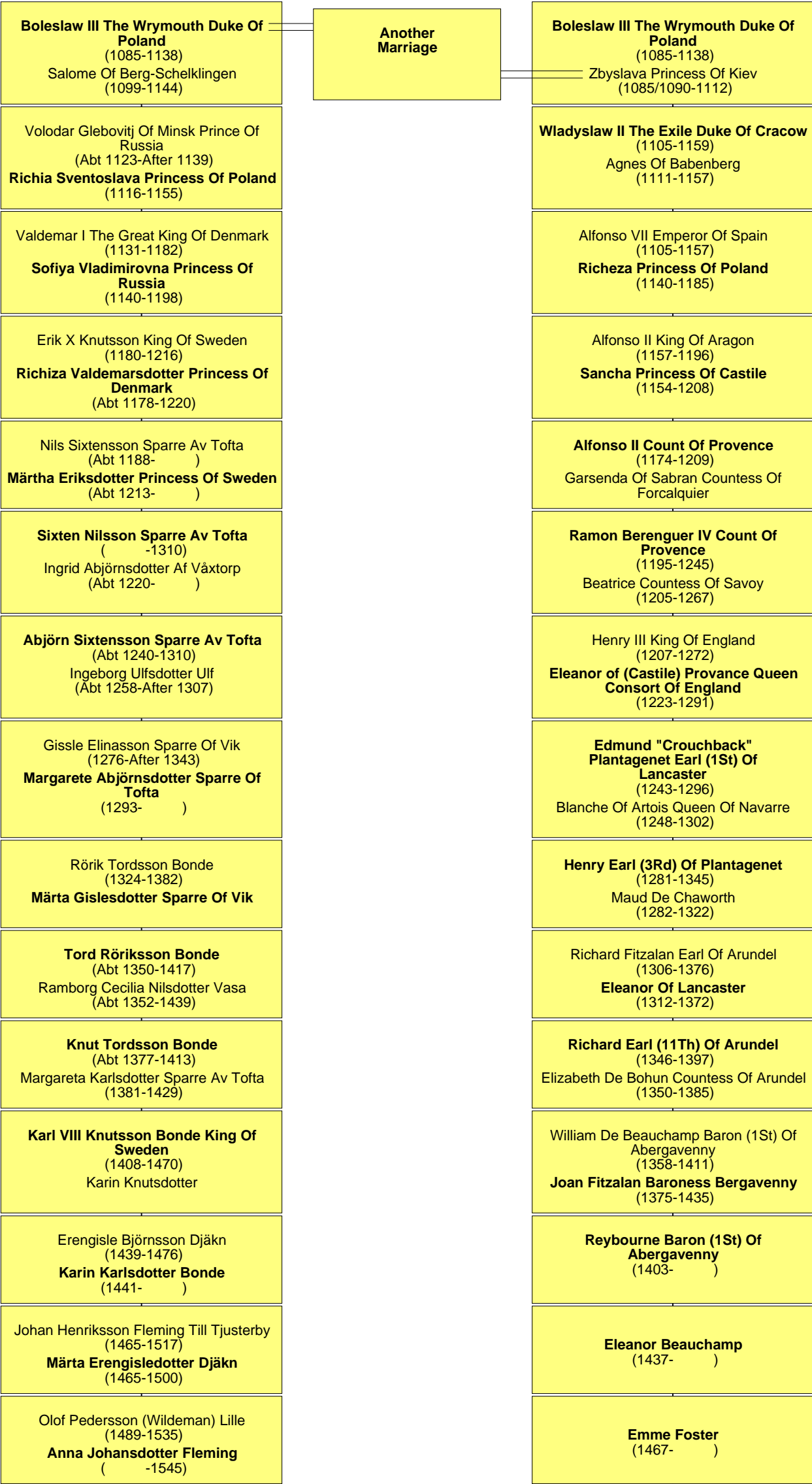
In 1919, Evinrude invented a more efficient and lighter two-cylinder motor. Having sold his part in Clemick & Evinrude, he founded [ELTO](#) or the Elto Outboard Motor Company. (ELTO was an acronym for "Evinrude Light Twin Outboard".) Although Elto faced stiff competition from other companies, such as [Johnson Motor Company](#) of [South Bend, Indiana](#), Evinrude's company survived through acquisitions, eventually forming the [Outboard Marine Corporation](#).

His wife Bess died in 1933, at only 48 years old, and Ole Evinrude died the following year, 57 years old. After Evinrude died, his son, [Ralph Evinrude](#), took over day-to-day management of the company, eventually rising to Chairman of the Board. The company is now called [Evinrude Outboard Motors](#), and is owned by [Bombardier Recreational Products](#).

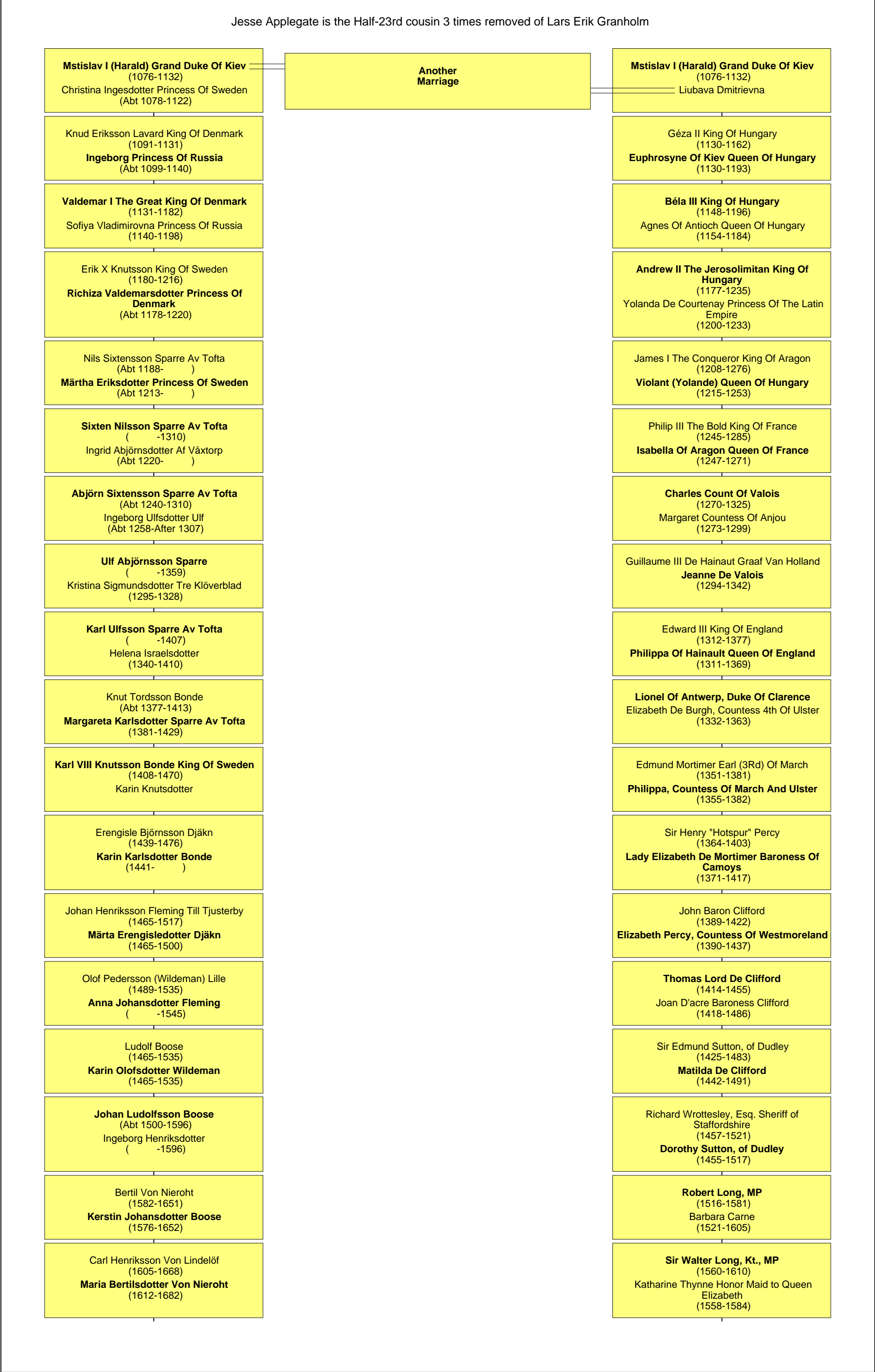
Ctrl+ Click or link to see a short video about Ole Evinrude below

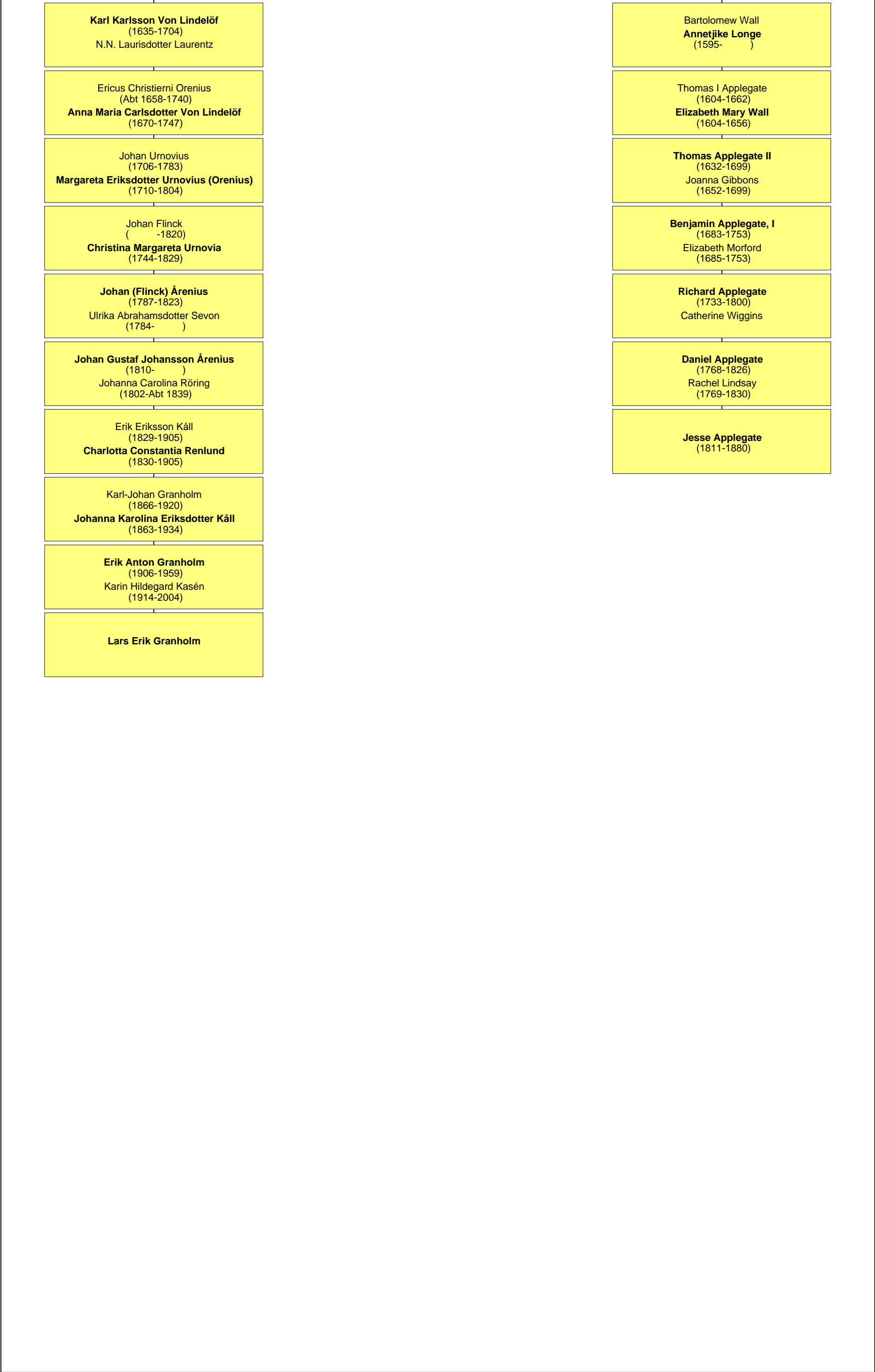
<http://www.gosee.tv/boatracing/the-ole-evinrude-story.html>

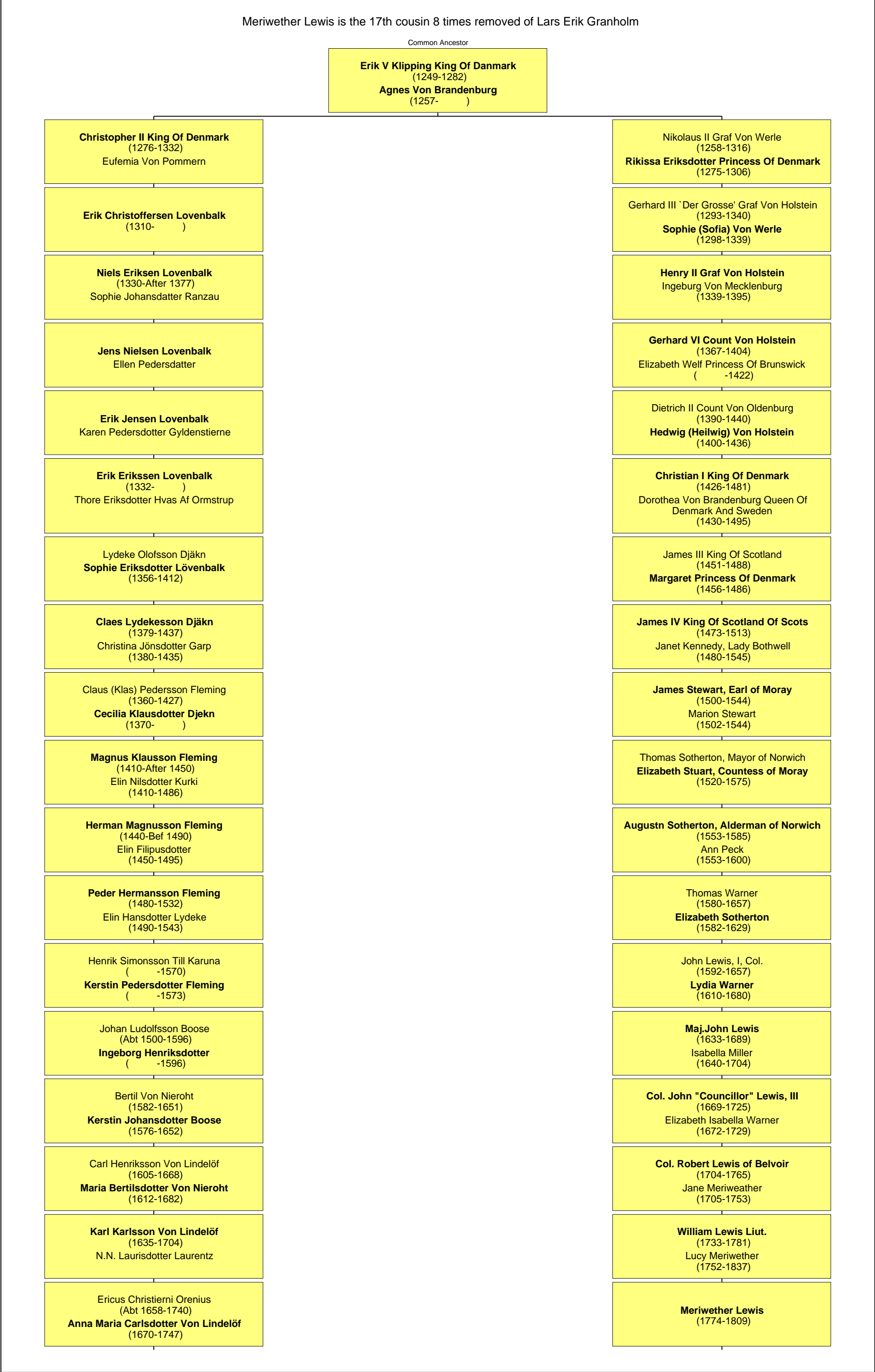
John Wayne is the Half-27th cousin once removed * * of Lars Erik Granholm

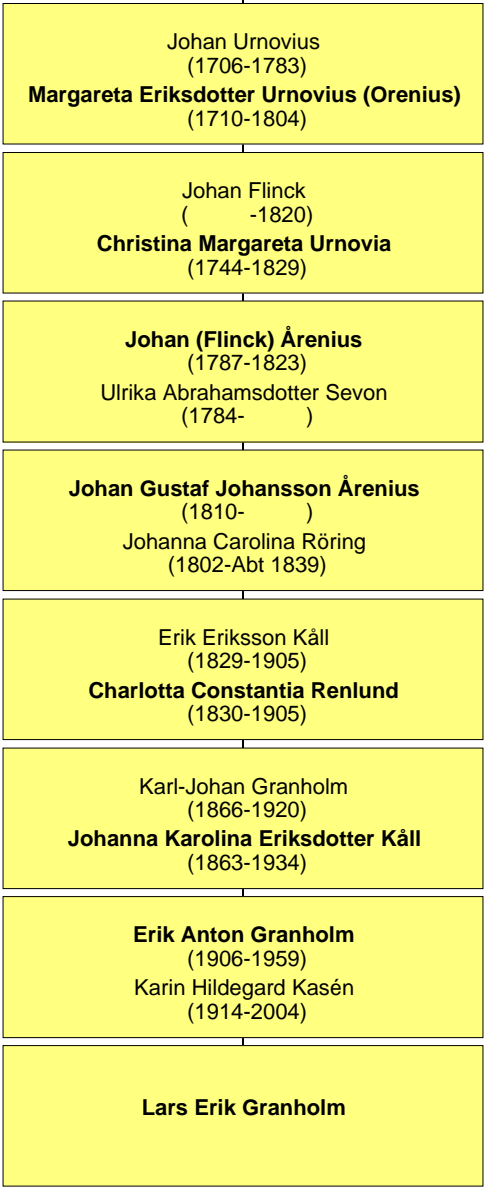


<div>Ludolf Boose (1465-1535) Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman (1465-1535)</div>		<div>Thomas Foster (1490-) Fitzgefrey</div>
<div>Johan Ludolfsson Boose (Abt 1500-1596) Ingeborg Henriksdotter (-1596)</div>		<div>Guy Foster (1520-) Joan Church</div>
<div>Bertil Von Nieroht (1582-1651) Kerstin Johansdotter Boose (1576-1652)</div>		<div>Peter Foster (1558-) Ellen</div>
<div>Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf (1605-1668) Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroht (1612-1682)</div>		<div>Ralph Tompkins Katherine Foster (1577-1642)</div>
<div>Karl Karlsson Von Lindelöf (1635-1704) N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz</div>		<div>John Tompkins (1608-1681) Margaret Goodman</div>
<div>Ericus Christierni Orenius (Abt 1658-1740) Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf (1670-1747)</div>		<div>John Waters (1640-1707) Sarah Tompkins (1643-1707)</div>
<div>Johan Urnovius (1706-1783) Margareta Eriksdotter Urnovius (Orenius) (1710-1804)</div>		<div>Richard Waters (1669-1726) Martha Reed (1670-1726)</div>
<div>Johan Flinck (-1820) Christina Margareta Urnovia (1744-1829)</div>		<div>Samuel Waters (1704-1786) Rachel Waters (1710-)</div>
<div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div>		<div>Iisac Buck (1729-1776) Elizabeth Waters (1732-1812)</div>
<div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röring (1802-Abt 1839)</div>		<div>William Buck (1765-1805) Elizabeth Murray (1770-1807)</div>
<div>Erik Eriksson Kåll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div>		<div>Murray Buck (1801-1855) Polly Thorpe (1805-1844)</div>
<div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Kåll (1863-1934)</div>		<div>Henry Charles Parsons (1819-1809) Abigail L. Buck (1827-1900)</div>
<div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div>		<div>Marion Mitchell Morrison (1845-1915) Weltha Chase Parsons (1850-1909)</div>
<div>Lars Erik Granholm</div>		<div>Clyde Leonard Morrison (1884-1937) Mary Alberta Morrison (1885-1970)</div>
		<div>John Wayne (1907-1979)</div>

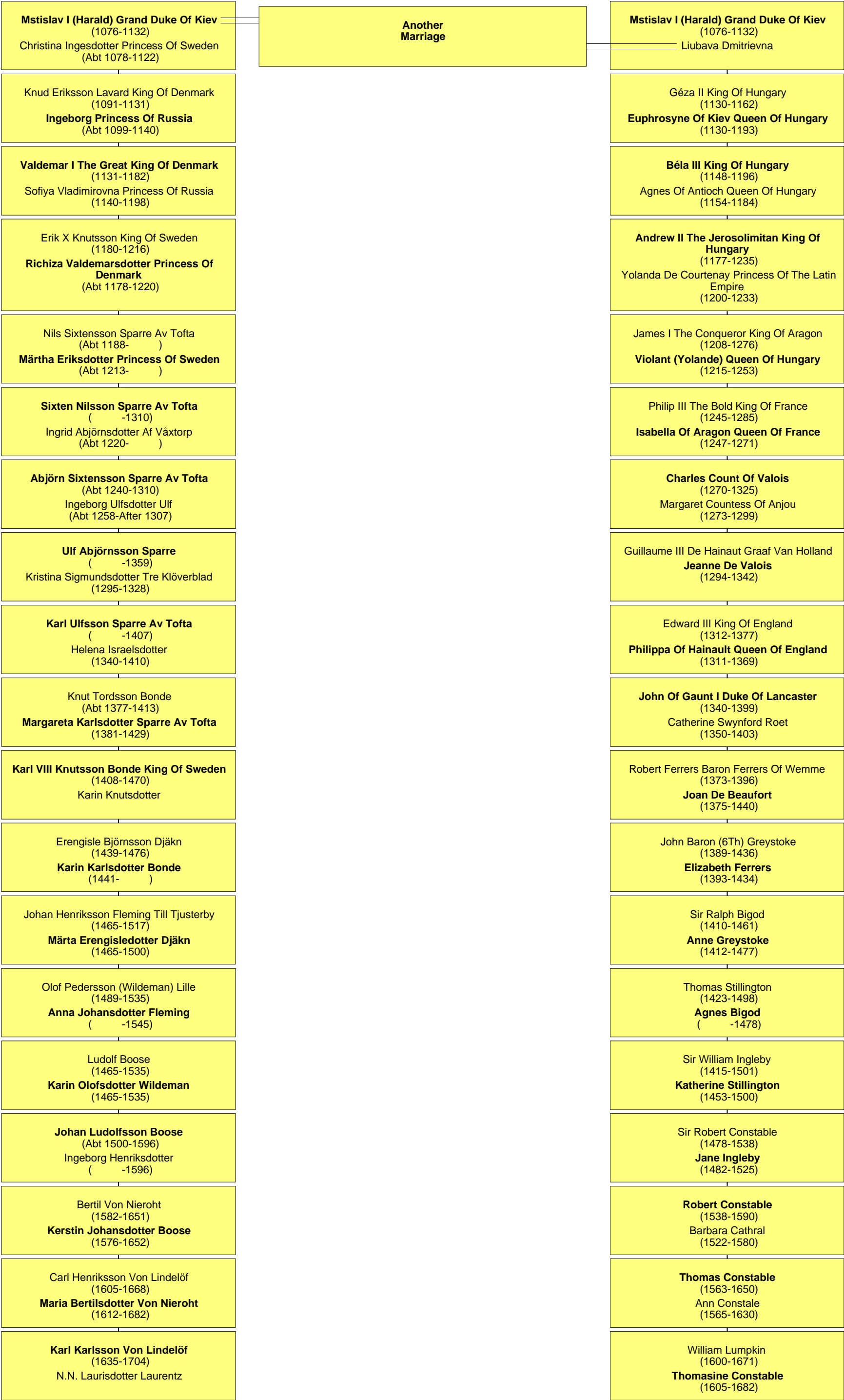


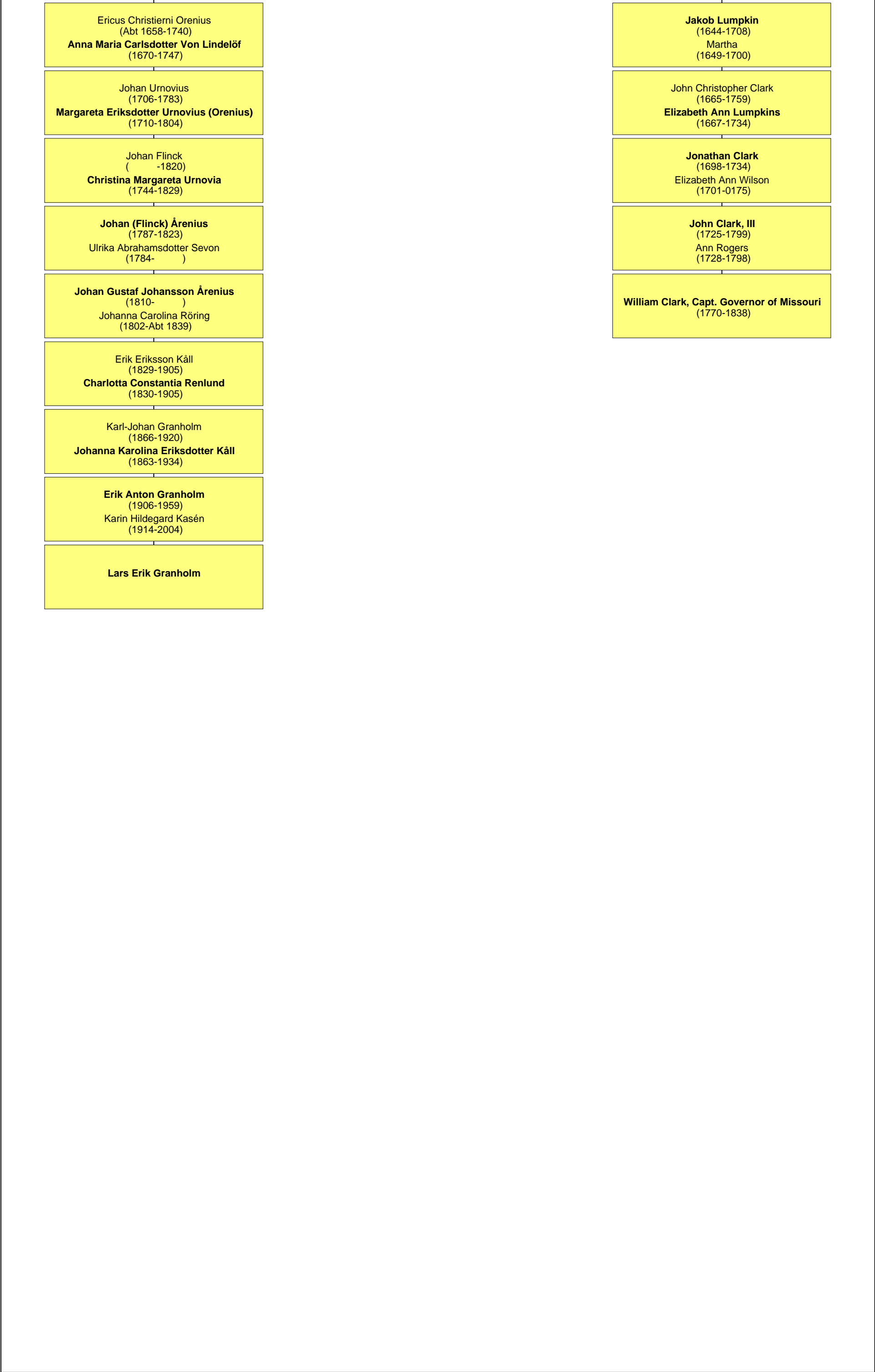




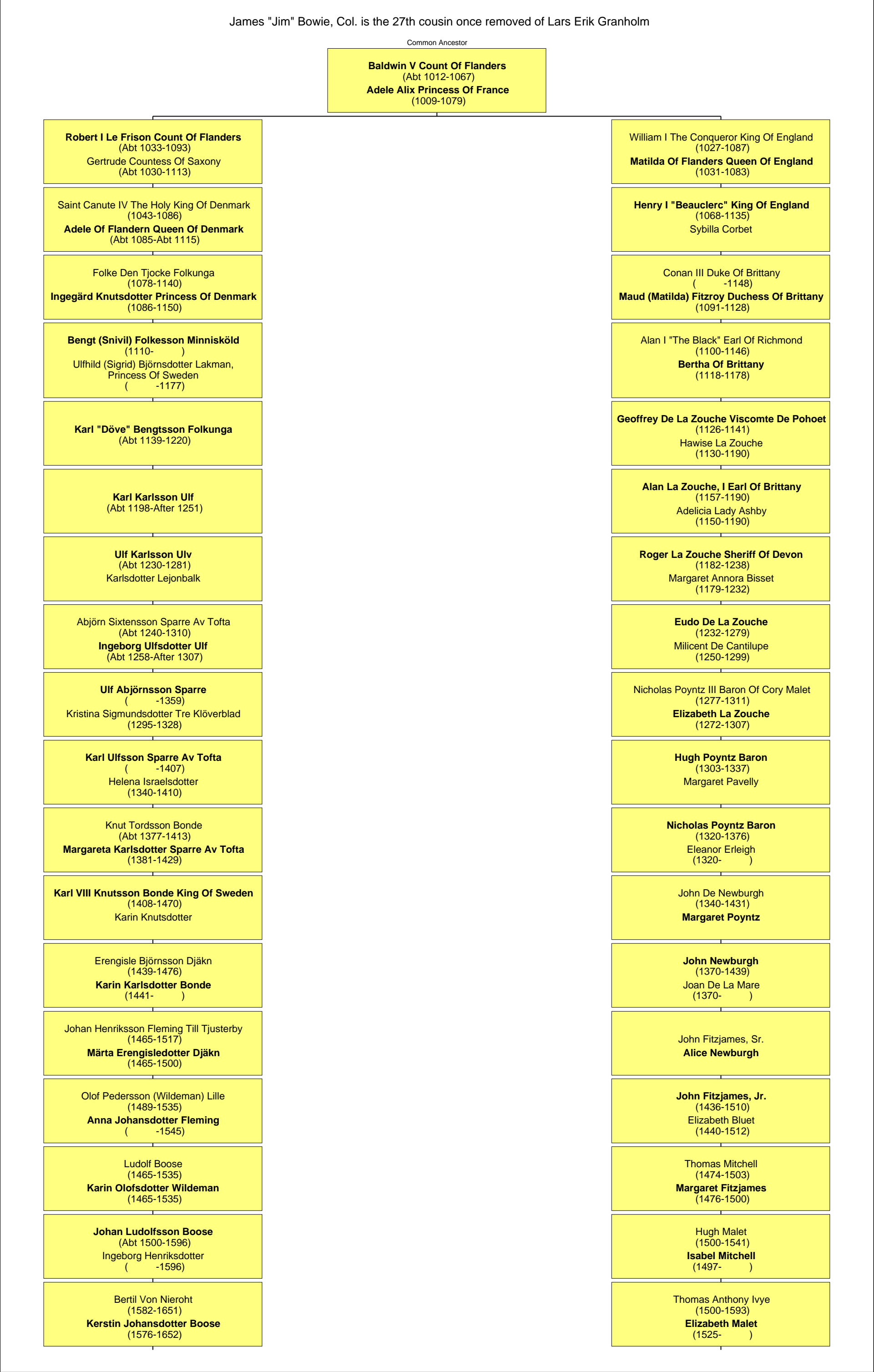


William Clark, Capt. Governor of Missouri is the Half-22nd cousin 4 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm





Relationship Chart



Common Ancestor

Baldwin V Count Of Flanders
(Abt 1012-1067)
Adele Alix Princess Of France
(1009-1079)

Robert I Le Frison Count Of Flanders
(Abt 1033-1093)
Gertrude Countess Of Saxony
(Abt 1030-1113)

Saint Canute IV The Holy King Of Denmark
(1043-1086)

Adele Of Flandern Queen Of Denmark
(Abt 1085-Abt 1115)

Folke Den Tjocke Folkunga
(1078-1140)
Ingegärd Knutsdotter Princess Of Denmark
(1086-1150)

Bengt (Shivil) Folkesson Minnisköld
(1110-)
Ulfhild (Sigrid) Björnsdotter Lakman,
Princess Of Sweden
(-1177)

Karl "Döve" Bengtsson Folkunga (Abt 1139-1220)

Karl Karlsson Ulf
(Abt 1198-After 1251)

Ulf Karlsson Ulv
(Abt 1230-1281)
Karlsdotter Lejonbalk

Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre Av Tofta
(Abt 1240-1310)
Ingeborg Ulfsdotter Ulf
(Abt 1258-After 1307)

Ulf Abjörnsson Sparre
(-1359)
Kristina Sigmundsdotter Tre Klöverblad
(1295-1328)

Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta
(-1407)
Helena Israelsdotter
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde
(Abt 1377-1413)
Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta
(1381-1429)

Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden
(1408-1470)
Karin Knutsdotter

Erangisla Björnsson Djäkn
(1439-1476)
Karin Karlsdotter Bonde
(1441-)

Johan Henriksson Fleming Till Tjusterby
(1465-1517)
Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille
(1489-1535)
Anna Johansdotter Fleming
(-1545)

Ludolf Boose
(1465-1535)
Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman
(1465-1535)

Johan Ludolfsson Boose
(Abt 1500-1596)
Ingeborg Henriksdotter
(-1596)

Bertil Von Nieroth
(1582-1651)
Kerstin Johansdotter Boose
(1576-1652)

William I The Conqueror King Of England
(1027-1087)

Matilda Of Flanders Queen Of England
(1031-1083)

Henry I "Beauclerc" King Of England
(1068-1135)
Sybilla Corbet

Conan III Duke Of Brittany
(-1148)

Maud (Matilda) Fitzroy Duchess Of Brittany
(1091-1128)

Alan I "The Black" Earl Of Richmond
(1100-1146)
Bertha Of Brittany
(1118-1178)

Geoffrey De La Zouche Viscomte De Pohoet
(1126-1141)
Hawise La Zouche
(1130-1190)

Alan La Zouche, I Earl Of Brittany
(1157-1190)
Adelicia Lady Ashby
(1150-1190)

Roger La Zouche Sheriff Of Devon
(1182-1238)
Margaret Annora Bisset
(1179-1232)

Eudo De La Zouche
(1232-1279)
Milicent De Cantilupe
(1250-1299)

Nicholas Poyntz III Baron Of Cory Malet
(1277-1311)
Elizabeth La Zouche
(1272-1307)

Hugh Poyntz Baron
(1303-1337)
Margaret Pavelly

Nicholas Poyntz Baron
(1320-1376)
Eleanor Erleigh
(1320-)

John De Newburgh
(1340-1431)
Margaret Poyntz

John Newburgh
(1370-1439)
Joan De La Mare
(1370-)

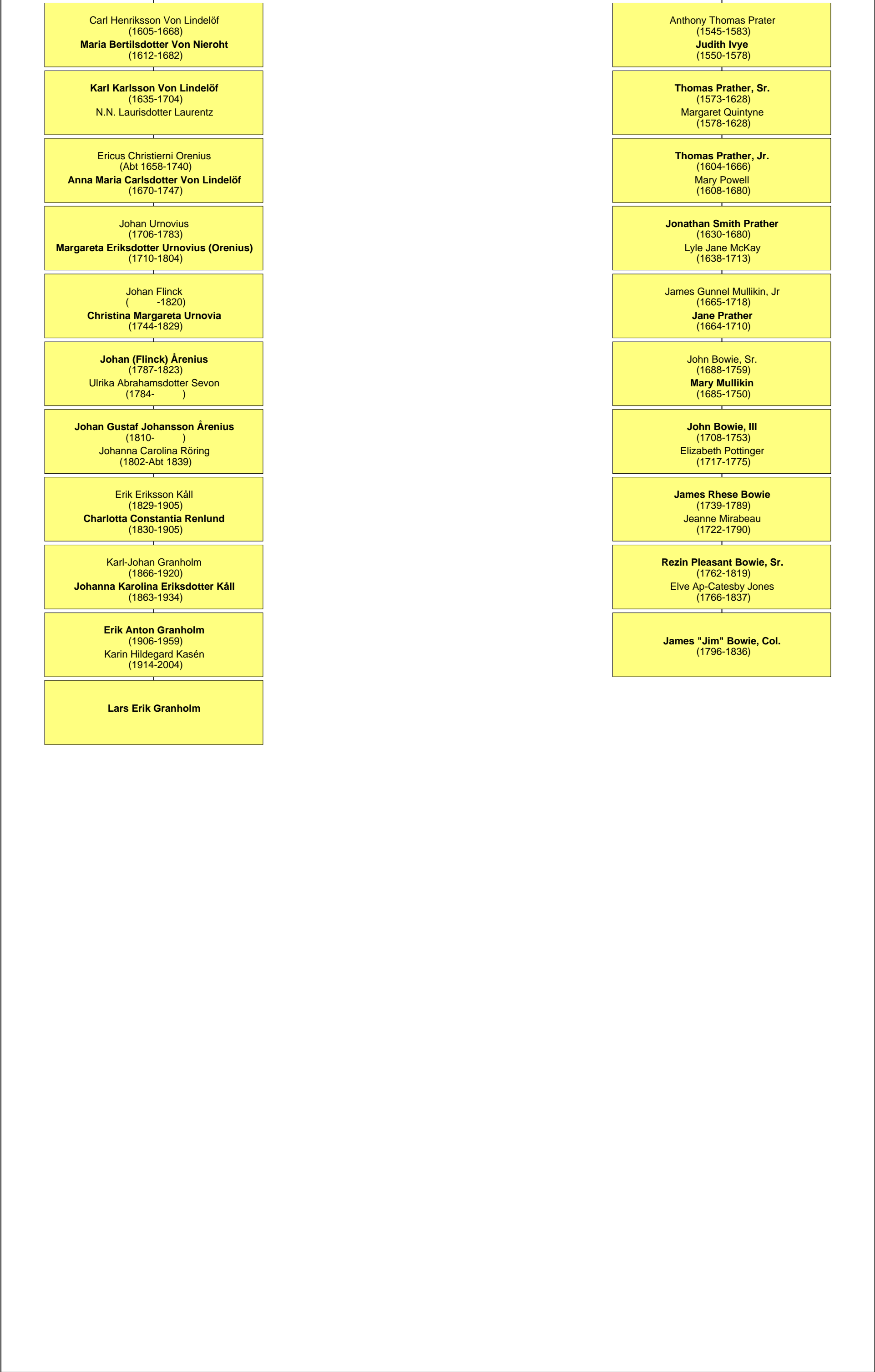
John Fitzjames, Sr.
Alice Newburgh

John Fitzjames, Jr.
(1436-1510)
Elizabeth Bluet
(1440-1512)

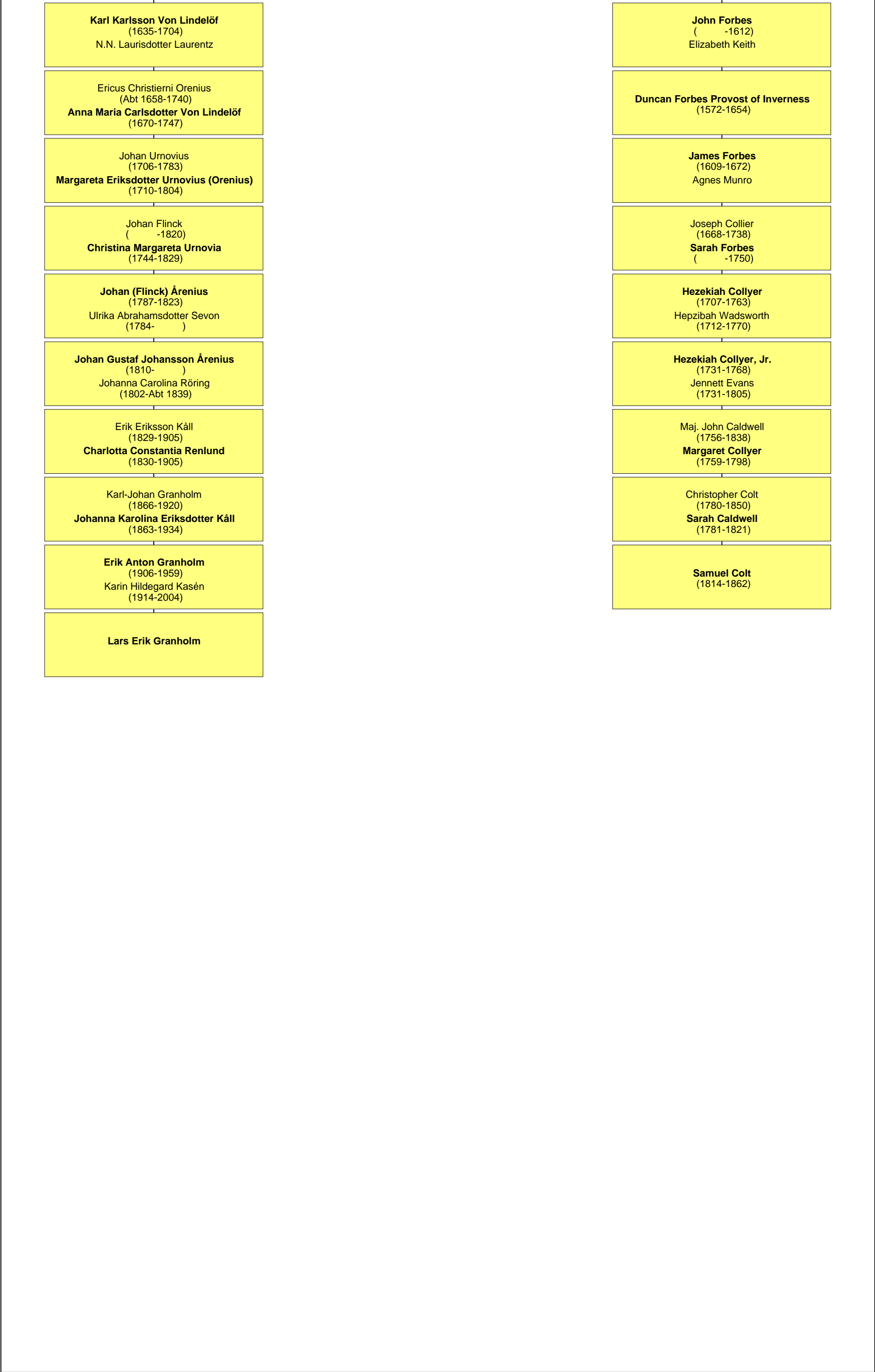
Thomas Mitchell
(1474-1503)
Margaret Fitzjames
(1476-1500)

Hugh Malet
(1500-1541)
Isabel Mitchell
(1497-)

Thomas Anthony Ivey
(1500-1593)
Elizabeth Malet
(1525-)

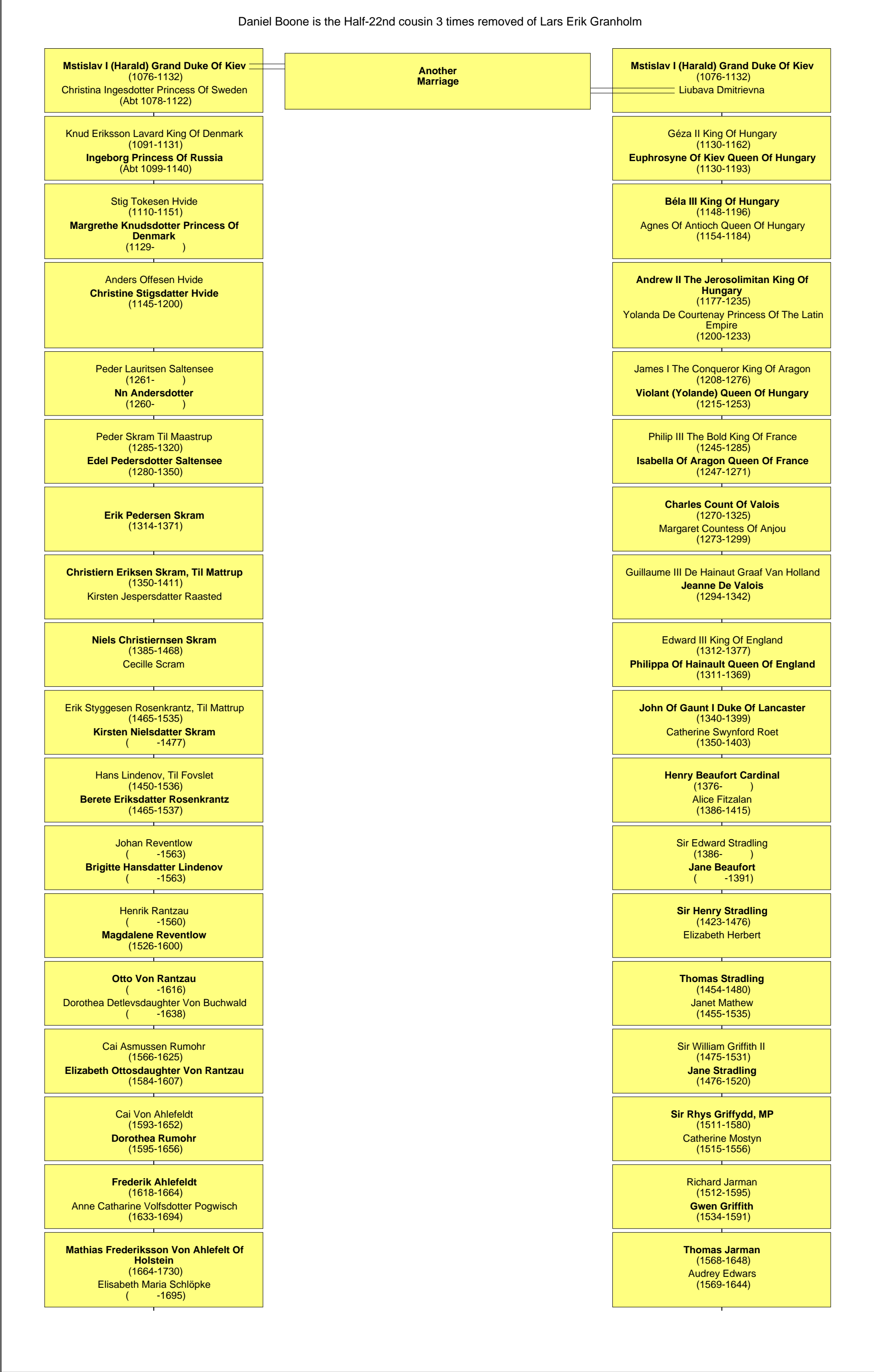


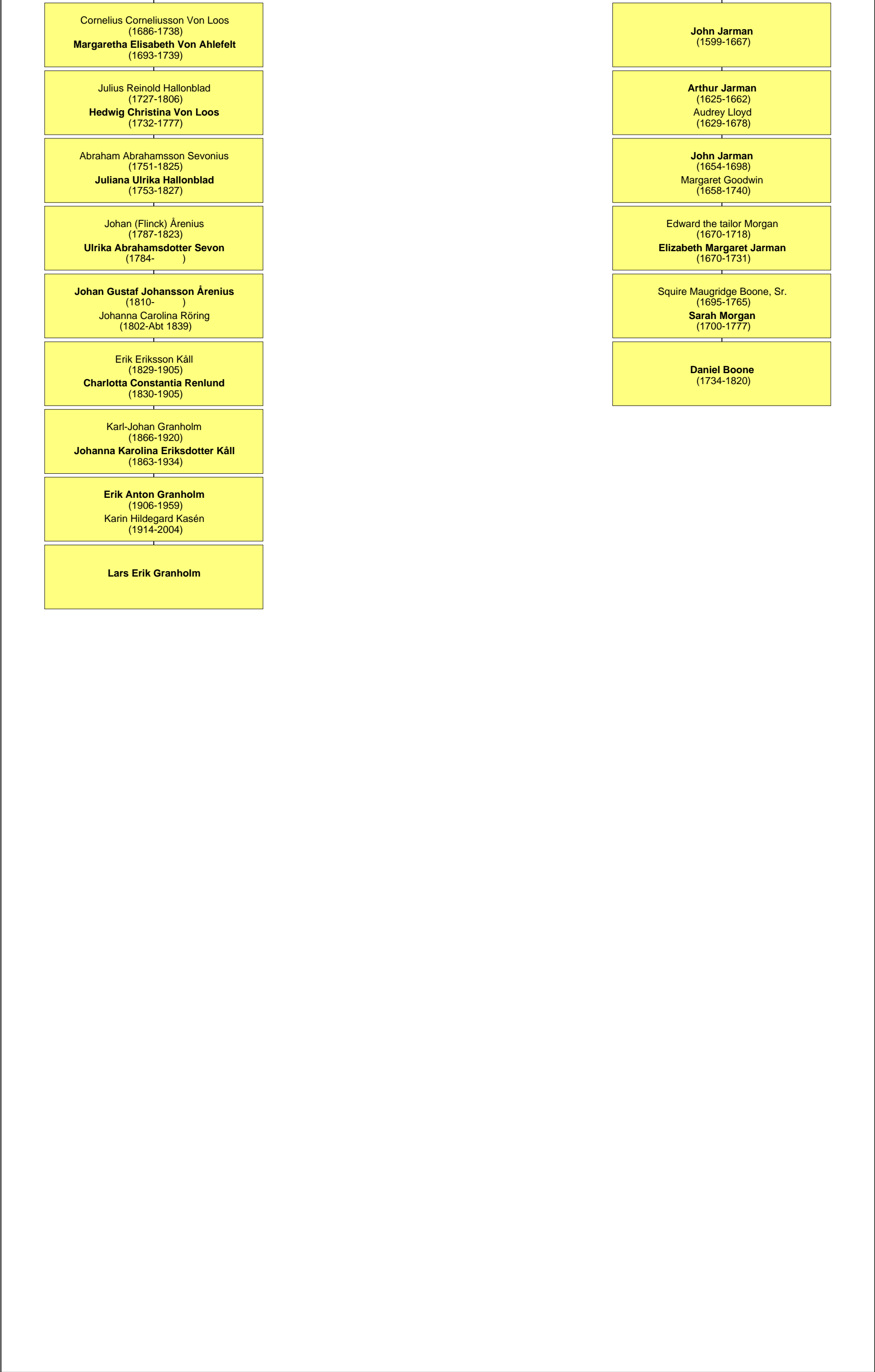
<div>Cai Asmussen Rumohr (1566-1625) Elizabeth Ottosdaughter Von Rantzau (1584-1607)</div>		<div>John Browning (1440-) Margaret Harding</div>
<div>Cai Von Ahlefeldt (1593-1652) Dorothea Rumohr (1595-1656)</div>		<div>Richard Browning (1468-1497) Elizabeth Parsons</div>
<div>Frederik Ahlefeldt (1618-1664) Anne Catharine Volfsdotter Pogwisch (1633-1694)</div>		<div>John Browning (1493-1523) Christian Webb (1493-)</div>
<div>Mathias Frederiksson Von Ahlefeldt Of Holstein (1664-1730) Elisabeth Maria Schlopke (-1695)</div>		<div>John Browning (1519-1557) Joan Tovey (1560-1623)</div>
<div>Cornelius Corneliusson Von Loos (1686-1738) Margaretha Elisabeth Von Ahlefeldt (1693-1739)</div>		<div>John Browning (1554-1646) Mary Codrington (1558-1591)</div>
<div>Julius Reinold Hallonblad (1727-1806) Hedwig Christina Von Loos (1732-1777)</div>		<div>Capt. John Browning (1586-1635) Elizabeth Dameron (1588-1615)</div>
<div>Abraham Abrahamsson Sevonius (1751-1825) Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad (1753-1827)</div>		<div>William Browning (1615-1646)</div>
<div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div>		<div>John Browning (1646-1682) Anna Hazzard</div>
<div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röding (1802-Abt 1839)</div>		<div>John Browning (1676-) Mary Davis (1666-)</div>
<div>Erik Eriksson Kåll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div>		<div>Francis Browning (1700-1775) Elizabeth Lloyd (1704-1740)</div>
<div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Erikdotter Kåll (1863-1934)</div>		<div>Jacob Browning (1730-1776) Elizabeth Bywaters</div>
<div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div>		<div>Edmund Browning (1761-1833) Sarah Allen</div>
<div>Lars Erik Granholm</div>		<div>Jonathan Browning (1805-1879) Elizabeth Caroline Clark (1817-0189)</div>
		<div>John M. Browning (1855-1926)</div>





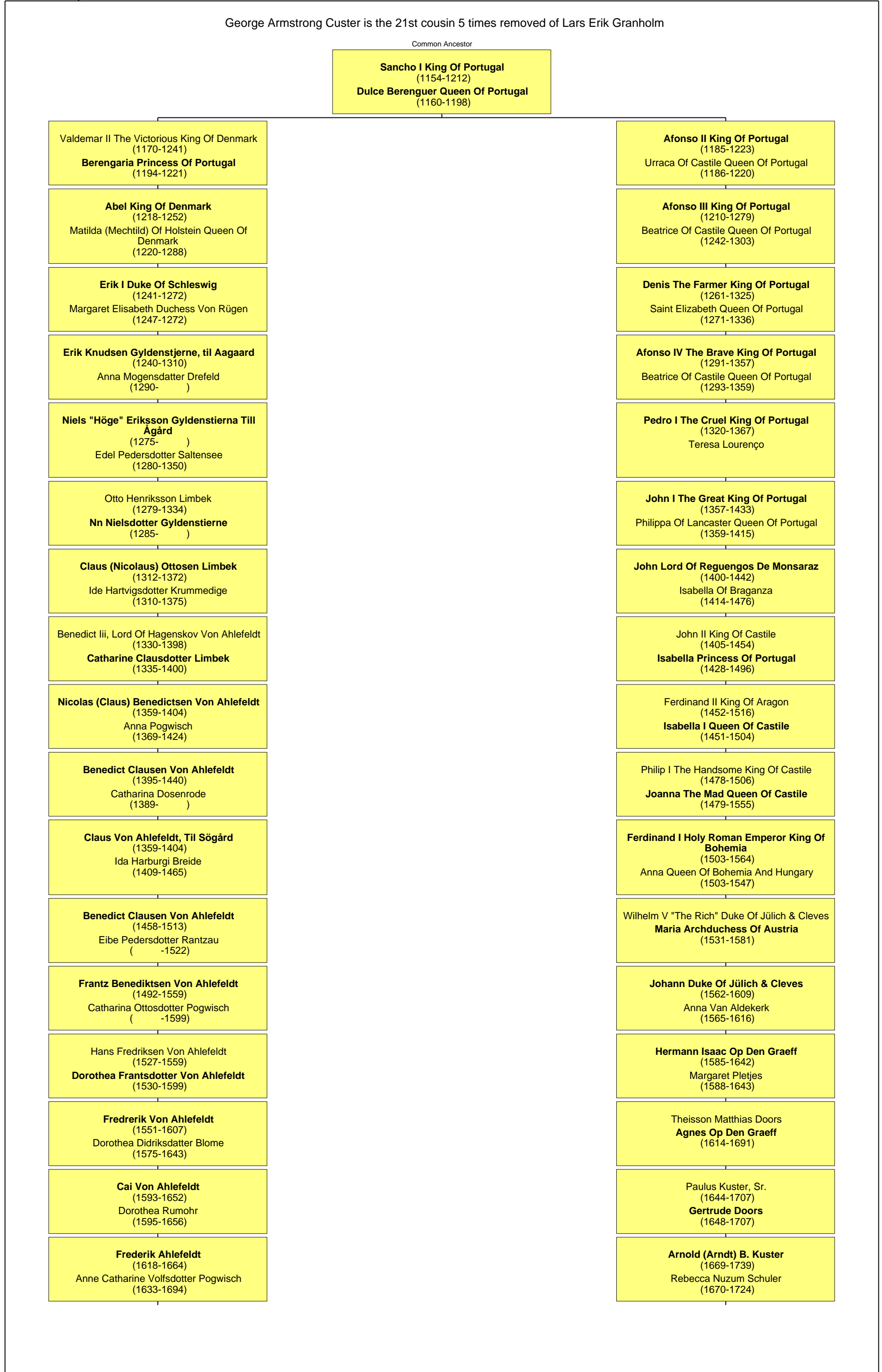
<div><div>Johan Ludolfsson Boose (Abt 1500-1596) Ingeborg Henriksdotter (-1596)</div></div>		<div><div>Sir Henry Ferrers Sheriff of Kent (1443-1500) Margaret Hexstall (1442-1486)</div></div>
<div><div>Bertil Von Nieroht (1582-1651) Kerstin Johansdotter Boose (1576-1652)</div></div>		<div><div>James Clarke (1485-1554) Elizabeth Ferrers (1513-1567)</div></div>
<div><div>Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf (1605-1668) Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroht (1612-1682)</div></div>		<div><div>John Clarke (1503-1559) Lady Margaret (1513-1582)</div></div>
<div><div>Karl Karlsson Von Lindelöf (1635-1704) N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz</div></div>		<div><div>John Clarke (1541-1598) Katherine Cooke (1541-1586)</div></div>
<div><div>Ericus Christierni Orenius (Abt 1658-1740) Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf (1670-1747)</div></div>		<div><div>Thomas Francis Clarke, Jr (1543-1627) Rose Kerrich (1597-1663)</div></div>
<div><div>Johan Urnovius (1706-1783) Margareta Eriksdotter Urnovius (Orenius) (1710-1804)</div></div>		<div><div>Thurston Clarke (1574-1661) Faith Rose Loes (1597-1663)</div></div>
<div><div>Johan Flinck (-1820) Christina Margareta Urnovia (1744-1829)</div></div>		<div><div>Edward Doty Mayflower passenger (1598-1655) Faith Clarke (1619-1675)</div></div>
<div><div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div></div>		<div><div>Edward Doty, II (1637-1690) Sarah Faunce (1645-1695)</div></div>
<div><div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röring (1802-Abt 1839)</div></div>		<div><div>Joseph Allyn (1671-1742) Mary Martha Doty (1691-1742)</div></div>
<div><div>Erik Eriksson Käll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div></div>		<div><div>Hezekiah Kilbourn (1700-) Elizabeth Allyn (1700-1752)</div></div>
<div><div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Käll (1863-1934)</div></div>		<div><div>Elisha Kilbourn (-1813) Sarah Robbins (1729-1810)</div></div>
<div><div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div></div>		<div><div>Eliphalet Remington (1768-1813) Elizabeth Kilbourn (1768-)</div></div>
<div><div>Lars Erik Granholm</div></div>		<div><div>Eliphalet Remington (1793-1861)</div></div>

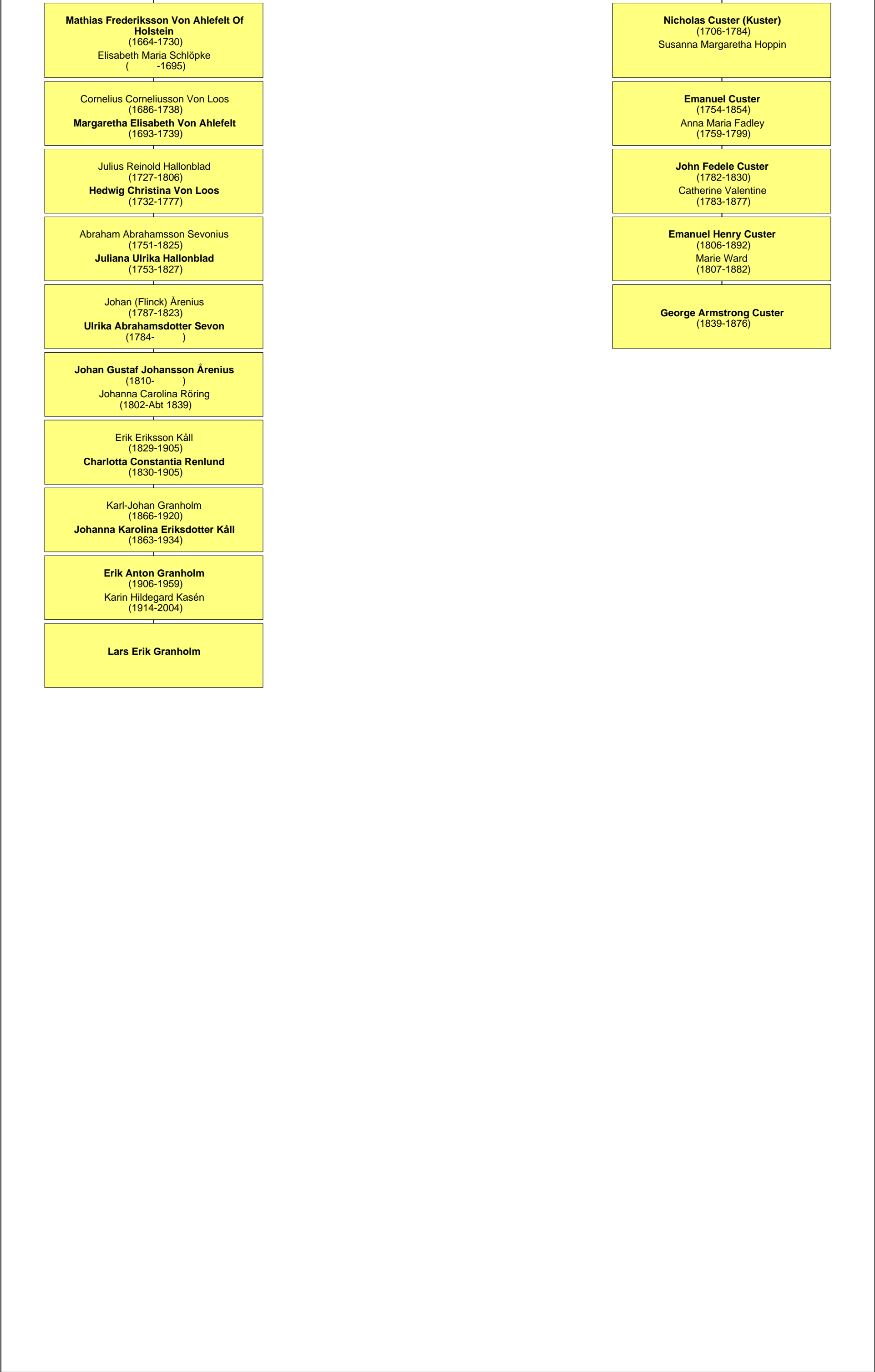




<div>Cai Von Ahlefeldt (1593-1652) Dorothea Rumohr (1595-1656)</div>		<div>Francois Vicomte De Thouars (1505-1541) Anne de Laval (1505-1554)</div>
<div>Frederik Ahlefeldt (1618-1664) Anne Catharine Volfsdotter Pogwisch (1633-1694)</div>		<div>Louis IV de Bueil Comte de Sancerre Jacqueline de la Trémoille (-1599)</div>
<div>Mathias Frederiksson Von Ahlefeldt Of Holstein (1664-1730) Elisabeth Maria Schlöpke (-1695)</div>		<div>Jean VII de Bueil Comte de Sancerre (-1638) Anne de Daillon</div>
<div>Cornelius Corneliusson Von Loos (1686-1738) Margaretha Elisabeth Von Ahlefeld (1693-1739)</div>		<div>René de Buelo Comte de Sancerre Francoise de Montalais</div>
<div>Julius Reinold Hallonblad (1727-1806) Hedwig Christina Von Loos (1732-1777)</div>		<div>Claude Hugues Marquis de Lezay (1633-1707) Francoise de Bueli (-1674)</div>
<div>Abraham Abrahamsson Sevonius (1751-1825) Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad (1753-1827)</div>		<div>Henri Joseph Count de Lezay Marie Jeanne dame d'Estissac</div>
<div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div>		<div>Louis Hugues Marquis de Lezignem N.N. le la Rivere</div>
<div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röring (1802-Abt 1839)</div>		<div>Antoine Desaure Crocketagne (1643-1735) Louise de Saix (1648-1687)</div>
<div>Erik Eriksson Kåll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div>		<div>Joseph Louis Crockett (1676-1794) Sarah Gilbert Stewart</div>
<div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Kåll (1863-1934)</div>		<div>William David Crockett, III (1709-1770) Elizabeth Boulay (1710-1756)</div>
<div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div>		<div>Archibald David Crockett, I (1727-1777) Elizabeth Hedges (1730-1777)</div>
<div>Lars Erik Granholm</div>		<div>John M. Crockett (1755-1786) Rebecca Sullivan Hawkins (1764-1832)</div>
		<div>Davy Crockett (1786-1836)</div>

Relationship Chart





Relationship Chart

Sam Houston, President of Texas is the 20th cousin 3 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm

Common Ancestor

Erik X Knutsson King Of Sweden
(1180-1216)
Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess Of
Denmark
(Abt 1178-1220)

Nils Sixtensson Sparre Av Tofta
(Abt 1188-)
Märtha Eriksdotter Princess Of Sweden
(Abt 1213-)

Sixten Nilsson Sparre Av Tofta
(-1310)
Ingrid Abjörnsdotter Af Våxtorp
(Abt 1220-)

Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre Av Tofta
(Abt 1240-1310)
Ingeborg Ulfsdotter Ulf
(Abt 1258-After 1307)

Ulf Abjörnsson Sparre
(-1359)
Kristina Sigmundsdotter Tre Klöverblad
(1295-1328)

Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta
(-1407)
Helena Israelsdotter
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde
(Abt 1377-1413)
Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta
(1381-1429)

Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden
(1408-1470)
Karin Knutsdotter

Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn
(1439-1476)
Karin Karlsdotter Bonde
(1441-)

Johan Henriksson Fleming Till Tjusterby
(1465-1517)
Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille
(1489-1535)
Anna Johansdotter Fleming
(-1545)

Ludolf Boose
(1465-1535)

Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman
(1465-1535)

Johan Ludolfsson Boose
(Abt 1500-1596)
Ingeborg Henriksdotter
(-1596)

Bertil Von Nieroth
(1582-1651)
Kerstin Johansdotter Boose
(1576-1652)

Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf
(1605-1668)
Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroth
(1612-1682)

Karl Karlsson Von Lindelöf
(1635-1704)
N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz

Ericus Christierni Orenius
(Abt 1658-1740)
Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf
(1670-1747)

Johan Urnovius
(1706-1783)
Margareta Eriksdotter Urnovius (Orenius)
(1710-1804)

Johan Flinck
(-1820)
Christina Margareta Urnovia
(1744-1829)

Birger Magnusson Jarl Of Bielbo
(1200-1266)

Magnus III Ladulås King Of Sweden
(1240-1290)
Helvig Princess Of Holstein
(-1325)

Erik Magnusson Duke Of Sweden
(1282-1318)
Ingeborg Håkonsdotter Princess Of Norway

Albrecht II Duke Von Mecklenburg
(1318-1379)
femia Folkunga Princess Of Sweden
(1317-1370)

Henry II Graf Von Holstein
Ingeburg Von Mecklenburg
(1339-1395)

Gerhard VI Count Von Holstein
(1367-1404)
Elizabeth Welf Princess Of Brunswick
(-1422)

Dietrich II Count Von Oldenburg
(1390-1440)
Hedwig (Heilwig) Von Holstein
(1400-1436)

Christian I King Of Denmark
(1426-1481)

Dorothea Von Brandenburg Queen Of
Denmark And Sweden
(1430-1495)

James III King Of Scotland
(1451-1488)

Margaret Princess Of Denmark
(1456-1486)

James IV King Of Scotland Of Scots
(1473-1513)
Isabel Stewart
(1495-)

Malcolm Fleming Earl Of Wigton
(1496-1547)
Janet (Lady Fleming) Stewart
(1502-1562)

John Lord Fleming
(1535-1573)
Elizabeth Ross
(1541-1578)

Sir William Bruce
(1565-1596)
Jane Fleming
(1570-1595)

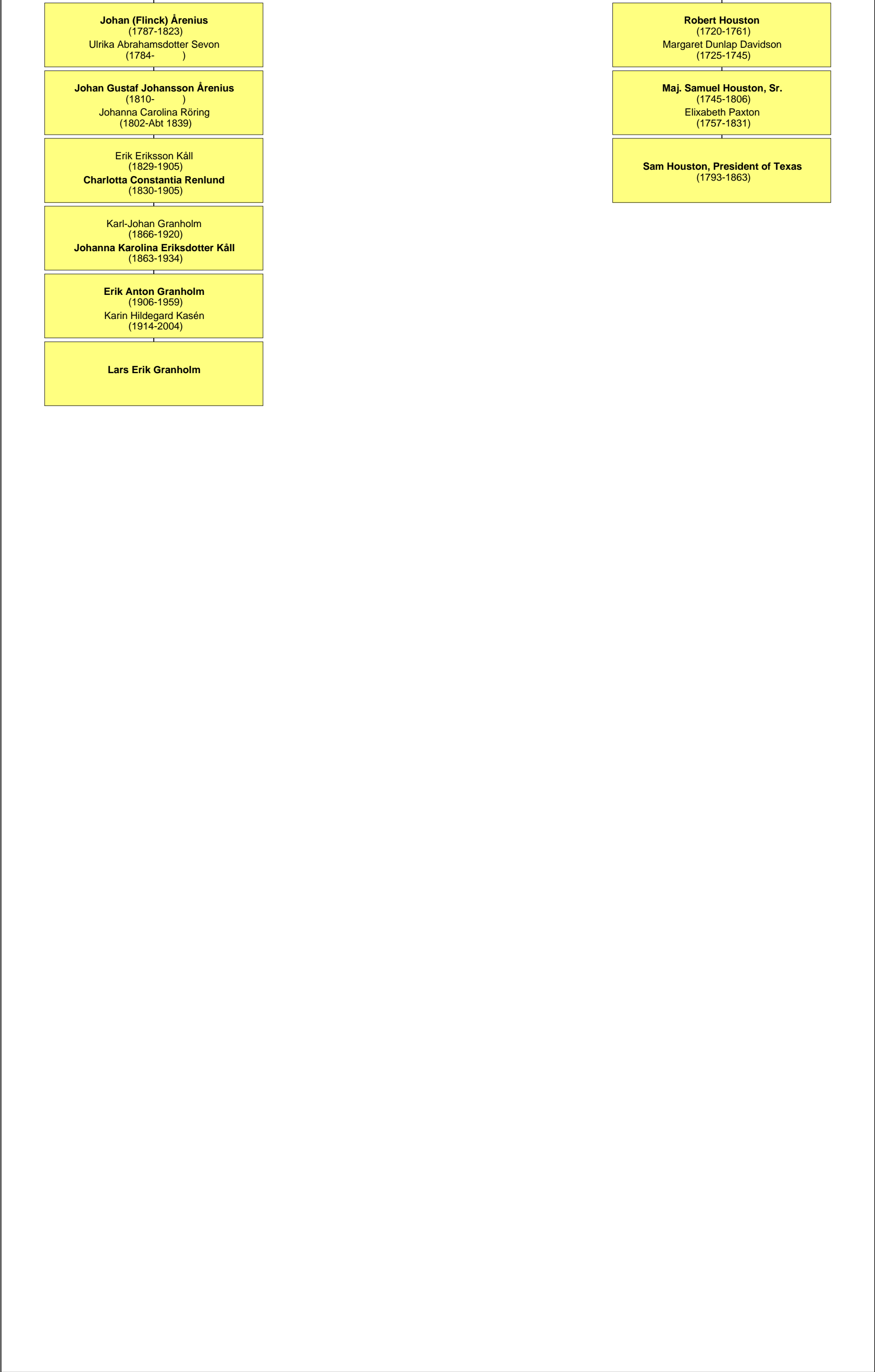
William Bruce
(1586-1630)

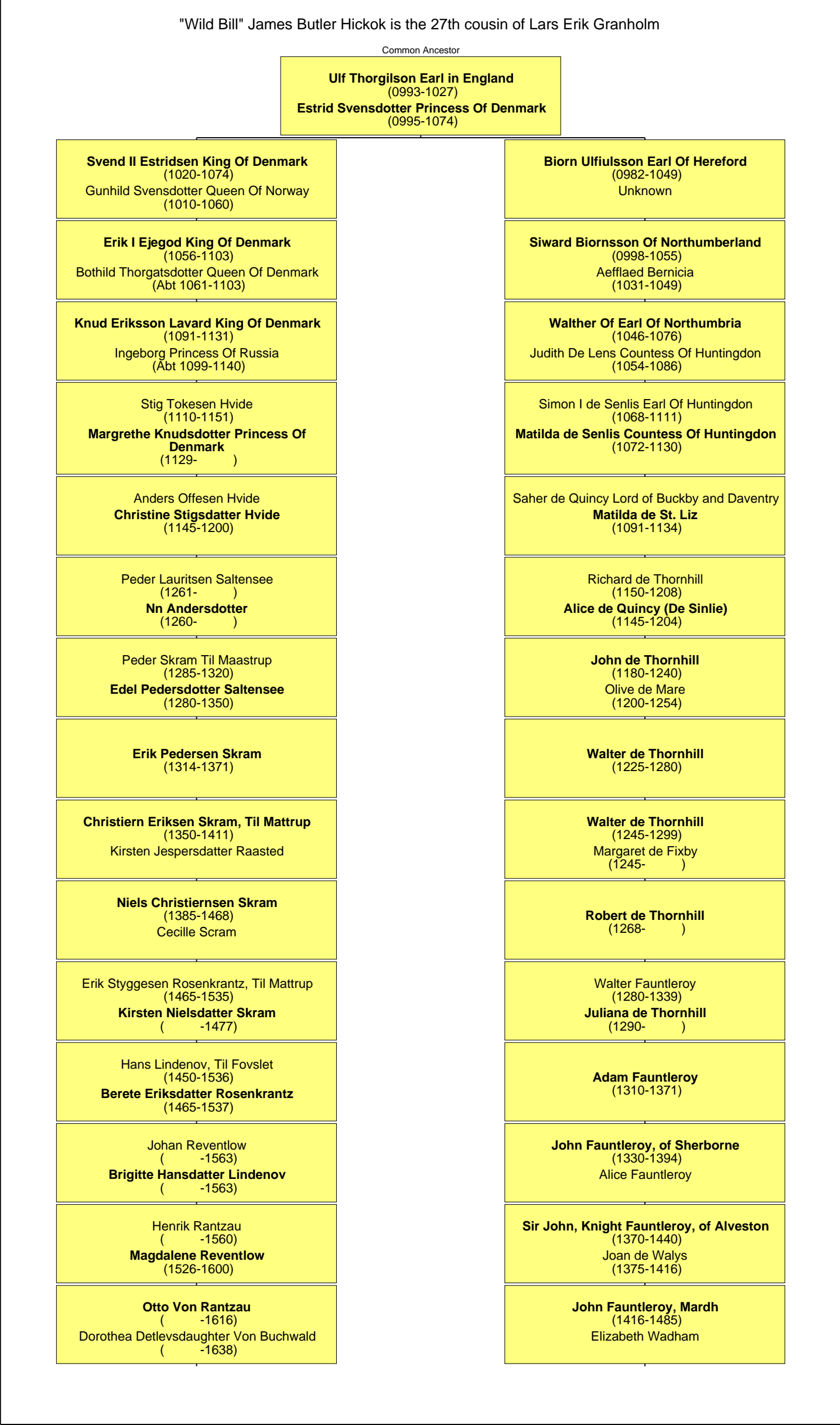
David Cunningham
(1607-1691)
Rachel Bruce
(1633-)

Alexander Cunningham
(1663-1749)
Rebecca Burns
(1668-1749)

James Cunningham
(1705-1763)
Margaret Graves

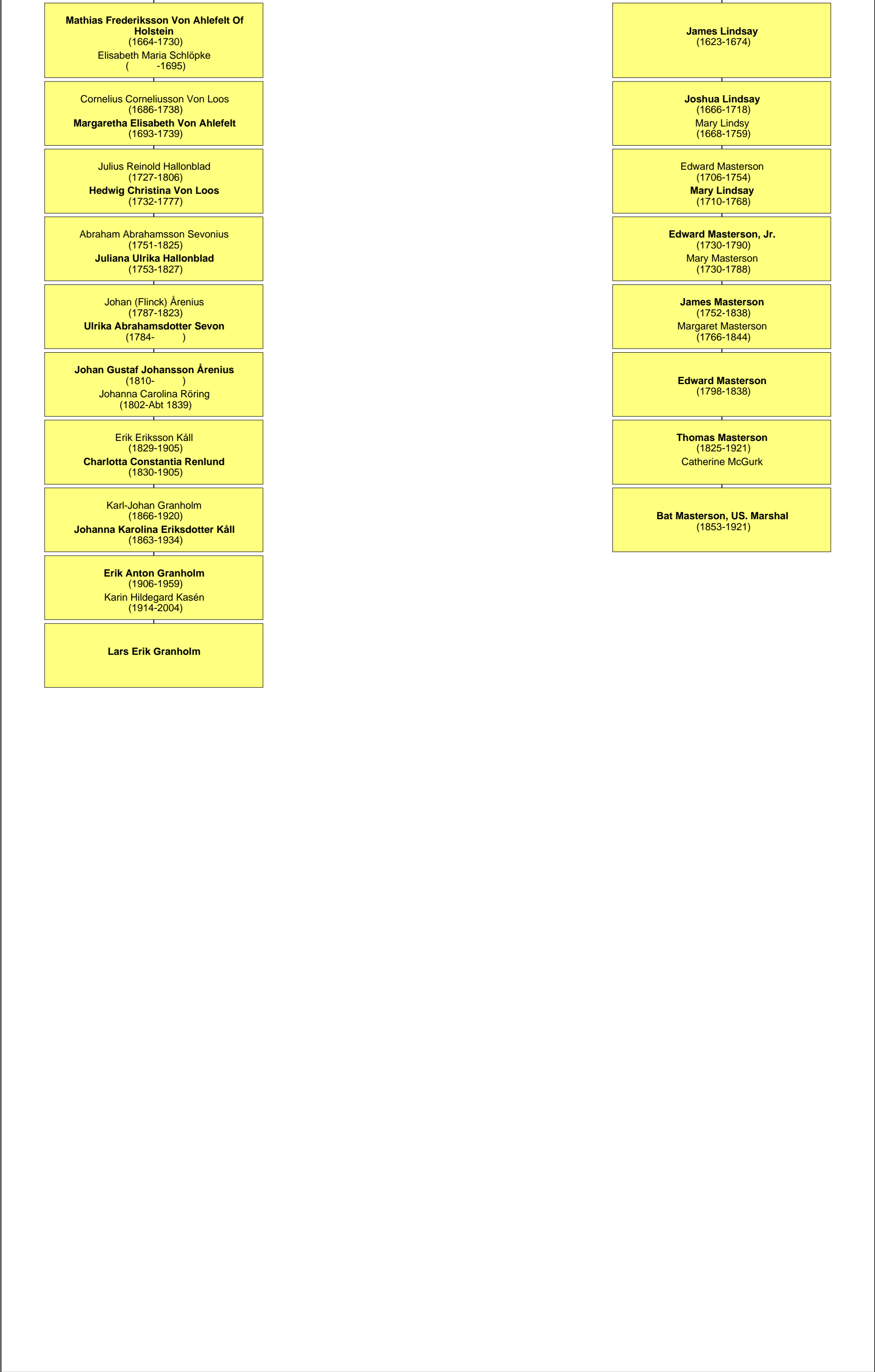
John Houston, II
(1689-1754)
Margaret Mary Cunningham
(1703-1754)





<div>Cai Asmussen Rumohr (1566-1625) Elizabeth Ottosdaughter Von Rantzau (1584-1607)</div>	<div>Peter Fauntleroy, Mardh (-1563) Jane Flamock (1488-1536)</div>
<div>Cai Von Ahlefeldt (1593-1652) Dorothea Rumohr (1595-1656)</div>	<div>Robert Hill (1503-1578) Margaret Fauntleroy (1507-1582)</div>
<div>Frederik Ahlefeldt (1618-1664) Anne Catharine Volfsdotter Pogwisch (1633-1694)</div>	<div>Sir John Hill (1529-1611) Jane Rodney (1532-1627)</div>
<div>Mathias Frederiksson Von Ahlefeldt Of Holstein (1664-1730) Elisabeth Maria Schlöpke (-1695)</div>	<div>Abraham Sturley (1550-1614) Anne Hill (1549-1635)</div>
<div>Cornelius Corneliusson Von Loos (1686-1738) Margaretha Elisabeth Von Ahlefeldt (1693-1739)</div>	<div>Thomas Hickox (1572-1611) Elizabeth Sturley (1576-1655)</div>
<div>Julius Reinold Hallonblad (1727-1806) Hedwig Christina Von Loos (1732-1777)</div>	<div>William Hickox (1609-1645) Elizabet Stacy (1624-1655)</div>
<div>Abraham Abrahamsson Sevonius (1751-1825) Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad (1753-1827)</div>	<div>Joseph Hickox (1645-1687) Mary Carpenter (1650-1687)</div>
<div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div>	<div>Joseph Hickox (-1717) Ruth Fairchild (1672-1727)</div>
<div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röring (1802-Abt 1839)</div>	<div>Stephen Hickox (1702-1790) Bethiat Root (1703-1760)</div>
<div>Erik Eriksson Kåll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div>	<div>Aaron Hickok (1742-1814) Debra Kent (1746-1813)</div>
<div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Erikdotter Kåll (1863-1934)</div>	<div>Oliver Otis Hickok (1775-1813) Chloe Dewey (1775-1812)</div>
<div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div>	<div>William Alonzo Hickok (1801-1852) Pamela Butler (1804-1878)</div>
<div>Lars Erik Granholm</div>	<div>"Wild Bill" James Butler Hickok (1837-1876)</div>





Wyatt Earp is the 27th cousin 3 times removed * * of Lars Erik Granholm

Common Ancestor

Ulf Thorgilson Earl in England
(0993-1027)
Estrid Svensdotter Princess Of Denmark
(0995-1074)

Asbjörn Ulfson Sparkling
(1022-1086)
Aelfled Alredsdotter
(1030-1085)

Skjalm Tokesen Hvide
(1034-1113)
Signe Asbjörnsdotter Sparkling
(1050-1096)

Toke Skjalmsen Hvide
(1085-1145)
Gyda Haraldsdotter
(1090-1145)

Stig Tokesen Hvide
(1110-1151)
Margrethe Knudsdotter Princess Of Denmark
(1129-)

Anders Offesen Hvide
Christine Stigsdatter Hvide
(1145-1200)

Peder Lauritsen Saltensee
(1261-)
Nn Andersdotter
(1260-)

Peder Skram Til Maastrup
(1285-1320)
Edel Pedersdotter Saltensee
(1280-1350)

Erik Pedersen Skram
(1314-1371)

Christiern Eriksen Skram, Til Matstrup
(1350-1411)
Kirsten Jespersdatter Raasted

Niels Christiensen Skram
(1385-1468)
Cecille Scram

Erik Styggesen Rosenkrantz, Til Matstrup
(1465-1535)
Kirsten Nielsdatter Skram
(-1477)

Hans Lindenov, Til Fovslet
(1450-1536)
Berete Eriksdatter Rosenkrantz
(1465-1537)

Johan Reventlow
(-1563)
Brigitte Hansdatter Lindenov
(-1563)

Henrik Rantzau
(-1560)
Magdalene Reventlow
(1526-1600)

Otto Von Rantzau
(-1616)
Dorothea Detlevsdaughter Von Buchwald
(-1638)

Biorn Ulfiulsson Earl Of Hereford
(0982-1049)
Unknown

Siward Biorsson Of Northumberland
(0998-1055)
Aefflaed Bernicia
(1031-1049)

Walther Of Earl Of Northumbria
(1046-1076)
Judith De Lens Countess Of Huntingdon
(1054-1086)

Saher De Quincy Lord Of Buckley
Matilda de Senlis Countess Of Huntingdon
(1072-1130)

Robert De Quincy Lord Of Buckley
(1140-1200)
Orabella Countass Of Mar
(1134-1203)

Saer De Quincy Earl (1St) Of Winchester,
Surety For The Magna Carta
(1155-1219)
Margaret De Beaumont Of Groby
(1155-1235)

Sir Hugh Le Dispenser I
(1197-1238)
Nn De Quincy
(1202-1219)

Sir Hugh Le Dispenser Of Ryhall
(1223-1265)
Alina Bassett, Countess Of Norfolk
(1228-1281)

Thomas De Furnival III
Joan Le Dispencer
(1258-1322)

John De Marmion, III
(1292-1355)
Maud De Furnival
(1293-1361)

John De Gray Baron Of Rotherfield
Alice/Avice De Marmion
(1309-1378)

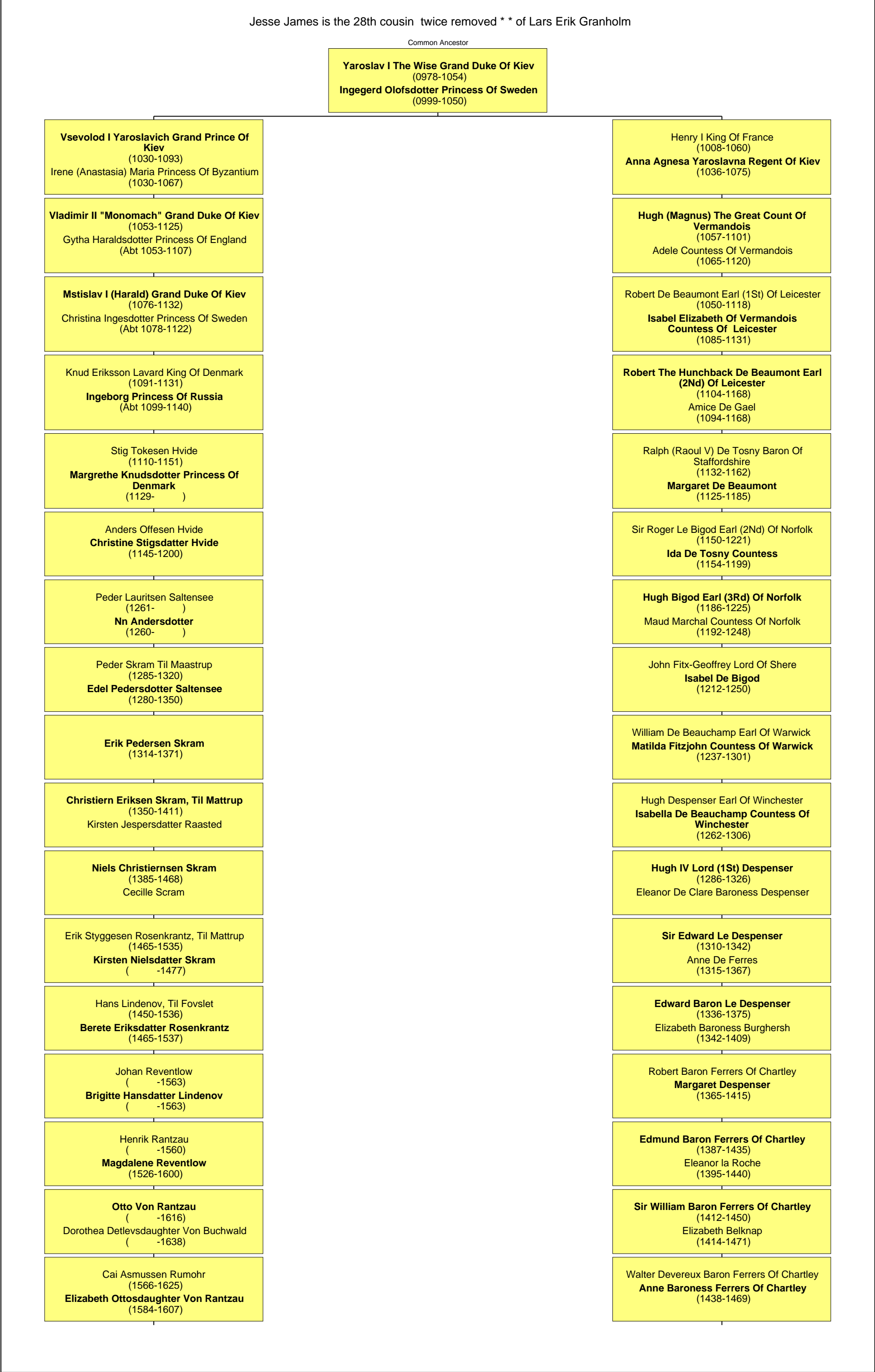
Richard De Willoughby, IV
(1310-1362)
Joan De Gray
(1314-1342)

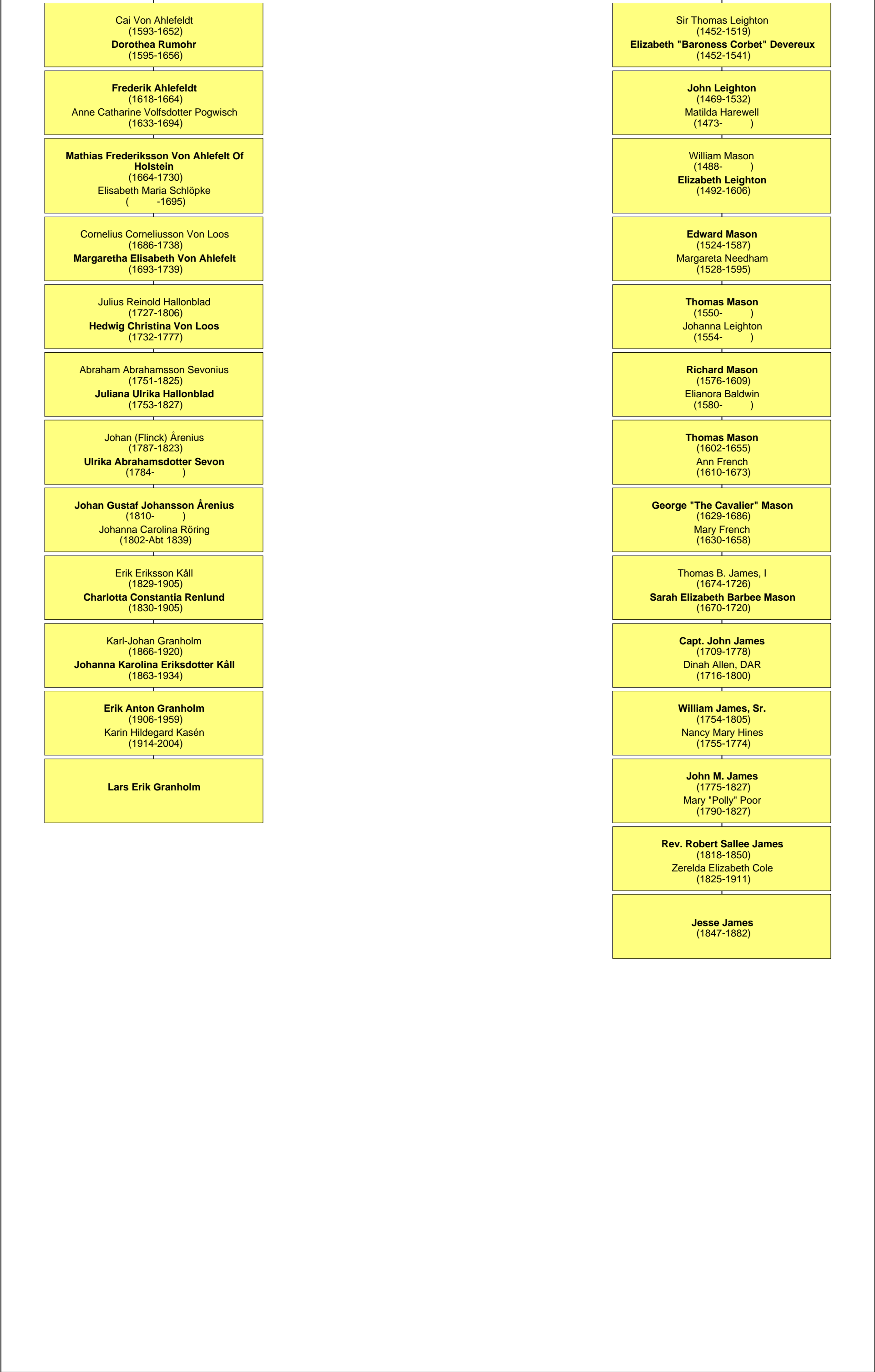
Nicholas De Carew
(1322-)
Lucy Willoughby
(1349-1390)

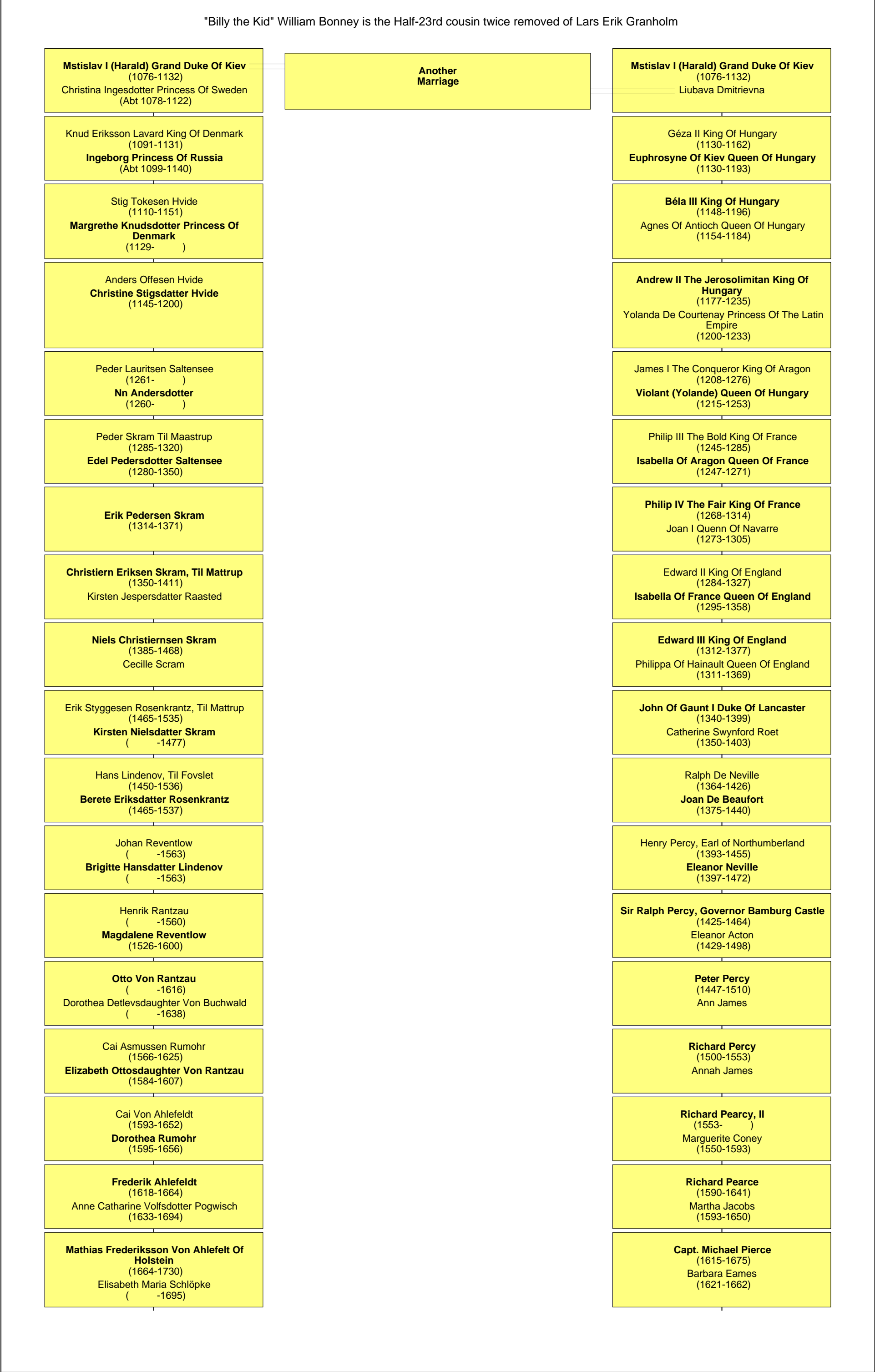
Nicholas De Carew
(1356-1432)
Isabella De La Mare
(1362-1398)

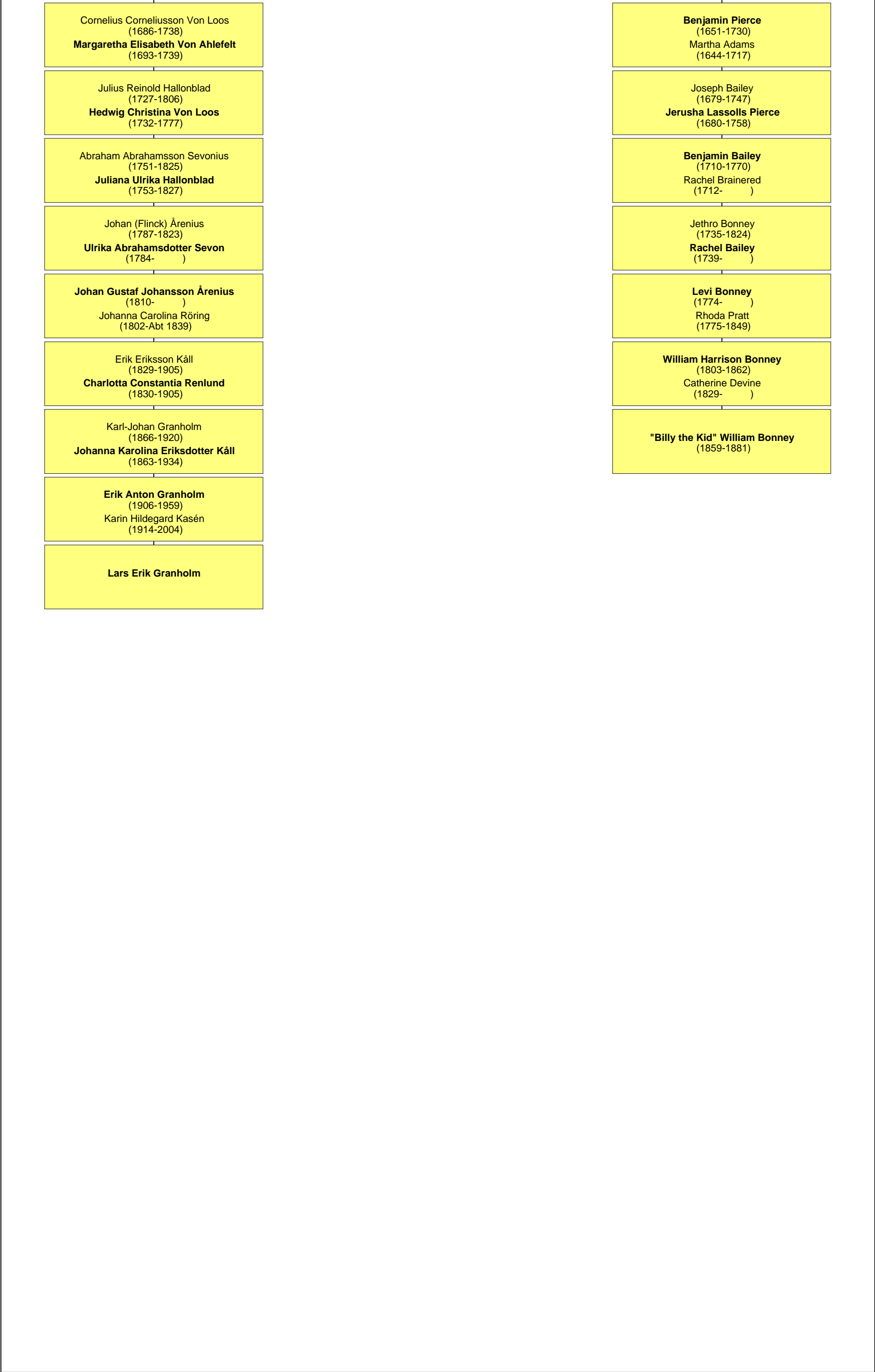
Thomas Carew
(1398-1480)
Agnes Hayton
(1395-1450)

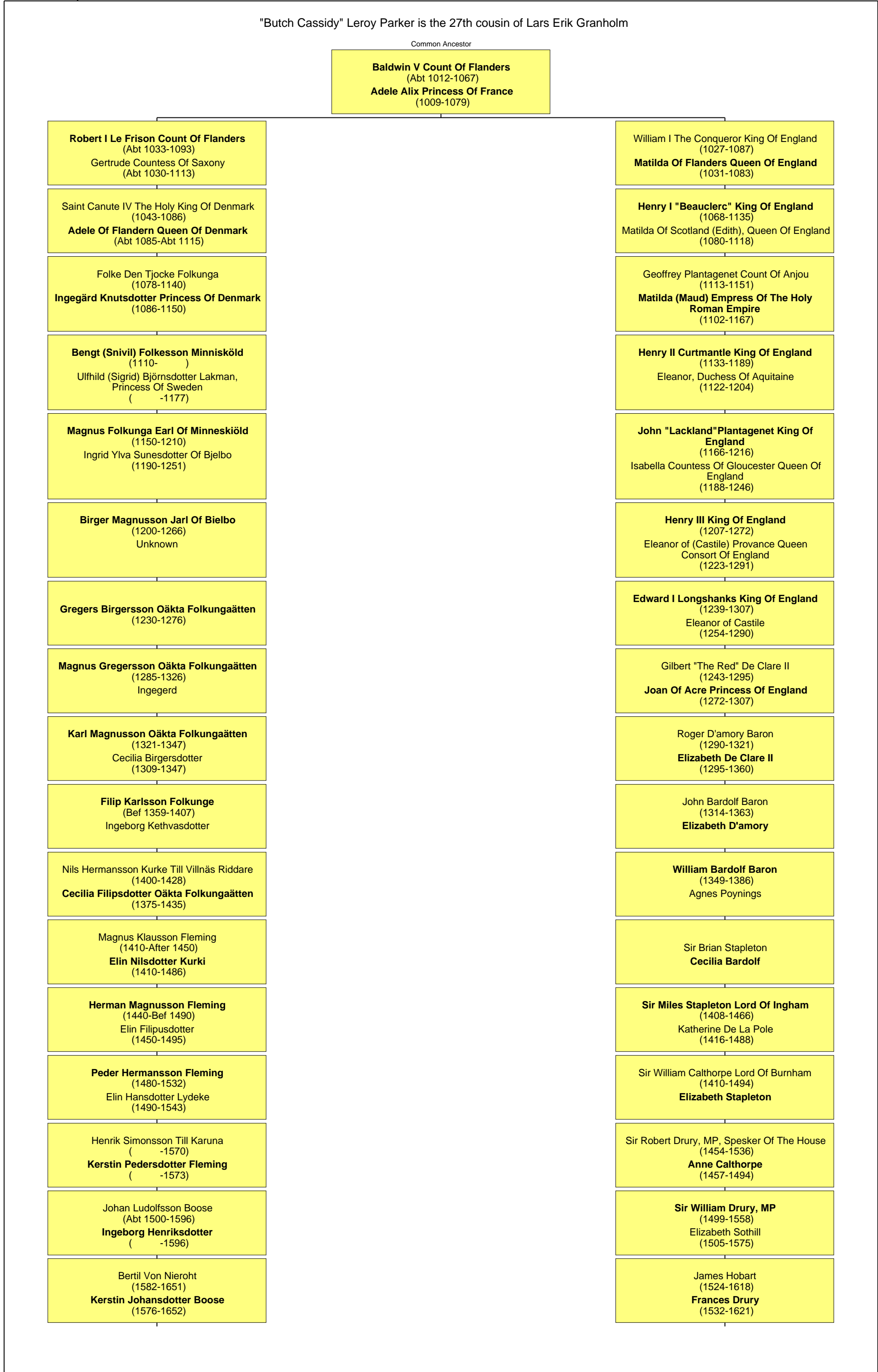
<div>Cai Asmussen Rumohr (1566-1625) Elizabeth Ottosdaughter Von Rantzau (1584-1607)</div>		<div>William Saunders (1415-1481) Joan Carew, Heiress of Beddington (1420-1470)</div>
<div>Cai Von Ahlefeldt (1593-1652) Dorothea Rumohr (1595-1656)</div>		<div>Richard Saunders (1452-1480) Agnes Courtney (1452-)</div>
<div>Frederik Ahlefeldt (1618-1664) Anne Catharine Volfsdotter Pogwisch (1633-1694)</div>		<div>William Budd (1479-1557) Katherine Saunders (1480-1550)</div>
<div>Mathias Frederiksson Von Ahlefeldt Of Holstein (1664-1730) Elisabeth Maria Schlopke (-1695)</div>		<div>Nicholas Budd (1500-1526) Elizabeth</div>
<div>Cornelius Corneliusson Von Loos (1686-1738) Margaretha Elisabeth Von Ahlefeldt (1693-1739)</div>		<div>Richard Wright Budd (1528-1549) Margaret Symonds (1532-1556)</div>
<div>Julius Reinold Hallonblad (1727-1806) Hedwig Christina Von Loos (1732-1777)</div>		<div>Thomas Symons Budd, Sr (1550-1620) Margaret West (1555-1630)</div>
<div>Abraham Abrahamsson Sevonius (1751-1825) Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad (1753-1827)</div>		<div>Thomas Budd, II (1582-1617) Sarah Johnson (1594-1620)</div>
<div>Johan (Flinck) Årenius (1787-1823) Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon (1784-)</div>		<div>Thomas Budd, III, Reverend (1617-1670) Joanna Knight (1624-1670)</div>
<div>Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius (1810-) Johanna Carolina Röring (1802-Abt 1839)</div>		<div>William Budd, Sr. (1649-1722) Ann Clapgut (1655-1722)</div>
<div>Erik Eriksson Kåll (1829-1905) Charlotta Constantia Renlund (1830-1905)</div>		<div>William Budd, II (1680-1727) Elizabeth Stockton (1682-1728)</div>
<div>Karl-Johan Granholm (1866-1920) Johanna Karolina Eriksson Kåll (1863-1934)</div>		<div>Joshua Joseph Earp (1705-1760) Mary Budd (1709-1786)</div>
<div>Erik Anton Granholm (1906-1959) Karin Hildegard Kasén (1914-2004)</div>		<div>William "Harp" Earp (1729-1778) Priscilla Nichols (1728-1776)</div>
<div>Lars Erik Granholm</div>		<div>Phillip Earp (1755-1810) Sarah Vaughn (1759-)</div>
		<div>Walter Earp (1787-1853) Martha Ann Early (1790-1881)</div>
		<div>Nicholas Porter Earp (1813-1907) Virginia Ann Cooksey (1821-1893)</div>
		<div>Wyatt Earp (1848-1929)</div>

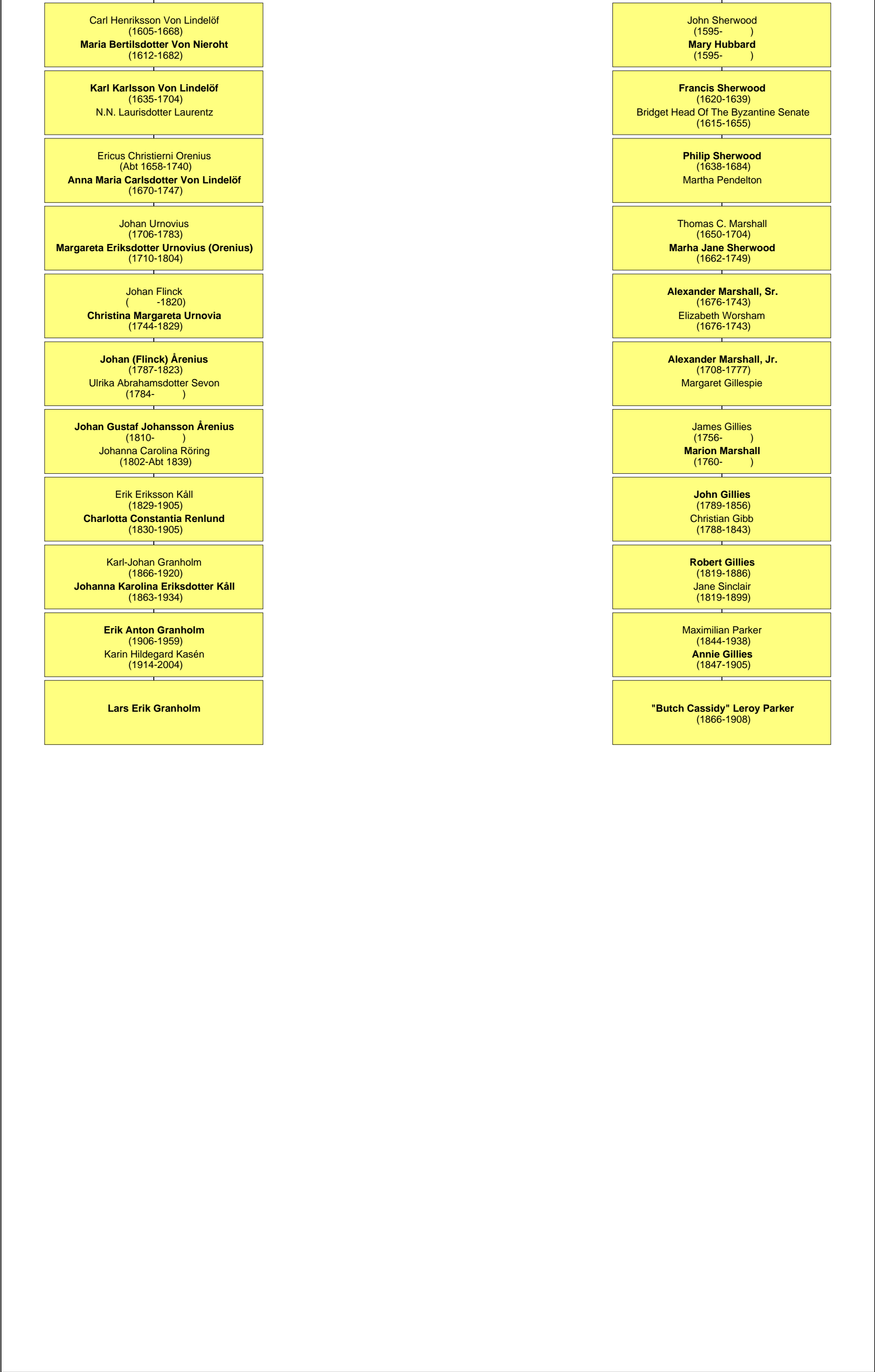


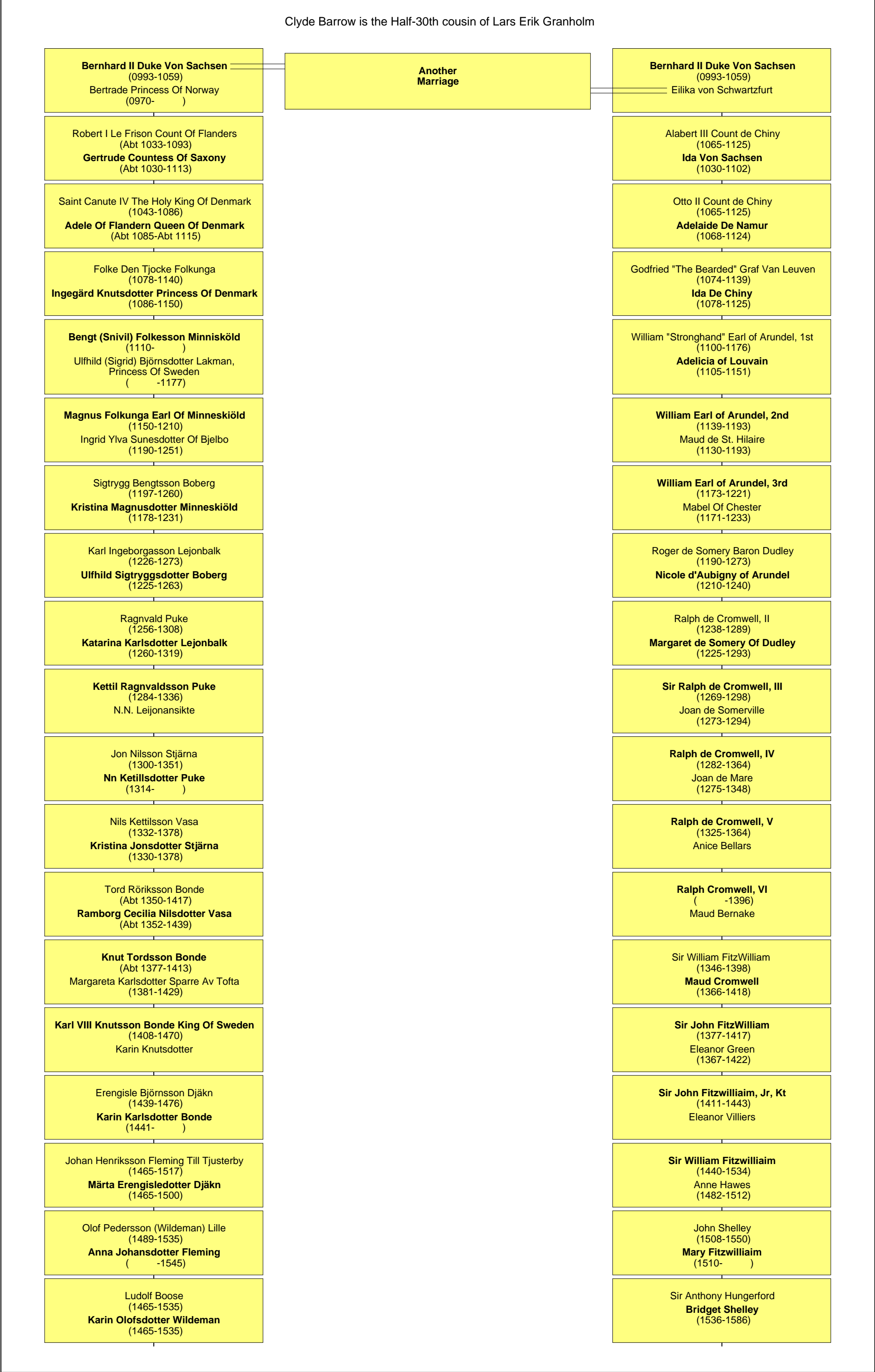


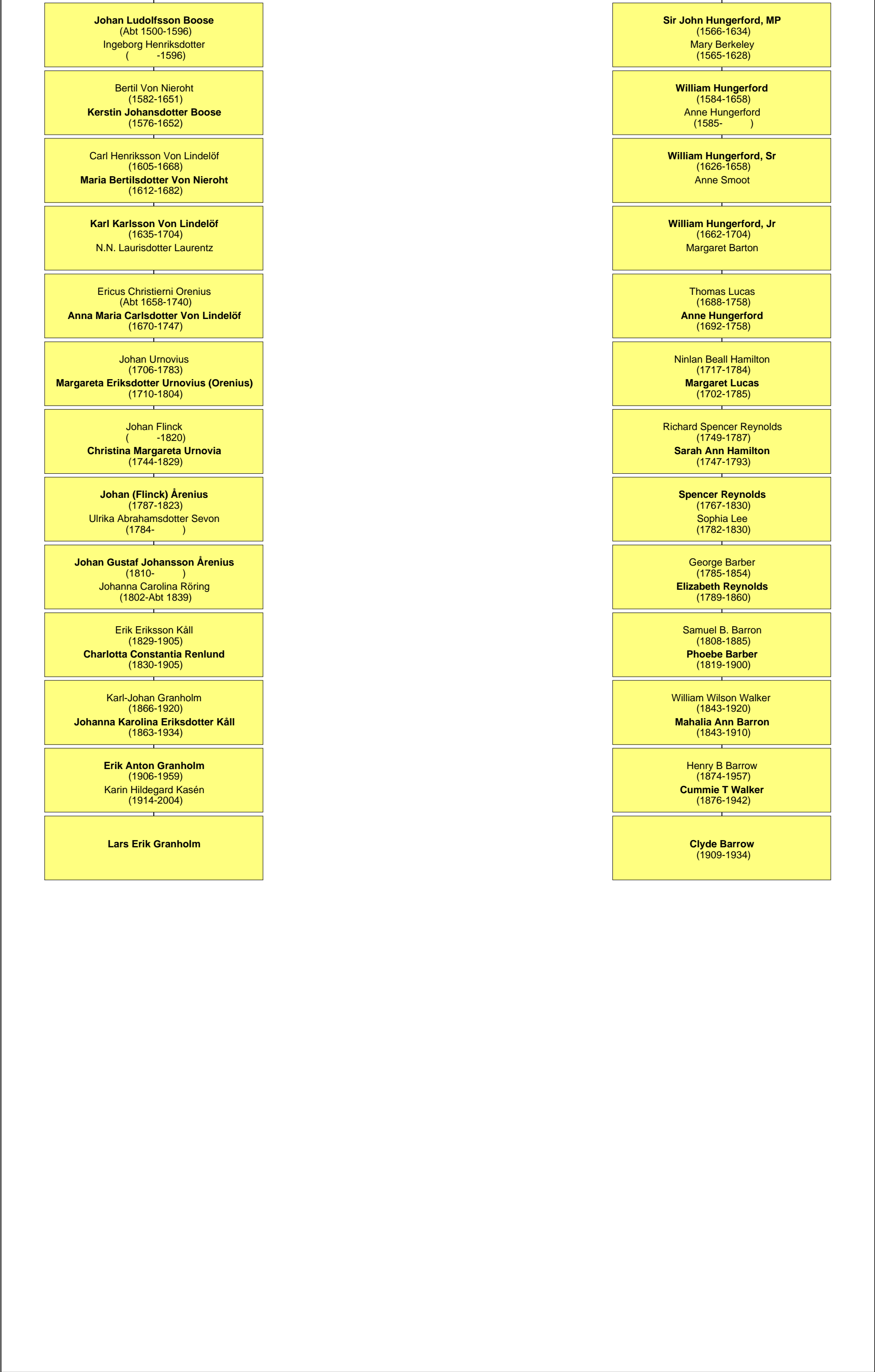




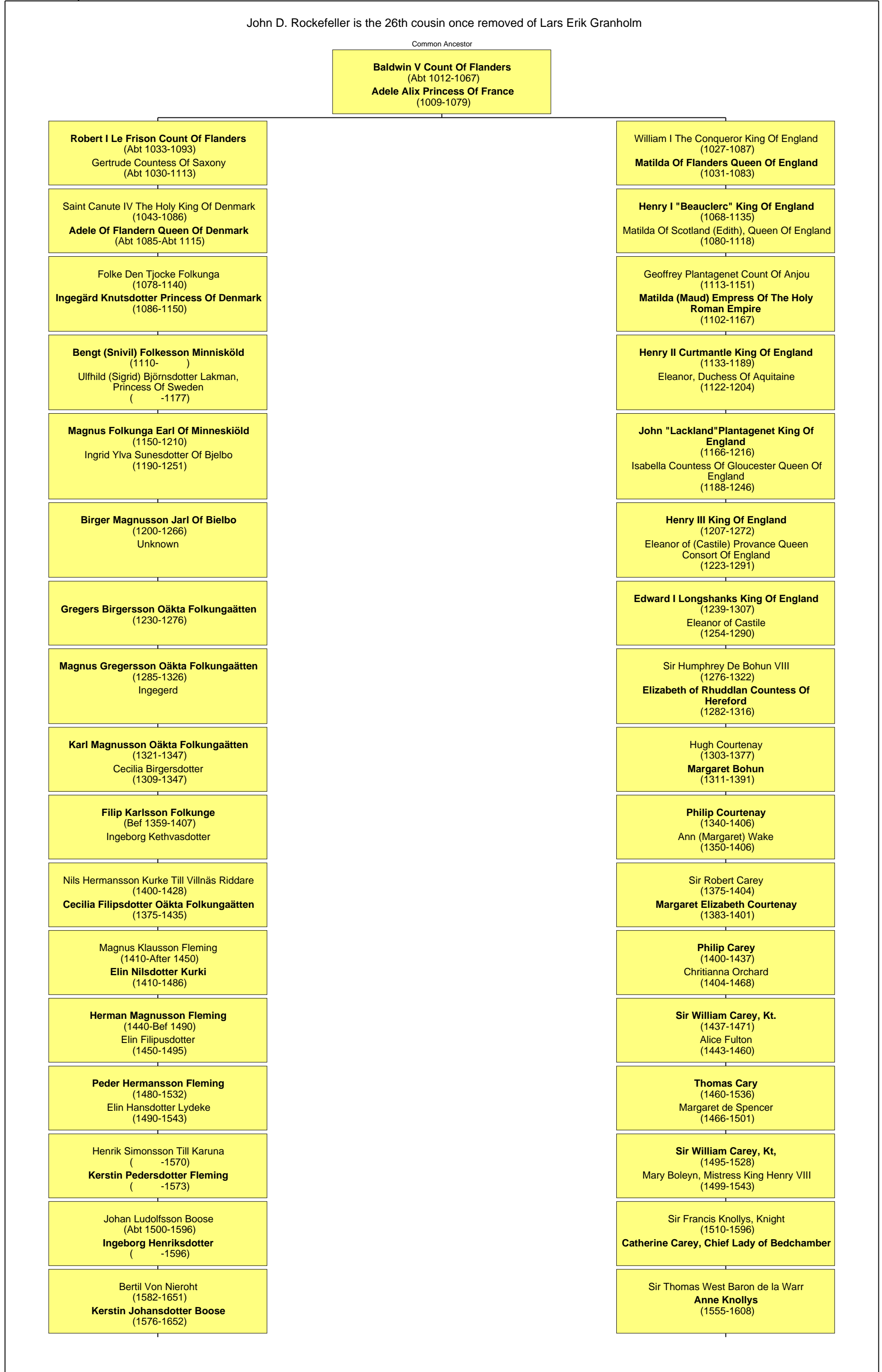


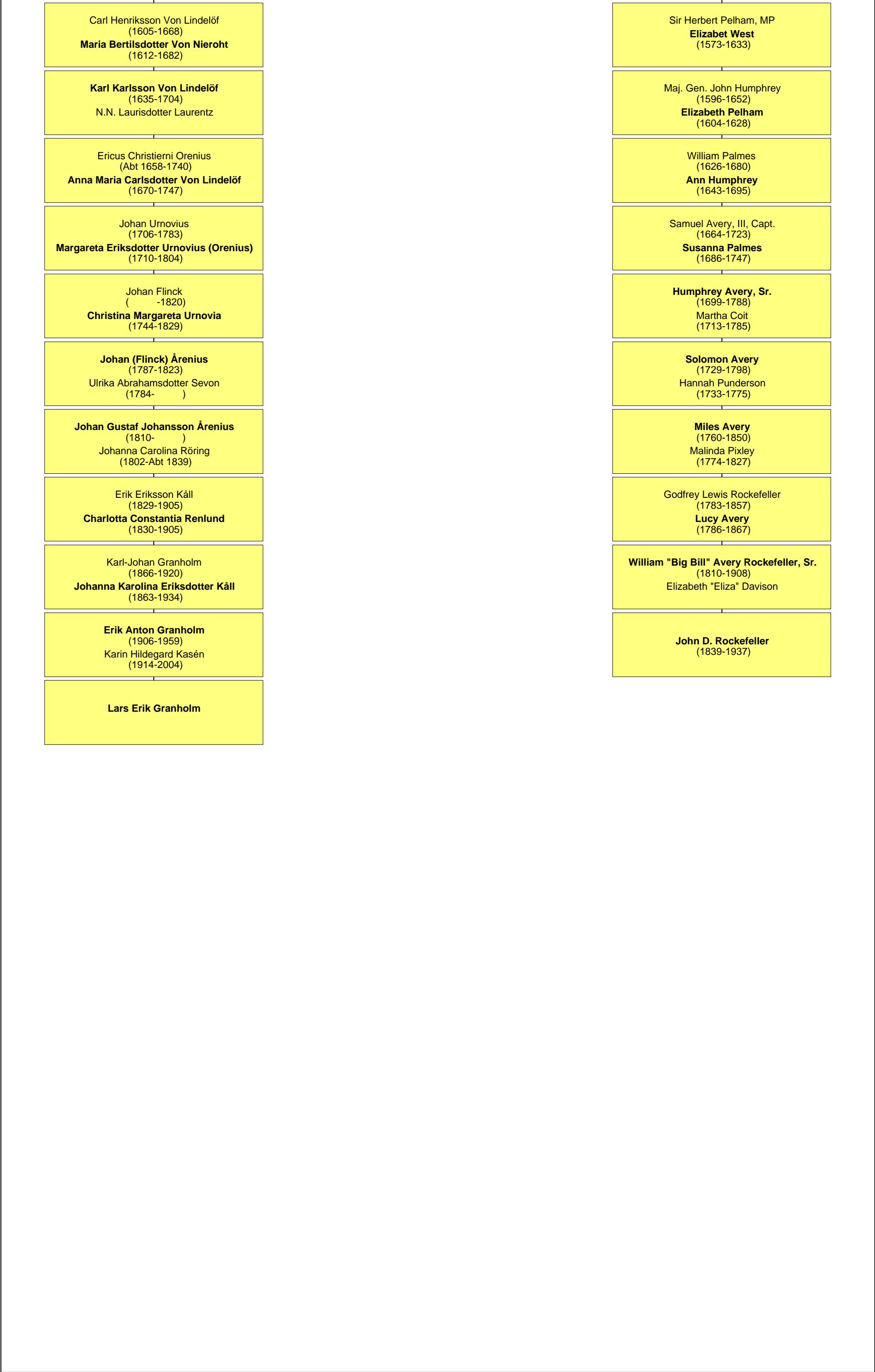




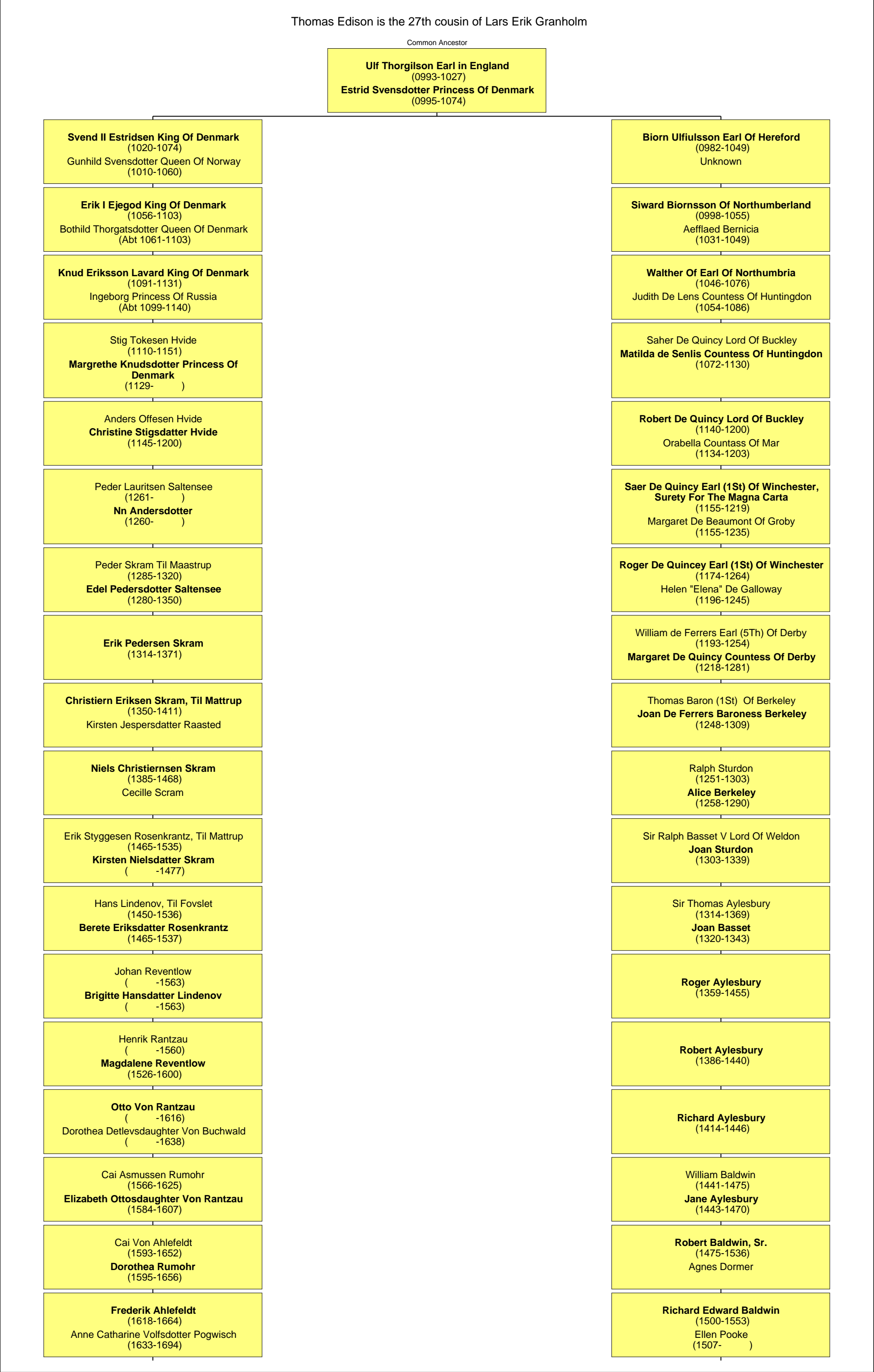


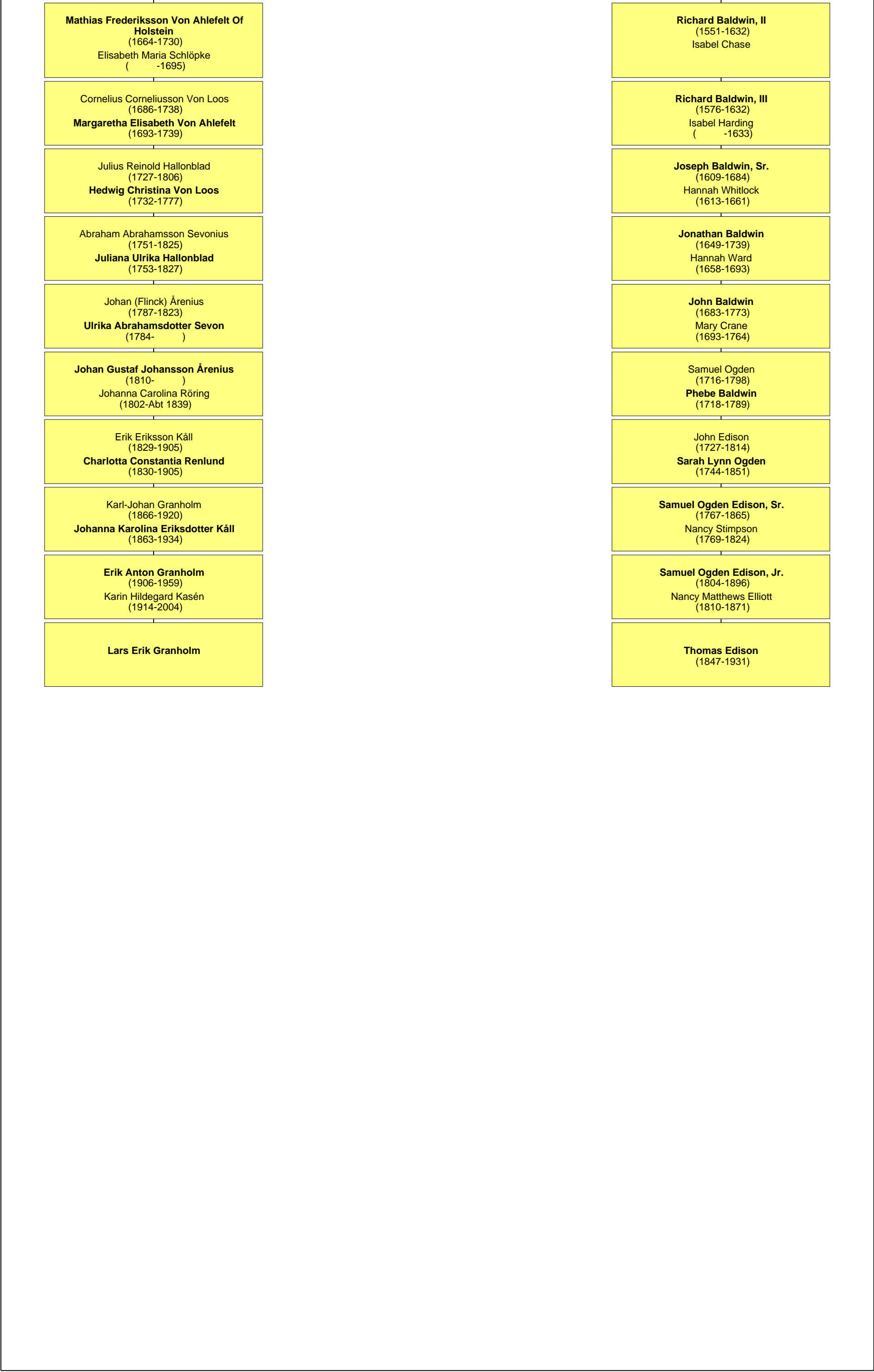
Relationship Chart

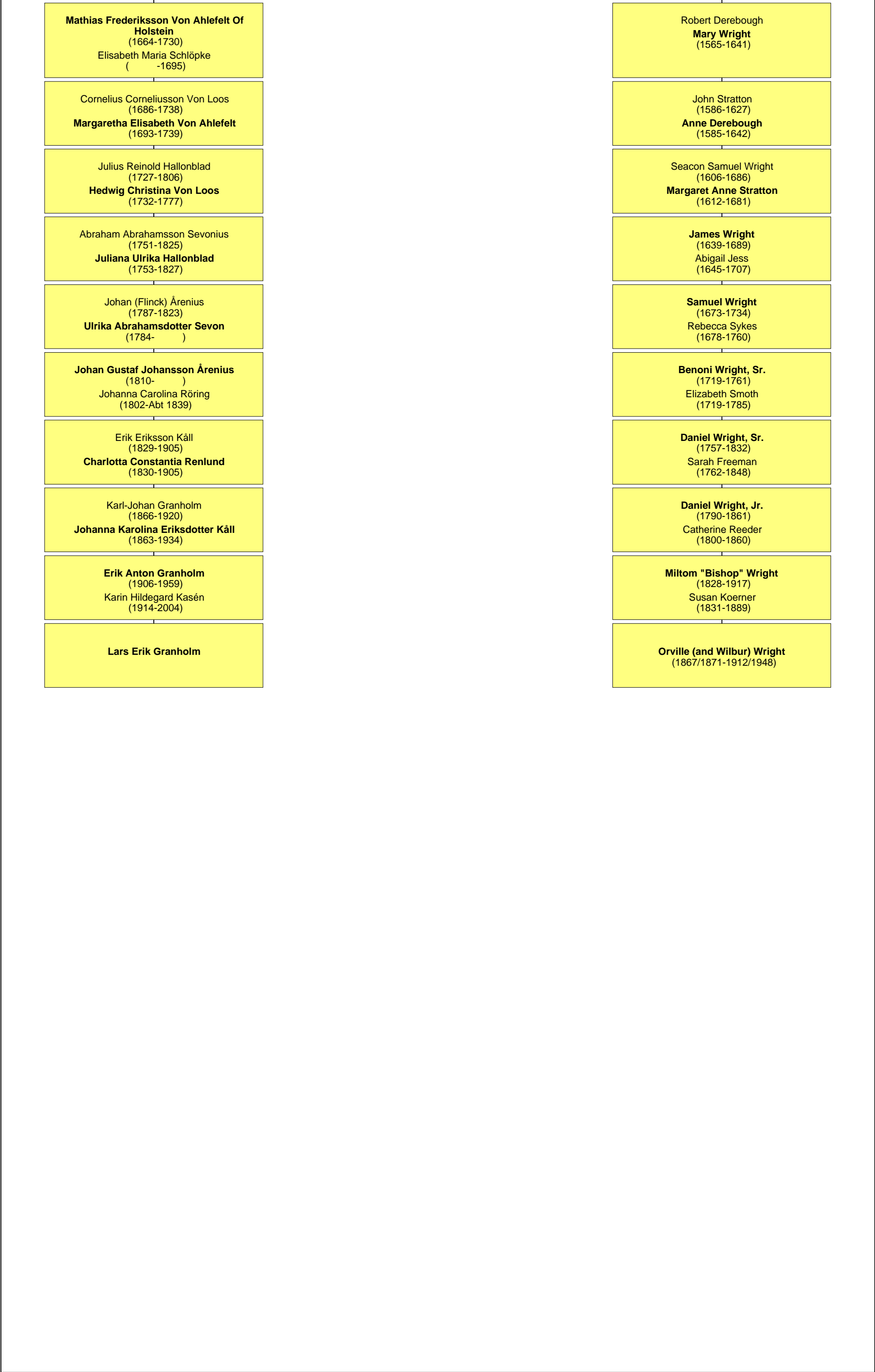


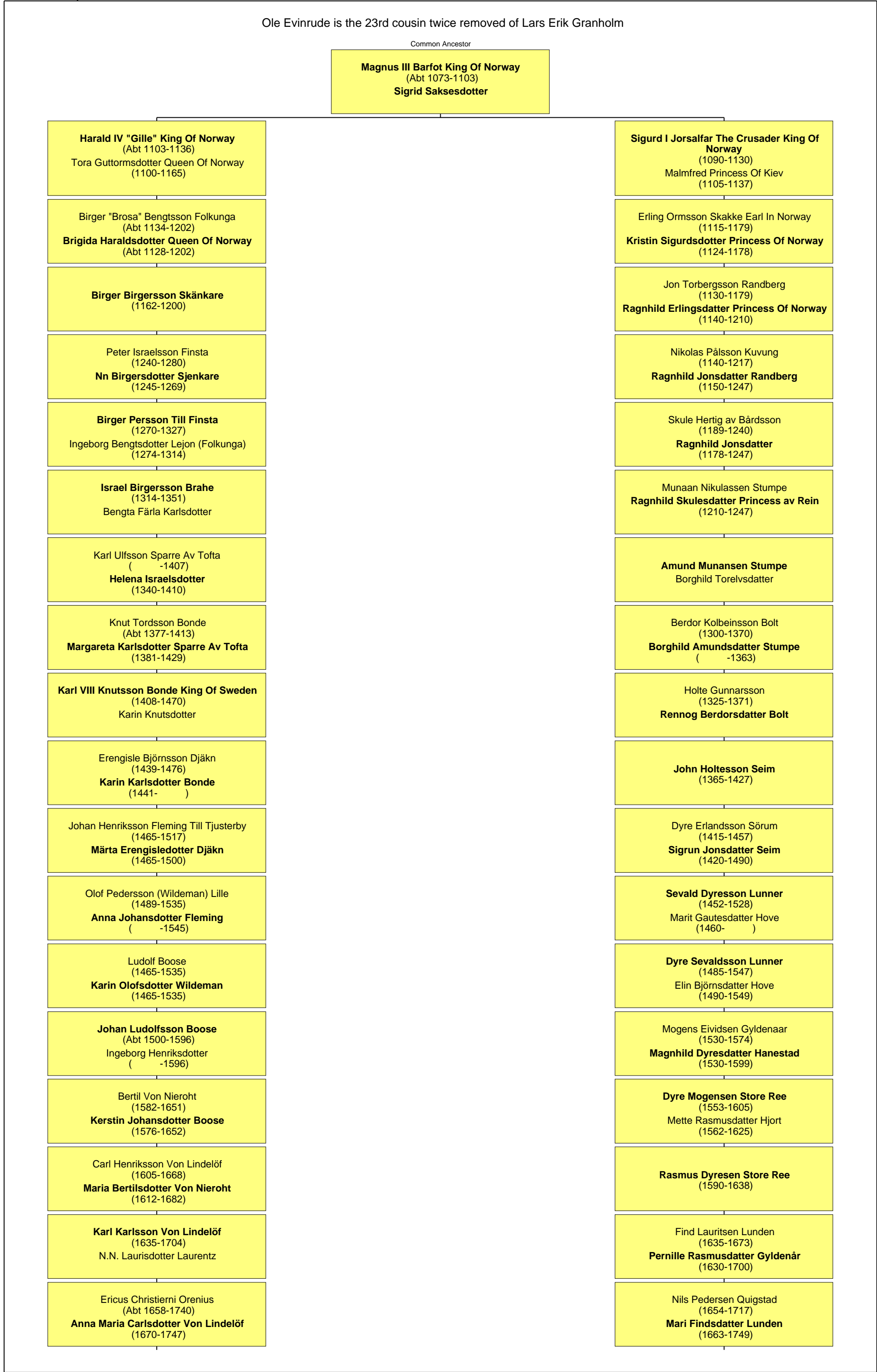


Relationship Chart









Common Ancestor

Magnus III Barfot King Of Norway
(Abt 1073-1103)
Sigrid Saksessedotter

Harald IV "Gille" King Of Norway
(Abt 1103-1136)
Ingeborg Guttormsdotter Queen Of Norway
(1100-1165)

Birger "Brosa" Bengtsson Folkunga
(Abt 1134-1202)
Brigida Haraldsdotter Queen Of Norway
(Abt 1128-1202)

Birger Birgersson Skänkare (1162-1200)

Peter Israelsson Finsta
(1240-1280)
Nn Birgersdotter Sjenkare
(1245-1269)

Birger Persson Till Finsta
(1270-1327)
Ingeborg Bengtsdotter Lejon (Folkunga)
(1274-1314)

Israel Birgersson Brahe
(1314-1351)
Bengta Färla Karlsdotter

Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta
(-1407)
Helena Israelsdotter
(1340-1410)

Knut Tordsson Bonde
(Abt 1377-1413)
Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta
(1381-1429)

Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden
(1408-1470)
Karin Knutsdotter

Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn
(1439-1476)
Karin Karlsdotter Bonde
(1441-)

Johan Henriksson Fleming Till Tjusterby
(1465-1517)
Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn
(1465-1500)

Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille
(1489-1535)
Anna Johansdotter Fleming
(-1545)

Ludolf Boose
(1465-1535)
Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman
(1465-1535)

Johan Ludolfsson Boose
(Abt 1500-1596)
Ingeborg Henriksdotter
(-1596)

Bertil Von Nieröht
(1582-1651)
Kerstin Johansdotter Boose
(1576-1652)

Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf
(1605-1668)
Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroth
(1612-1682)

Karl Karlsson Von Lindelöf
(1635-1704)
N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz

Ericus Christierni Orenius
(Abt 1658-1740)
Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf
(1670-1747)

**Sigurd I Jorsalfar The Crusader King Of
Norway**
(1090-1130)
Malmfred Princess Of Kiev
(1105-1137)

Erling Ormsson Skakke Earl In Norway
(1115-1179)
Kristin Sigurdsdotter Princess Of Norway
(1124-1178)

Jon Torbergsson Randberg
(1130-1179)
Ragnhild Erlingsdatter Princess Of Norway
(1140-1210)

Nikolas Pålsson Kuvung
(1140-1217)
Ragnhild Jonsdatter Randberg
(1150-1247)

Skule Hertig av Bårdsson
(1189-1240)
Ragnhild Jonsdatter
(1178-1247)

Munaan Nikulassen Stumpe
Ragnhild Skulesdatter Princess av Rein
 (1210-1247)

Amund Munansen Stumpe
Borghild Torelvsdatter

Berdor Kolbeinsson Bolt
(1300-1370)
Borghild Amundsdatter Stumpe
(-1363)

Holte Gunnarsson
 (1325-1371)
Rennog Berdorsdatter Bolt

John Holtesson Seim
(1365-1427)

Dyre Erlandsson Sörum
(1415-1457)
Sigrun Jonsdatter Seim
(1420-1490)

Sevald Dyresson Lunner
(1452-1528)
Marit Gautesdatter Hove
(1460-)

Dyre Sevaldsson Lunner
(1485-1547)
Elin Björnsdatter Hove
(1490-1549)

Mogens Eividsen Gyldenaar
(1530-1574)
Magnhild Dyresdatter Hanestad
(1530-1599)

Dyre Mogensen Store Ree
(1553-1605)
Mette Rasmusdatter Hjort
(1562-1625)

Rasmus Dyresen Store Ree
(1590-1638)

Find Lauritsen Lunden
(1635-1673)
Pernille Rasmusdatter Gyldenår
(1630-1700)

Nils Pedersen Quigstad
(1654-1717)
Mari Findsdatter Lunden
(1663-1749)

