

## Chapter 1 : Legends of the Wild West - Wikipedia

*From outlaws, to gunfighters, to the American cowboy, and buried treasures on the frontier, Old West Legends provides tales, biographies, and in-depth history into the lives and times in the American West.*

Wild Bill Hickok Wild West for kids: The era known as the Wild West began after the Civil War in 1865. When did the Wild West end? The period ended around 1895, lasting for 30 years. Where was the Wild West? The untamed territories were in the west and noted for their lawlessness which gave rise to wild, rowdy, unrestrained, disorderly and unruly behavior. Who was the most famous gunslinger in the Wild West? Bonney aka "Billy the Kid". List of famous Outlaws, Gunslingers and Lawmen. The names of the famous gunslingers, outlaws and lawmen of the Wild West are legendary and play a part in the history of the United States. How many names do you recognize? Billy the Kid. The legendary William H. Bonney aka "Billy the Kid" was a notorious outlaw and gunslinger who was charged with 21 murders during his short and violent life in the Wild West. Bonney aka "Billy the Kid" was just 21 years old when he died on July 14, 1881. The Gunfight at the O. Corral. The Gunfight at the O. Corral is one of the most famous events in the history of the Wild West. The famous gunfight occurred at about 3:00 PM. The gunfight was between lawmen and the Clanton Gang of outlaws and cowboys. The lawmen and outlaws headed for a showdown at the O. Corral. Cowboys of the Wild West for Kids: Cowboy Clothes. The legends of the Cowboys of the Wild West are known throughout the world and the iconic images of the cowboys are immediately recognized by the Cowboy clothing that they wore - for history, facts and information refer to Cowboy Clothes of the Wild West. Facts about the Wild West: Facts for kids. Interesting Wild West Facts for kids are detailed below. The history of the Wild West is told in a fast, fun sequence consisting of a series of interesting, short facts providing a simple method of relating the history of the Wild West for kids, schools and homework projects. Did you know that the term "cowboy" was once used to refer to an outlaw, rustler, bandit, desperado or horse thief. Legitimate cowmen were referred to as cattle herders or ranchers now aka as Cowboys of the Old West. Wild West Fact 2: The outlaw and train robber Sam Bass became a legend whose career inspired ballads of the Wild West. Wild West Fact 3: Judge Roy Bean. Wild West Fact 4: A Boom Town was a town that quickly prospered, usually because of the discovery of nearby gold. Wild West Fact 6: The nickname of boot hill was used to describe the graveyards of gunslingers and their victims in the Wild West. Wild West Fact 8: Wild West Fact 9: Early pioneers and settlers traveled in large wagon trains using covered wagons to carry their supplies for the six month journey. Wild West Fact 10: The Chisholm Trail was a route used by drovers bringing cattle from Texas to Kansas. Dodge City was the name of the famous, rowdy cowboy town in the Wild West. Jesse James was an American outlaw who specialized in robbing banks and trains. Jesse James was killed by Robert Ford. His brother, Frank James, was twice acquitted of crimes and lived out his life peacefully and prosperously on his farm. Wild West Fact 11: The name of a folk hero famed for cowboy exploits. Pecos Bill used a rattlesnake named Shake as a lasso and another snake as a short whip. The Pony Express relay mail service during frontier days. Pony Express riders rode in relay across their routes delivering mail across miles in 10 days. The Pony Express service only ran for 18 months from April 3, to October 24, and was replaced by the telegraph. The Prairie Schooners were horse-drawn covered wagons used by pioneers in the Wild West. Its white canvas top resembled a schooner sailing on the prairie. Prairie schooners were about half the size of the Conestoga freight wagons that were in common use at the time. John Peters Ringo aka Johnny Ringo was a notorious outlaw who fought many gun battles and was given the nickname of the King of the Cowboys. He was connected with the Clanton Gang in the era of the Gunfight at the O. Corral, in Tombstone. Wild West Fact 12: The Texas Rangers were established in 1822 as a mounted fighting force to maintain law and order in the Wild West. They quelled the feuds and shootings, and the outlaws and rustlers who operated in the cattle business. Wild West Fact 13: John Wesley Hardin a Texas gunslinger who was said to have killed more than 40 men. He was sentenced to 25 years in the Texas State Prison for the murder of a deputy sheriff in 1882. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid: Butch was the leader of the Hole in the Wall Gang. The Wild Bunch also known as the Doolin - Dalton Gang or the Oklahombres were a gang of outlaws who robbed banks and trains. All eleven members met with bloody,

violent deaths during the era of the Wild West Wild West Fact A newcomer in the Old West was called a tenderfoot or greenhorn. Other names for cowboys included cowpunchers, cowpokes, buckaroos, and cowhands. The Colt Peacemaker was a. In , Joseph Glidden received a patent for his invention of barbed wire. The barbed wire fencing changed farming and ranching and contributed to the end of the cowboys and the Wild West. Wild West Facts for kids Wild West Facts for kids - President Grover Cleveland Video The article on the Wild West provides detailed facts and a summary of one of the important events during his presidential term in office. The following Grover Cleveland video will give you additional important facts and dates about the political events experienced by the 22nd and 24th President of the United States whose presidencies spanned from March 4, to March 4, and from March 4, - March 4,

*American Legends of the Wild West [Richard Mancini] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Profiles the individuals who helped shape the development of the West, looks at pioneer routes, battle sites, gold mines.*

According to Barre Toelken, feathers, beadwork, dance steps and music, the events in a story, the shape of a dwelling, or items of traditional food can be viewed as icons of cultural meaning. Though some neighboring cultures hold similar beliefs, others can be quite different from one another. The most common myths are the creation myths, that tell a story to explain how the earth was formed, and where humans and other beings came from. Others may include explanations about the sun, moon, constellations, specific animals, seasons, and weather. Some are called "hero stories"; these are stories of people who lived at one time, and who were immortalized and remembered through these tales. There are "trickster stories", about the different trickster figures of the tribes, spirits who may be either helpful or dangerous, depending on the situation. There are also tales that are simply warnings; they warn against doing something that may harm in some way. Many of these tales have morals or some form of belief that is being taught. This is how the things were remembered.

**Founding myths[ edit ]** The founding of the United States is often surrounded by legends and tall tales. These narratives may be true and may be false or may be a little true and a little false; the veracity of the stories is not a determining factor. **Christopher Columbus[ edit ]** Christopher Columbus , as a hero and symbol to the then immigrants, is an important figure in the pantheon of American myth. His status, not unlike most American icons, is representative not of his own accomplishments, but the self-perception of the society which chose him as a hero. Having effected a separation from England and its cultural icons, America was left without historyâ€”or heroes on which to base a shared sense of their social selves. Washington Irving was instrumental in popularizing Columbus. The book was very popular, and contributed to an image of the discoverer as a solitary individual who challenged the unknown sea, as triumphant Americans contemplated the dangers and promise of their own wilderness frontier. As a consequence of his vision and audacity, there was now a land free from kings, a vast continent for new beginnings. In the years following the Revolution the poetic device "Columbia" was used as a symbol of both Columbus and America. Too late in the season to plant crops, many were not accustomed to manual labor. Within a few months, some settlers died of famine and disease. Only thirty-eight made it through their first year in the New World. Captain John Smith , a pirate turned gentleman turned the settlers into foragers and successful traders with the Native Americans, who taught the English how to plant corn and other crops. Smith led expeditions to explore the regions surrounding Jamestown, and it was during one of these that the chief of the Powhatan Native Americans captured Smith. The Rock, or one traditionally identified as it, has long been memorialized on the shore of Plymouth Harbor in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The holiday of Thanksgiving is said to have begun with the Pilgrims in Some friendly Native Americans including Squanto helped the Pilgrims survive through the first winter. The perseverance of the Pilgrims is celebrated during the annual Thanksgiving festival. His angry father confronted the young Washington, who proclaimed "I can not tell a lie" and admitted to the transgression, thus illuminating his honesty. This anecdote cannot be independently verified. Samuel Clemens Mark Twain is also known to have spread the story while lecturing, personalizing it by adding "I have a higher and greater standard of principle. Washington could not lie. With the House undecided on whether to mobilize for military action against the encroaching British military force, Henry argued in favor of mobilization. According to Wirt, Henry ended his speech with words that have since become immortalized: There is, however, no credible historical evidence that the story is true. Research conducted by the National Museum of American History notes that the story of Betsy Ross making the first American flag for General George Washington entered into American consciousness about the time of the centennial celebrations. In the book *The Star-Spangled Banner: The Making of an American Icon*, Smithsonian experts point out that accounts of the event appealed to Americans eager for stories about the revolution and its heroes and heroines.

**Tall Tales[ edit ]** The tall tale is a fundamental element of American folk literature. A tall tale is a story with unbelievable elements, related as if it were true and factual. Some such stories are exaggerations of actual events; others are completely fictional

tales set in a familiar setting, such as the American Old West, or the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. They are usually humorous or good-natured. The line between myth and tall tale is distinguished primarily by age; many myths exaggerate the exploits of their heroes, but in tall tales the exaggeration looms large, to the extent of becoming the whole of the story. Based on historical figures[ edit ] John Chapman September 26, 1774 – March 18, 1845, widely known as Johnny Appleseed, was an American pioneer nurseryman who introduced apple trees to large parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He became an American legend while still alive, largely because of his kind and generous ways, and the symbolic importance he attributed to apples. Johnny Appleseed is remembered in American popular culture by his traveling song or Swedenborgian hymn "The Lord is good to me Daniel Boone November 2, [O. October 22] 1744 – 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. He is commonly referred to in popular culture by the epithet, "King of the Wild Frontier". He represented Tennessee in the U. Martha Jane Canary May 1, 1842 – August 1, 1881, better known as Calamity Jane, was an American frontierswoman, and professional scout best known for her claim of being an acquaintance of Wild Bill Hickok. She is said to have also exhibited kindness and compassion, especially to the sick and needy. Jigger Johnson, was a lumberjack and log driver from northern New England who is known for his numerous off-the-job exploits, such as catching bobcats alive with his bare hands, and drunken brawls. The "Ballad of John Henry" is a musical rendition of his story. Fictional characters[ edit ] Paul Bunyan is a lumberjack figure in North American folklore and tradition. One of the most famous and popular North American folklore heroes, he is usually described as a giant as well as a lumberjack of unusual skill, and is often accompanied in stories by his animal companion, Babe the Blue Ox. The character originated in folktales circulated among lumberjacks in the Northeastern United States and eastern Canada, first appearing in print in a story published by Northern Michigan journalist James MacGillivray in The Lone Ranger is a fictional hero of the west who fought raiders and robbers in the Texas area. The sole survivor of a group of six rangers, he set out to bring the criminals who killed his brother to justice. John the Conqueror also known as High John the Conqueror, and many other folk variants, is a folk hero from African-American folklore. John the Conqueror was an African prince who was sold as a slave in the Americas. Despite his enslavement, his spirit was never broken and he survived in folklore as a sort of a trickster figure, because of the tricks he played to evade his masters. Since various Molly Pitcher tales grew in the telling, many historians regard Molly Pitcher as folklore rather than history, or suggest that Molly Pitcher may be a composite image inspired by the actions of a number of real women. The name itself may have originated as a nickname given to women who carried water to men on the battlefield during the war. Captain Stormalong was an American folk hero and the subject of numerous nautical-themed tall tales originating in Massachusetts. Legendary and folkloric creatures[ edit ] Bigfoot, also known as "Sasquatch", is the name given to an ape-like creature that some believe inhabit mostly forests in the Pacific Northwest region of, and throughout the entirety of, North America. Bigfoot is usually described as a large, hairy, bipedal humanoid. Generally, scientists discount the existence of Bigfoot due to the impact that it would have on the currently assumed evolutionary lineage of humans, that Homo Sapien is the last remaining species of Hominid. There are more than sightings that are reported yearly. Champ is the name given to a reputed lake monster living in Lake Champlain, a natural freshwater lake in North America. The lake crosses the U. The creature is often described as a flying biped with hooves, but there are many different variations. The most common description is that of a kangaroo-like creature with the face of a horse, the head of a dog, leathery bat-like wings, horns, small arms with clawed hands, cloven hooves and a forked tail. It has been reported to move quickly as to avoid human contact, and often is described as emitting a "blood-curdling scream". The White Lady is a type of female ghost reportedly seen in rural areas and associated with some local legend of tragedy. They are often associated with an individual family line or said to be a harbinger of death, similar to a banshee. Mothman is a mythical half moth half man from Point Pleasant, West Virginia described as a large humanoid with moth features on its face and large wings with fur covering its body. Mothman has been blamed for the collapse of the Silver Bridge. Hodag The Hodag is mythical beast that is said to inhabit the forests of Northern Wisconsin, particularly around the city of Rhinelander. The Hodag has a reptilian body with the horns of a bull, and is

said to have a penchant for mischief. Other folkloric creatures include the fearsome Jackalope , the Nain Rouge of Detroit, Michigan, Wendigo of Minnesota and Chessie , a legendary sea monster said to live in Chesapeake Bay. Literature[ edit ] Santa Claus , also known as Saint Nicholas, Father Christmas, or simply "Santa", is a figure with legendary, mythical, historical and folkloric origins. The modern figure of Santa Claus was derived from the Dutch figure, Sinterklaas, which may, in turn, have its origins in the hagiographical tales concerning the Christian Saint Nicholas. Nicholas ", also known as "The Night Before Christmas" is a poem first published anonymously in and generally attributed to Clement Clarke Moore. The poem, which has been called "arguably the best-known verses ever written by an American", [7] is largely responsible for the conception of Santa Claus from the mid-nineteenth century to today, including his physical appearance, the night of his visit, his mode of transportation, the number and names of his reindeer, as well as the tradition that he brings toys to children. The poem has influenced ideas about St. Nicholas and Santa Claus from the United States to the rest of the English-speaking world and beyond. Is There a Santa Claus? The editorial, which included the famous reply " Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus ", has become a part of popular Christmas folklore in the United States and Canada. Frank Baum and illustrated by W. Originally published by the George M. Hill Company in Chicago on May 17, , it has since been reprinted numerous times, most often under the name The Wizard of Oz, which is the name of both the stage play and the well-known adaptation film version, starring Judy Garland. The story chronicles the adventures of a young girl named Dorothy Gale in the Land of Oz, after being swept away from her Kansas farm home in a tornado. Thanks in part to the MGM movie, it is one of the best-known stories in American popular culture. American folk music Native Americans were the earliest inhabitants of the land that is today known as the United States and played its first music. Beginning in the 17th century, immigrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Germany and France began arriving in large numbers, bringing with them new styles and instruments. African slaves brought musical traditions, and each subsequent wave of immigrants contributes to a melting pot. Folk music includes both traditional music and the genre that evolved from it during the 20th century folk revival. The term originated in the 19th century but is often applied to music that is older than that. Their studies expanded to include Native American music, but still treated folk music as a historical item preserved in isolated societies.

### Chapter 3 : 10 Wild Lawmen Of The Old West - Listverse

*Native American Legends As much a part of American History are the Native American legends and creation stories that are highlighted on this site. Sequoyah of the Cherokee developed an alphabet for his people so that the written word could become part of his people's legacy, but beyond that much of what is known by Indians and about Indians has.*

One such lawman was, Bass Reeves. Born , died He was born in Arkansas territory but also lived in Lamar and Grayson counties Texas. Reeves was born a slave and was owned by Col. Reeves, who eventually became the speaker of the house of Texas. After the war ended, he moved to Van Buren, Arkansas and became a farmer. Reeves sometimes found employment as a guide for deputy U. Because of his knowledge and skill as a tracker, Judge Isaac C. Quite an accomplishment for a black man, especially during those times Reeves was one of the earliest, if not the very first black man to be commissioned as a deputy U. He served as a deputy Marshal for thirty-two years and was very successful in performing his duties. He was a celebrated lawman during his life. In twelve-year-old, Huddleston accompanied his owner, a Confederate officer, to Texas during the Civil War. Huddleston was freed at the end of the war and took off for the southern Texas, Mexico border region where he found work at a rodeo as a stunt rider and became a master horseman. This would be his downfall. On August 3, , as he came out of the front door of his ranch, the notorious, range detective, Tom Horn, who had been hired by local ranchers to rid the area of rustlers, shot him dead.. How many of you have ever heard of Mr Dart? Ever heard of the cowboy who invented bulldogging, now one of the main events in rodeos? Pickett who was born December 5, , in Texas. He died April 2, Amazingly, Pickett started cowboying after completing the fifth grade. He became so skillful at roping, riding and bulldogging, that he put on exhibitions, passing a hat to collect donations. During his career Pickett toured the U. In a U. During his lifetime as with other blacks and minorities , Bill Pickett, never received the glory and respect he so justly deserved. Last but not least, is the notorious black outlaw, Cherokee Bill, who was said to be far worst than Billy The Kid. His mother was part black and native American Indian. He and the Cook gang ran havoc over the Indian Territory for over two years. Cherokee was said to have such a bad temper that when he and his brother-in-law, Mose Brown, got in a dispute about some hogs. Cherokee shot and killed him. Cherokee Bill was responsible for the murders of at least seven men during his lifetime. When the noose was placed around his neck he was asked if he had any last words, he said, "I came here to die, not make a speech. If you enjoyed the hub vote it up, share with friends, family on Facebook and other social media Thanks.

**Chapter 4 : Creepy Old West Ghost Stories and Legends**

*Legends of the Old West, #1 Famous Cowboys, Lawmen, Outlaws and Pioneers starred in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Born: August 1846 American lawman and.*

Gunslingers robbing banks and trains. Cowboys on long cattle drives. Gold and silver rushes. But every time period has its strange stories, and the Wild West is no different. Elmer McCurdy is not exactly a household name. Neither did his status as one of the last real Wild West outlaws, killed in a shootout with the law. As one of the crew members moved a dummy, its arm fell off—revealing that the dummy was actually a mummy. McCurdy, specifically, as an autopsy later revealed. In fact, he was a carnival owner. Carnivals did a brisk trade in outlaw corpses to attract crowds in the early days of the 20th century. It was later reported to be a weather balloon and even later a nuclear spying apparatus, but by then the concept of flying saucers and government conspiracy theories were well-entrenched in the American imagination. Not by a long shot. Long before close encounters with off-planet visitors offered relief from the tensions of the Cold War, two men from Lodi, California reported an attempted abduction by three alien strangers in Shaw and Camille Spooner were traveling from the small town of Lodi to the Fresno Citrus Fair when, they said, they came across three beings that were, well, not human. They were reportedly seven feet tall and very slender. According to Shaw, the aliens tried to abduct the two men, but Shaw and Spooner were much too heavy to kidnap. Their attempt was foiled, and the three beings leapt back into their spaceship and left. Lodi resident John Callahan, who is writing a book about the encounter, has tracked down later incidents of UFO sightings in the area. He shares some of his research, including the original news story by Col. A year later, Texas residents reported a strange sight: Cigar-shaped airships oddly similar to Col. Then, one of these crafts crash-landed outside Aurora, Texas. In , Mary Evans, who lived in Aurora at the time of the crash, shared her memories with a reporter. That was years before we had any regular airplanes or other kind of airships. In the same story, one physics professor shared that iron had been found near the purported crash site—iron that did not display the usual magnetic properties of the metal. Did either story really involve aliens? UFO fans have been searching for the alien gravesite in Aurora for decades now with no luck—though they have not been permitted to exhume what they believe is a likely grave, either. The tales may show nothing more than that cowboys believed in alien encounters, too. Or that the thirst for adventure that took many to the Wild West was directed outward, to the skies, as cities grew. Dig deep enough in the western United States, and you have a decent chance of finding a fossil. From ichthyosaurs in Nevada to an apatosaurus in Colorado, relics from earlier epochs dot the West. The creature two cowboys claimed to have bagged near Tombstone, Arizona in April was reportedly very much alive before they met it. The head, as near as they could judge, was about eight feet long, the jaws being thickly set with strong, sharp teeth. A photo of the supposed thunderbird, which resembled a prehistoric pterodactyl, was also taken. The story was likely a hoax, and the photo was almost certainly fake. While there are claims the photo was printed with the original article, it was not; the first mention of it appears in When Edward Fitzgerald Beale, a Texan war veteran, saw how poorly horses fared in the deserts of the Southwest, he suggested importing camels. It was in that the idea first took off, under then-Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Two years later, the U. But with the Civil War looming on the horizon, U. Congress was not inclined to pay for still more camels. Mule breeders fought the idea, too. And when the fighting broke out, Confederate forces captured the Texas herd and let most of the camels loose. The camels really were exceptionally suited to the desert. And most cowboys had never seen the beasts, meaning that as they roamed Arizona and New Mexico until the late s, they spawned a lot of strange tales. Take, for example, the Red Ghost. Settlers described it as a terrifying beast with some terrifying rider strapped to its back. According to a Smithsonian article, legend said the ghost took down a bear and could disappear into thin air. But when the Red Ghost was finally caught, it was not by a hardy cowhand who tracked it through the desert, but by a rancher who shot the beast in his tomato patch. All of the camels were eventually captured or killed, and the last feral camel, Topsy, died in a Los Angeles zoo in There are whole lists of these spots located throughout the United States, but especially in the Old West. The most famous of these is probably the Lost Dutchman Mine. But he died before

he could tell any of them the precise location. Since then, the mine has become legendary. People spend their vacations searching for the Lost Dutchman. Sales of maps purporting to lead to the mine were once bustling. False discoveries have been made. But the Lost Dutchman and the other missing mines have never been found. But if those that did are ever found, somebody is going to make a lot of money. Their Wrongs and Claims: It was many hundred years ago. They used to waylay my people and kill and eat them. They pleaded with the red-haired people to give up eating flesh, but got no answer, and burned the barbarians to death. The Paiute story sounds like a folk tale, and most likely is. For example, in her account, Hopkins never calls the cannibals giants. That aspect came later, added to the legend sometime between her book in and the discovery of human remains by guano miners in a cave in Lovelock, Nevada in . Many of the artifacts recovered by the miners during that excavation disappeared, which may be how legends that the miners found the skeletons of giants sprung up. Even respected newspapers like the Los Angeles Times have reprinted the story that the miners found 7-foot mummies as fact. The mining town on the border of California and Nevada was founded in and abandoned in the s, when mining in the region dried up. The state of California took it over and turned it into a park in 1909 and tourists have been stealing artifacts ever since. Many of the artifacts taken from the town are later returned. Rangers at the park regularly receive letters from people who claim to have stolen an item , only to have their luck turn sour. Tourists who have taken historical items report that their luck went sharply downhill after the thefts. They attributed car accidents, unemployment, chronic illness, and more to the Bodie Curse. In 1960, rangers reported people driving from as far as San Francisco, a six-hour trip, to return items to the exact place they were taken from. One visitor even stopped to return a nail that punctured her tire as she drove through the town. Visitors to the town have reported seeing strange lights and hearing spectral music. Is Bodie really haunted or cursed?

**Chapter 5 : 5 Ridiculous Myths Everyone Believes About the Wild West | theinnatdunvilla.com**

*Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.*

Share5 Shares The Old West created a lot of legends. Then again, we could also look at the other side of the coin. In the process, they created the archetype of the Western hero. Garrett became the Lincoln County Sheriff in 1875. This was just after the end of the Lincoln County War, a bloody feud with a lot of gunfights. According to legend, Garrett and William Bonney Billy the Kid had an amicable relationship initially. In fact, the two of them were even supposedly often seen together gambling in the saloon. However, as soon as Garrett became sheriff, he made it his mission to bring in Billy the Kid. Pat Garrett eventually became ostracized because many thought that he unfairly gunned down Bonney in cold blood. However, Garrett earlier captured Billy the Kid fair and square. Garrett and his deputies found Billy and his gang, killed two of his men in the ensuing gunfight, brought Bonney to stand trial, and was declared a hero. Bonney was found guilty and was sentenced to hang in Lincoln. However, while in jail, Billy the Kid managed to kill two guards and escape. He waited in darkness for Bonney to arrive home. When he did, he shot Billy the Kid straight in the heart. He started in at the age of 21 when he became deputy sheriff at the request of famed lawman Bat Masterson. Tilghman eventually died in 1881, aged 70, still in the line of duty. This tactic never proved to be a hindrance, as Tilghman supposedly claimed more reward money than any other Old West lawman. Tilghman and two other marshals, Heck Thomas and Chris Madsen, were known as the Three Guardsmen due to their relentless pursuit of the most dangerous gangs in Oklahoma. Tilghman would be particularly remembered for his apprehension of Bill Doolin, one of the most violent outlaws of his day. Doolin was originally part of the Dalton Gang and then went on to form his own Doolin Gang, also known as the Wild Bunch. Despite the danger, Tilghman engaged Doolin in a standoff and convinced him to surrender. In the process, he became the youngest sheriff in Texas history. His most notable act as a lawman was probably also his most controversial. In 1881, he led the posse that tracked down and killed Pascual Orozco, the Mexican revolutionary and outlaw. Orozco still had many supporters, and there was even suspicion that he might have been gunned down in cold blood, although all involved were subsequently acquitted of all charges. Later on in life, Allison became a detective. On the night before the trial, those two outlaws barged into the hotel where Davis was staying and gunned him and his partner down. When he finally settled down on a farm near Gilroy, Adams went into politics. He was elected sheriff when the previous sheriff died and somebody had to finish his term. Adams quickly formed a posse and pursued the gang, determined to bring them to justice. All of the rangers were captured or killed in the gunfight that ensued. During that time, Adams again formed a posse to track a group of Confederate outlaws, these ones known as the Mason-Henry Gang. Adams was close to getting the gang on several occasions, but they always managed to slip away. Hardin had been captured once by rangers but escaped, and Armstrong now wanted to investigate despite recovering from a gunshot wound. Armstrong found himself in a train coach in a standoff against Hardin and four of his men. Although at an obvious disadvantage, Armstrong killed one of the men, knocked Hardin unconscious, and disarmed the other three. He then safely escorted Hardin to Texas, where he received 25 years in prison. Besides this shining moment, Armstrong also helped track down outlaw King Fisher and was part of the posse that killed notorious train robber Sam Bass. It was a classic shoot-out between two men. Wheeler turned out to be the faster gunslinger and, as a result, the one who walked out alive. Just a few years later, Wheeler took part in the Benson Shoot-out against J. Again, it was a classic gunfight seldom seen outside of Western movies. Each man shot the other, but Tracy died from his wounds while Wheeler made a full recovery. Wheeler and his deputy were ambushed in the middle of the night by a gang of smugglers they were tracking down. The gunfight continued until the early hours of the morning, during which Wheeler was the only one who managed to hit a target. Although superior in numbers, the smugglers retreated, perhaps due to the condition of their wounded member, whose fate remained unknown. In 1862, at the age of 12, he joined his father and uncle in the Civil War, serving as a messenger. When the war was over, his father was made city marshal in Atlanta, and Heck

became a police officer. Thomas moved to Texas, where he became a railroad guard. Here, he encountered one of the most notorious criminals of that era, Sam Bass. Bass and his gang of infamous train robbers terrorized the Texas Central Railroad. A gunfight between the guards and the gang ensued. Heck was injured and the gang got away, but he made sure they left empty-handed by placing decoy packages in the safe. Heck quickly rose through the ranks, first becoming detective and then deputy marshal in Oklahoma, apprehending numerous criminals, including the Purdy Gang. Their biggest target was Bill Doolin. Three deputies were killed two by Doolin himself, and all but one member of the gang got away. He spent his teenage years working as a ranch hand before traveling and living among various native tribes. When it was finally time to settle down, he became a farmer in Liberty Hill, Texas. Hughes pursued them and caught up to them in New Mexico. In the ensuing gunfight, Hughes killed two of them, captured the rest, and returned the horses. The battalion was tracking a group of bandits when it unknowingly went into Mexican territory. There, Captain Jones was ambushed and killed, and Hughes assumed leadership. Since they were in Mexico, Hughes knew that no captured bandit could be prosecuted. However, he managed to obtain the names of all bandits involved in the killing of his captain, 18 men in total. He then took his rangers and tracked down every single man on the list, ensuring their demise either in a gunfight or by hanging. Bullock was the inspiration for the main character of the show, bringing order to a lawless town rife with violence, gambling, prostitution, and men who moved there to escape the government. Before all this, Bullock got involved in politics. At 22, he became a Republican member of the Territorial State of Montana and proposed legislation later passed to create the first national park in the country—Yellowstone. The two of them traveled to Deadwood in the show, Bullock never became friends with Wild Bill Hickok, as Hickok was murdered the day after Bullock arrived in Deadwood. In fact, it was this event that made the people of Deadwood mostly the miners demand some form of law. However, he was soon killed in an ambush. Eventually, Bullock became county sheriff and brought order to Deadwood. While serving as a Dakota lawman, Bullock befriended Theodore Roosevelt, then a marshal, who held him in very high esteem. The two of them became friends while serving as deputies in Dodge City, Kansas, and Masterson later went on to accompany Earp on many of his adventures. He was only 22 and was arguing with a soldier over a woman named Molly Brennan. In the ensuing gunfight, both the soldier and Brennan died, and Masterson was injured. Once Bat healed, he decided to become a man of the law. He joined his brothers, Jim and Ed, who were deputies in the notorious town of Dodge City. In , Bat and his brother Ed were involved in a gunfight with two assailants that left Ed mortally wounded. Bat took down both men, killing one and severely injuring the other. He received word from Dodge City that two men wanted to kill his brother over a dispute. Bat hopped on the first train there and confronted the men in a gunfight. One of the two and a bystander were shot, but nobody was seriously injured. Radu is a history buff with a soft spot for the Old West.

### Chapter 6 : Famous Cowboys - Legends of the Old West, List by first name

*The old Wild West is the stuff of legends: Gunslingers robbing banks and trains. Cowboys on long cattle drives. Gold and silver rushes. Dinosaurs, UFOs, feral camels, and giant cannibals probably.*

Golden Hill is rated 3. Rated 5 out of 5 by moosish2 from My kind of game! This is exactly the kind of hidden object game I usually look for! There is no time limit or other nerve-wracking issues. You can even pretty much get as many hints as you need if you get stuck. I look to these games for pure relaxation. Frankly, I get annoyed by the games that have a complicated storyline, or which make you go to room A, then room C, then back to Room A again, then to Room B, etc. So, there we are. Beautiful, great, fun screens with lots of visual variety, a straightforward storyline, relaxed play, just fun and no stress. Thank you, Big Fish Games for this one! Those are better made than this one. The western cowboy theme What I disliked: These game creators definitely need to get an American to edit their narration. Handy made, beautifully ornamented puzzle with his dedication immediately became one of my the most valuable treasures. Yes, it said "my the". The language issue shows up in the hidden object searches as well. For instance, "candlestick" is actually a candelabra. A "prong" was a pair of tongs. A "clothes peg" was a clothespin. Some of the hidden objects were just too small but luckily the hint recharges in a very quick 15 to 20 seconds. I did not play long enough to check out any mini games as the overall look simply did not appeal to me, however if you like a straight HOG you might enjoy this Date published:

**Chapter 7 : Legends of the Wild West | Disney Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia**

*The Wild West holds a special place in American history—Western films depict it as a place where the rules didn't apply, and where scores were settled with gun slinging and shootouts.*

After searching all over the United States, Waltz had passed away from exhaustion — due to the heavy bags of gold that he carried at his death. The mine gained its reputation as the holy grail of the Old West as more and more prospectors on its trail disappeared or died mysteriously, with only the body parts of some turning up. Legend tells that the spirits of the Dutchman himself and all the other unlucky prospectors are the cause — guarding the mine and killing any who come close. However, his specter was soon spotted around the James family farm in Kearney, Missouri. In the century since, strange phenomena have become every day, including otherworldly voices, odd movements caught on camera, and lights randomly turning off and on. Legend has it that these are the acts of the ghostly gunslinger, who, upon finally returning home, found himself unable to leave. She was dubbed Silver Heels, and they all loved her and ensured that all her needs were fulfilled. When the camp was hit by smallpox in the winter of , Silver Heels did her part — nurturing the sick and comforting the dying. Afterward, though, the camp Belle disappeared. Most accounts describe how she contracted the pox and, as her face was scarred beyond recognition, Silver Heels had hidden herself away in shame. White brought law and order to the town that would become an infamous center for gun-slinging and intense crime at the end of the 19th century. His genius allowed the marshal to maintain a certain calm among his criminal citizenry. However, he eventually died from an especially unfortunate accident in the form of a gunshot to the groin. Although Tombstone is an especially active area for the supernatural spirits of cowboys and criminals, White supposedly rules over them all, keeping the peace in Tombstone even in the afterlife. Bullock arrived from Montana in and opened a hardware store that nurtured the less criminal elements of the community. Even after Bullock passed away in , he continued to maintain the best parts of the town that he helped make. Hotel employees to this day report Bullock inspecting rooms, policing staff and turning off unused lights. The mining town of Bodie was founded on the border between California and Nevada in but was abandoned in the s. Today, it stands as a reminder of the gold mining era, with intact buildings and rumors of a lively afterlife of strange lights, music, and haunts of various temperaments. The curse of Bodie, though, has more to do with the objects that people sometimes steal. Whether taken on purpose or on accident, items as small as a nail will bring bad luck. Rangers regularly receive letters describing car accidents, unemployment, health problems, and more besides, such that people drive from all over to right their luck.

**Chapter 8 : Legends of the Wild West – DLP Guide – Disneyland Paris Guidebook**

*From Davy Crockett, Wild Bill Hickok, and Calamity Jane to Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill, and Frank and Jesse James, here are more than colorful stories of the pioneers, cowboys, outlaws, gamblers, prospectors, and lawmen who settled the wild west, creating a uniquely American hero and an enduringly fascinating folk mythology.*

But are the historical records to be believed? Jameson, the famed treasure hunter, hardcore Texas cowboy, and author of over 90 books on Old West history—including *Unsolved Mysteries of the Old West* and the *Beyond the Grave* series. He tends to approach the official record more like a single piece of evidence amongst a larger crime scene. Bonney escaped from Lincoln County Jail in New Mexico while awaiting hanging for the murder of Sheriff William Brady, the record will tell you that Sheriff Pat Garrett tracked the outlaw, better known as Billy the Kid above, right, to a residence in Fort Sumner where he shot and killed him. Even one of his deputies present for the shooting said that the man Garrett shot was not the fugitive they had been looking for. His case was eventually thrown out by the governor of New Mexico, who agreed to meet with him. The Governor did not believe Roberts was Billy the Kid. Roberts died a short time later, reportedly ashamed by the media circus that followed his confession. Jameson, however, is one of many convinced that Roberts was the real deal. A statistical facial recognition analysis comparing Roberts to known images of The Kid suggested that the two men were actually one and the same. Where is the Head of Pancho Villa? Wikimedia Commons This bandit-turned-hero of the Mexican Revolution retired from the battlefield after negotiating terms of withdrawal with the Mexican government in – only to be assassinated in an ambush three years later. Another story held that the head was on its way to be studied by neurologists in Chicago. Others claimed the infamous Yale fraternal organization known as Skull and Bones held the skull in their vault for use in ritual rites. Jameson says that the evidence behind all of these theories is scant. Sublett even showed the location of the mine to a number of people, though none were ever able to find it in subsequent searches. Pterodactyl engraving via Wikimedia Commons Multiple newspaper articles from California and Arizona in the late s report sightings of a giant winged creature resembling what would likely be called a pterodactyl today. Above the mouth of this cave was an ancient pictograph of an enormous horned bird. Jameson, who says he has one of the original feathers in his collection, asserts that the feathers have been examined by a number of ornithologists, but that the species responsible for producing them has yet to be identified. It was said that Waltz mined his claim in the Salt River Valley of Arizona every winter between and , though the source of his ore was never found. Wikimedia Commons It has been said that Butch Cassidy and his accomplice Henry Alonzo Longabaugh "the Sundance Kid" were the only outlaws who lived to see themselves portrayed on film. Though the record states – and Hollywood would have you believe – that the famous bank robbers were killed in a gunfight with the Bolivian military after fleeing the U. Wikimedia Commons The legend of the Victorio Peak Treasure begins in the s when a dying soldier stumbled into a New Mexico monastery and confessed his knowledge of a secret cache of gold ore in the mountains to a monk named Padre Felipe LaRue. LaRue put together a band that purportedly located the mine and successfully drew ore from it for three solid years. A New Mexico couple named Ernest and Ova Noss were said to have stumbled upon a narrow entrance to this mine while hunting in , and then returned several times to collect the heavy gold ingots from the secret location. When Ernest tried to open the mine further with a blast of TNT, it was inadvertently sealed despite repeated attempts to reopen it. When the White Sands Missile and Bombing Range was expanded in to include the land, Ova Noss supposedly sent a party to investigate and they reported that Army officials were seen digging near the site. Still, the Army never made any mention of the Victorio gold. In the s, a locked steel door was said to have been found covering the site of the original shaft. Whatever the case, a reported 88 solid-gold ingots were brought forth from the mountains of New Mexico by the Noss couple, and it is unlikely the public will ever know exactly what became of the site and its associated treasure. Wikimedia Commons Bloody Bill Longley had more than 30 killings to his name before he was hanged at the age of 27, suggesting that Longley was one of the most prolific and psychopathic gunslingers in the Wild West. But was he successfully executed and buried in Texas? Longley had escaped prison twice before his

recorded execution in Did a third escape keep this notorious killer from the gallows indefinitely? Where Is Cochise Buried? Dragoon Mountains via Wikimedia Commons The body of legendary Apache Chief Cochise is buried somewhere in the wilderness of his former Chiricahua stronghold southeast of Tucson, Arizona, but the exact location of his remains is unknown to this day. Cochise and his band of Apaches occupied the area near the former location of Fort Bowie for about 15 years, most of which were marked by extreme violence on both sides. Cochise died in , presumably of natural causes, and his body was buried in a traditional ceremony along with his horse and dog somewhere near his homestead.

**Chapter 9 : Black Outlaws, Cowboys, and Lawmen of the Old Wild West | Owlcation**

*The Wild West, aka the Old West, was an astoundingly awesome period in American history that every person who has ever played Red Dead Redemption wants to emulate. Now, clearly pop culture has turned much of the true West into bullshit legend -- there were never quick-draw artists who could shoot a.*

In fact, the authors found far too much for pages. These stats are appropriate for a cinematic campaign, or for an occasional walk-on part in a realistic campaign. Nicknamed "Hawkeye of the West. Always wears two pistols, even when sleeping. Dresses like a dandy. He kept order with his reputation rather than his trigger finger. Odious Personal Habit Takes Scalps. Nicknamed "Buffalo" Bill for killing 4, buffalo in 18 months. William Frederick Cody was a Pony Express rider, a buffalo hunter, and a scout. With its success, he launched a "Wild West" show which toured the East and even Europe. Loves to tell tall tales. Loves to read dime novels about herself. Martha Jane Canary liked to claim she was a Pony Express rider, a scout for Custer, and an excellent sharpshooter. Her shooting, at least, was good enough for Buffalo Bill to include her in his Wild West shows. Outside of the shows, Jane was more of a drinker than a shooter. The James gang robbed and plundered from to Their first train robbery was near Adair, Iowa, July 21, They were disappointed to learn the gold shipment was on the next train. Belle fronted her illegal operations with a livery stable in Dallas. William Bonney spent his youth in saloons and gambling halls, and killed several men before he was Legend says that Billy killed 21 men in all "one for each of the 21 years he lived. General George Armstrong Custer was loved by his superiors and hated by most of his men. Custer and his superiors attempted to disguise the fact that most of the Indian casualties were women and children, but the Eastern press got the story anyhow. Madly in love with Lily Langtry, famous singer. Puts his own special twist on his interpretations of the law. He paid little attention to either law or precedent, but he was locally popular as both saloon-keeper and Judge. Bruno, his pet bear, liked beer as much as the Judge did. Shootout at the O. Corral This famous gunfight took place in Tombstone, Arizona, October 26, The Earp brothers and their friend "Doc" Holliday, after months of antagonism, faced down the Clantons and McLaurys, cowboys and cattle rustlers. Later, the sheriff jailed Wyatt and Doc Holliday, only to have the judge acquit them. Legal Enforcement Powers 10 points. Odious Personal Habit Pistol-whips or "buffaloes" prisoners. Virgil was marshal of Tombstone. He is best known for his part in the gunfight at the O. Legal Enforcement Powers 5 points. Odious Personal Habit Cheats at cards. Hides shotgun under his coat. Knowing he was already dying, he had no fear of gunplay. Ike Clanton, his brother Billy, and the McLaurys were cowboys from local ranches. They liked to whoop it up in Tombstone. When the shooting started, Ike ran away. He rode a horse stolen from Wyatt Earp.