

1: 15 of the most infamous and deadly gunslingers in history : theCHIVE

The Fastest Gun in Texas has ratings and 5 reviews. Larry Brashear said: Excellent! More fine tales by this great Author, full of excitement while p.

Allison fought in the Civil War, but was discharged after a blow to the head started causing erratic behavior in him. Historians believe this event explains some of his shockingly brutal actions. Despite surviving the civil war and being involved in a multitude of gunfights, Allison is most remembered for killing a suspected murder, cutting off his head and bringing it to his favorite bar to share a drink. He met an unimpressive death when he fell from his wagon and broke his neck in His gravestone is said to read: He never killed a man that did not need killing. Respected lawman and Pinkerton detective Thomas Horn was in actuality one of the most cold-blooded killers of the Old West. Tom made a name for himself as a tracker, bounty hunter, and was eventually hired as a detective by the famous Pinkerton Detective Agency. Quickly becoming known for his volatile temper and propensity for violence, he was forced to resign his position with the Agency after becoming linked to the murders of over a dozen people. Following his resignation, Horn quickly developed a reputation as a killer-for-hire, and is said to have been responsible for as many as 50 murders in his 43 years of life. A lynch mob stormed the jail, took Miller and hung him in a barn. At age 14, John prison-shanked a boy in the schoolyard for taunting him. A year later, he shot and killed an ex-slave who had been his friend, who accidentally scratched his face rough-housing. John was known for carrying two pistols in holsters strapped to his chest, which enabled him to be one of the fastest guns in history. John was shot in the back of the head probably 5 more times, for good measure playing dice in El Paso, Texas. He is credited with killing no fewer than 42 people. After traveling the likes of Wichita and Dodge City, he set up shop in the famous city of Tombstone, where he became one of the most feared and respected lawmen of all time. After one of his brothers was shot dead, Earp and his good friend Doc Holliday led a group of gun fighters and were responsible for hosing at least 30 men connected to the murder. Often portrayed as a cold-blooded killer, history shows that he actually entered a life of crime out of necessity, not meanness. In fact, people who knew him called him brave, resourceful, loyal, and possessing a remarkable sense of humor. Hounded by law enforcement, the group was eventually disbanded. After three months of running, Billy was killed in by the equally famous, Sheriff Pat Garrett. All told, Billy the Kid is said to have killed a total of 21 men, one for each year of his life. He is said to have had a very flamboyant style, always donning brightly colored clothes and carrying his signature twin-ivory-handled pistols. But it was his propensity for aggression that really helped him make a name for himself. He is also believed to have killed no less than 16 men. After serving in the Civil War, during which he was wounded several times, Stoudenmire moved to El Paso, Texas to serve as sheriff, a town famous for having no law whatsoever. He killed six more men in gunfights over the next year, and gained a reputation as one of the most fearless lawmen in all Texas. In Stoudenmire was shot to death by group of outlaws during a verbal confrontation. Dallas is believed to have killed no less than 11 men. After making a name for himself as a constable and rider for the Pony Express, Hickok gained a reputation for being handy with a gun after he killed outlaw David McCanles with a single bullet from 75 yards away. He was shot in the back of the head during a poker game. Despite his reputation as a gunfighter, he is not certain to have actually killed anyone. They were responsible for the longest string of successful train and bank robberies in American history. His last name, Cassidy, was a tribute to his friend and mentor Mike Cassidy who taught him how to shoot. He was already a celebrity when he was alive, being featured in the newspaper as some type of folk here, but had become even more legendary after his death. He was shot in the back of his head on April 3, in his own home by his trusted friend, Robert Ford, who was hoping to collect the reward money. His mother, Zerelda James chose this epitaph for her son: He earned a DDS degree in dentistry before he became a renowned gambler and gunfighter. He moved to the southwest when he was diagnosed with tuberculosis at age 15, which is where he took up gambling and acquired a reputation as a deadly gunman. Curly Bill was a heavy drinker who became even more rambunctious when drunk. He was eventually killed by Wyatt Earp for being tied to the murder of his brother Morgan. He had a simple and modest dream of moving to Texas and

becoming a cowboy. While transitioning from simple farmer to famed outlaw might be a stretch for some, Bass did it seamlessly. He began robbing banks and stagecoaches, and became rather proficient at it. After his 7th stagecoach robbery, Bass and his gang turned their sights on bigger prizes and decided to rob trains. He was wounded by Texas Rangers on the way to rob a small bank in Round Rock, and died two days later on his 27th birthday.

2: 6 Real-Life Gunslingers Who Put Billy the Kid to Shame | www.enganchecubano.com

The Fastest Gun in Texas (A Dusty Fog's Civil War Western Book 5) - Kindle edition by J. T. Edson. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading The Fastest Gun in Texas (A Dusty Fog's Civil War Western Book 5).

And whether lawmen or outlaws “ nobody was anyone in the Old West unless they knew how to handle a gun. Some applied their skills as gunslingers to robbing trains, others combined quick-draw shooting with fiery tempers or a seemingly psychotic need to kill, and yet others used their abilities to enforce the law “ even though their conduct was often questionable. Still, while we may not admire them for their exploits, we can certainly appreciate the skill of these renowned gunfighters. Billy the Kid Image Source Legend has it that famous outlaw Billy the Kid had killed as many as 26 men by the time he died, aged just 21 years old, although the total seems more likely to have been under . It seems most likely that he was born in an Irish district of New York City on November 23, and then settled in New Mexico in , after being moved around the country by his mother. In “ following his engagement in criminal activity such as livestock rustling “ Billy the Kid was hired by a wealthy English cattle rancher named John Tunstall in Lincoln County, New Mexico. And he was known for his lightning-fast draw, his lithe frame, and his readiness to fight with his fists if necessary. The Kid is said to have thought highly of his boss, and the two had a mutual respect. So when Tunstall was murdered in cold blood, Billy vowed to exact revenge on the killers. Much violence and many escapades ensued, and on July 14, , he was shot and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett. Yet he was orphaned for a second time when his grandparents were murdered, with Miller himself arrested for the crime, even though he was only eight years old. He was handed a life sentence for the murder but escaped justice owing to a technicality. Next, Miller was implicated in another shotgun attack, this time on Ballinger City lawman Joe Townsend. He then turned lawman himself, eventually becoming the marshal of Pecos. In , an ongoing feud between Miller and Pecos sheriff George A. Hardin favored cap-and-ball six-shooters and, on at least one occasion, a double-barreled shotgun. Unfortunately, he used his skills for ill. Born on May 26, , this Texan desperado and gunfighter shot and killed his first victim in , when he was just 15 years old. Publications of the period say that he dispatched with 27 men during his lifetime. However, he got his comeuppance on August 19, when he was shot and killed at the age of 42 by outlaw-cum-constable John Selman. Hardin was captivated by Hickok and in awe of his gun-fighting reputation. Bogan seemed to have a quick temper, and he was always on the lookout for a fight, which earned him a reputation as a troublemaker. He later left Texas for Wyoming after being blacklisted in a wage dispute. It is believed that by this cowboy had taken the lives of three men. Gunn, shooting the onetime Texas Ranger with a revolver. Before he could get away, though, Bogan was himself shot in the shoulder and then captured “ although he managed to make a getaway in the midst of a raging blizzard. Bogan later turned himself into the authorities because his wounds had caused him to get sick. However, in October he succeeded in breaking out of jail. And although famous detective Charlie Siringo pursued him, Bogan vanished without leaving much of a trace and possibly escaped to Argentina. While Bogan is not as well known as some of his contemporaries, author Robert K. He had a notoriously short fuse and killed upon the slightest provocation. Longley was born in Austin County, Texas on October 6, and grew up on a farm close to Evergreen in Lee County, where he mastered the art of shooting. This dangerous gunfighter was known to carry two Dance. At the time of his hanging, on October 11, , Longley said that he had killed eight people “ although he earlier claimed the figure was . Logan was taken away by police and beaten. So on December 27, the year-old Logan confronted Landusky in a saloon and shot and killed him with a pistol. In the end, on June 17, , Logan took his own life after being wounded in a gunfight in Parachute, Colorado “ perhaps to evade capture one last time. Leaving home whilst in his teens, Short worked as a cowboy, an illegal whiskey trader and a professional gambler. He also later invested in various saloons. Short had practiced with a gun in his early years and would acquire a reputation for his skill, but the most famous event he was involved in was probably the so-called Dodge City War. However, determined not to go down without a fight, Short reached out to prominent Old West lawman Bat Masterson, who in turn got in touch

with Wyatt Earp. Earp then descended on Dodge City with a posse of desperados. And in order to prevent any conflict, Short was allowed back into Dodge and given permission to reopen his saloon — all without a single gunshot sounding. As a year-old, he spent time in the Confederate Army — although he was discharged when officers found out that he was underage. Still, undeterred, Stoudenmire signed up again and fought in the Civil War, and he later operated as a Texas Ranger for three or more years. Armed with two guns, Stoudenmire was an accurate shot with both hands, and he had a reputation for being tough and dangerously short-tempered when he had a drink inside him. In April , Stoudenmire became marshal of El Paso, Texas — this being an infamously lawless and violent town at the time. On his third day on the job, Stoudenmire killed three men with two. By February the following year, he had dispatched with a further seven men in gunfights. Although the crime rate in El Paso fell significantly, and Stoudenmire earned himself a reputation as a legendary lawman and gunslinger, he also made himself a lot of enemies. On September 18, , he was shot and killed during a shootout with the Manning brothers, the culmination of a feud. He was 36 years old. He was involved in multiple gunfights and related incidents, including the accidental shooting of Tombstone town marshal Fred White on October 27, and the March 8, killing of a cowboy named Dick Lloyd. Brocius may have also been mixed up in the March 18, assassination of Morgan Earp. Whether or not this was the case, what is certain is that Brocius was good with a gun. He was also said to have the ability to snuff out a candle by firing at it with his pistol. In the end, though, on March 24, , Wyatt Earp killed Brocius during a shootout involving the Earp posse, Brocius and several other cowboys in Iron Springs, Arizona. Hickok is said to have been a great shot, even as a youngster, and was well known for his marksmanship with a pistol. In , after a fight Hickok mistakenly believed had ended with the death of his adversary, the year-old headed west. He first found work as a stagecoach driver, prior to working as a lawman in Kansas and Nebraska. Hickok then spent some time fighting for the Union Army — possibly as a spy — during the Civil War. On April 15, , Hickok took over as the marshal of Abilene, Texas. However, in December that same year he was discharged of his duties following a string of dubious shooting incidents — including the accidental killing of his deputy. He also tried to support himself as a gambler and was even arrested for vagrancy on a few occasions. Fate caught up with Hickok on August 2, when a man named Jack McCall walked into the Deadwood, Dakota saloon in which Hickok was playing poker and shot him in the head from behind.

3: Read PDF Fastest Gun in Texas Online - TiburcioLeone

The Fastest Gun IN Texas is an early Dusty Fog book. Dusty leads the floating outfit. This western is set in the Civil War Era. From The Community. Amazon.

In his introduction to *The Shootist*, author Glendon Swarthout says "gunslinger" and "gunfighter" are modern terms, and the more authentic terms for the period would have been "gunman", "pistoleer", "shootist," or "bad man" sometimes written as "badman". Swarthout seems to have been correct about "gunslinger", but the term "gunfighter" existed in several newspapers in the s, and as such the term existed in the 19th century. A gunfighter could be an outlaw – a robber or murderer who took advantage of the wilderness of the frontier to hide from genteel society and to make periodic raids on it. The gunfighter could also be an agent of the state, archetypically a lone avenger, but more often a sheriff, whose duty was to face the outlaw and bring him to justice or to personally administer it. There were also a few historical cowboys who were actual gunfighters, such as the outlaw cowboy gang who participated in the bloody Skeleton Canyon Massacre. Often, the hero of a Western meets his opposite "double", a mirror of his own evil side that he has to destroy. They are normally masculine persons of integrity and principle - courageous, moral, tough, solid, and self-sufficient, maverick characters often with trusty sidekicks, possessing an independent and honorable attitude but often characterized as slow-talking. The Western hero usually stands alone and faces danger on his own, commonly against lawlessness, with an expert display of his physical skills roping, gun-play, horse-handling, pioneering abilities, etc. Twirling pistols, lightning draws, and trick shots are standard fare for the gunmen of the big screen. Real gunslingers did not shoot to disarm or to impress, but to kill. These duels did occasionally happen, as in the case of the Luke Short – Jim Courtright duel, but gunfights were typically more spontaneous, a fight that turned deadly when one side reached for a weapon, and no one knew who actually won the fight for several minutes until the air finally cleared of smoke. When a gunman did square off, it rarely was with another gunfighter. Gunslingers usually gave each other a wide berth, and it was uncommon for two well-known gunslingers to face off. In Western films and books, young toughs often challenge experienced gunmen with the hopes of building a reputation, but this rarely happened in real life. A strong reputation was enough to keep others civil and often would spare a gunfighter from conflict. Even other gunslingers were likely to avoid any unnecessary confrontation. Corral made legends of Wyatt Earp and the Outlaw Cowboy gang, but they were relatively minor figures before that conflict. Some gunslingers, such as Bat Masterson, actively engaged in self-promotion. Johnny Ringo built a reputation as a gunslinger while never taking part in a gunfight or killing unarmed civilians. This was rarely the case. Often, a gunfight was spur-of-the-moment, with one drawing his pistol, and the other reacting. Often it would develop into a shootout where both men bolted for cover. On the contrary, in cases where two men held a similar reputation, both would avoid confrontation with one another whenever possible. This respect for one another is why most famous gunfights were rarely two or more well-known gunmen matched up against one another, but rather one notable gunman against a lesser-known opponent or opponents. Much of the time, it would be difficult to tell who had "won" the gunfight for several minutes, as the black powder smoke from the pistols cleared the air. Many well-known gunfighters were so feared by the public because of their reputation that when they were killed, they died as a result of ambush rather than going down in a "blaze of glory". Most of these historical figures were not known to be capable of trick shooting, nor did they necessarily have a reputation for precision sharpshooting. The latter was debunked by Mythbusters as an impossibility, as unjacketed bullets tend to shatter into fragments that can hurt or even kill. This type of holster is a Hollywood anachronism. Long before holsters were steel-lined, they were soft and supple for comfortable all-day wear. A gunfighter would use tie-downs to keep his pistol from catching on the holster while drawing. Most of the time, gunfighters would just hide their pistols in their pockets and waistbands. Dubbed the "Gun that Won the West", it was widely used during the settlement of the American frontier. Shotguns were also a popular weapon for "express messengers" and guards, especially those on stagecoaches and trains who were in charge of overseeing and guarding a valuable private shipment. Davis carried two revolvers in his iconic gunfight, [19] while Jesse

James himself carried over half a dozen revolvers in many of his gunfights. Bill Longley and Tom Horn were executed. Famed gunman Clay Allison died in a wagon accident. Rare are the gunfighters who, like William Sidney "Cap" Light, died accidentally by their own hand. The most important lesson I learned The second was that, if I hoped to live on the frontier, I would shun flashy trick-shooting--grandstand play--as I would poison In all my life as a frontier peace officer, I did not know a really proficient gunfighter who had anything but contempt for the gun-fanner, or the man who literally shot from the hip An estimate of 20, men in the American West were killed by gunshot between and , [21] and over 21, total casualties during the American Indian Wars from to Lawless violence such as range wars like the Lincoln County War and clashes with Indians were also a cause. To prevent gunfights from happening, many cities in the American frontier, such as Dodge City and Tombstone, put up a local ordinance to prohibit firearms in the area. It lasted only 30 seconds, contrary to many movie adaptations. Both parties simultaneously drew their guns, which added to the confusion of who fired first. Billy Claiborne ran as soon as shots were fired and was already out of sight. Ike Clanton panicked as well and ran towards Wyatt pleading for his life. Doc instantly killed Tom with blasts from his shotgun. Frank was running to Fremont Street, and he challenged Holliday for killing his brother, but Doc dropped his shotgun, drew his pistol, and shot Frank in the right temple. Wyatt responded by sending several rounds into Billy. One of those killed was an innocent Mexican bystander. Davis shot eleven bandits single-handedly on 19 December They were a typically diverse and motley group of Gold Rush bandits: As Captain Davis and his companions trudged on foot, the bandit gang charged out of the brush, pistols flaming. James McDonald died instantly, without time to draw his revolver or react in any way. Bolivar managed to get his six-shooter out and fire twice at the highwaymen before he dropped, badly wounded. Captain Davis later described himself as being "in a fever of excitement at the time. He shot down his assailants, one after another. Four of the remaining robbers now closed in on the captain to finish him off. Davis whipped out his Bowie knife, and quickly warded off the thrusts from the two of the bandits. He stabbed one of them to death; the other he disarmed by knocking the knife from his grasp and slicing off his nose and a finger of his right hand. The two last attackers were the men who had been wounded in a previous bandit raid. Despite their weakened condition, they foolishly approached Davis with drawn knives. The captain reacted in an instant. Slashing with his heavy Bowie, he killed them both. The battle started when Baca arrested a cowboy who had shot him. In turn the cowboy called upon 80 of his associates to murder Baca. Baca took refuge in an adobe house, and over the course of a hour siege, the gunmen put bullet holes in the house some accounts say a total of 4, shots without touching Baca. He in turn killed 4 of them and wounded 8. When the shooting was over as the attackers finally ran out of ammo, Baca strolled out of the house unscathed. Baca went on to a distinguished career as a lawyer and legislator and died in his bed in, age He sent two deputies to arrest Ike Clanton. Wyatt Earp searched for Ike Clanton in his vendetta, but never found him - Ike moved north to Apache County to continue rustling cattle and killing. Then Sheriff Owens turned his attention to the Blevins family, the other rustling gang in the county. The Blevins sons searched for their father and in August Hamp Blevins and another were killed by the Tewksbury side. Blevins returned to Holbrook and was heard bragging about his killings. Sheriff Owens had hunted buffalo for the railroad and could shoot his Winchester from the hip with great accuracy. Andy Blevins answered with a pistol in hand, the lawman told him to come out, that he had a warrant for arrest. Blevins refused and tried to close the door. Owens shot his rifle from his hip through the door, hitting Andy Blevins in the stomach. He missed and Owens shot John Blevins in the arm, putting him out of the fight. Owens saw Andy Blevins in the window moving to shoot back. Owens shot through the wall, striking Andy in the right hip - he died that night. Mose Roberts, boarding with the family, jumped out of a side window with a pistol. Sheriff Owens shot him through his back and chest, killing him. The shootout took less than one minute and made Owens a legend. In eight months Sheriff Owens had rid Apache County of two notorious gangs of rustlers and killers. According to the U. Bureau of the Census, an estimate of 19, white men, women and children were killed while the Indians killed numbered between 30, and 45, casualties during the American Indian Wars. Among them was civilian Billy Dixon, who made one of the longest recorded sniper kills, by shooting an Indian off his horse almost a mile away with his Sharps rifle, during a standoff in the Second Battle of Adobe Walls. Patton himself had a gunfight when he was a young second lieutenant

chasing Pancho Villa all over northern Mexico in Patton and 10 enlisted men had been sent to San Miguelito Ranch to look for Villa, who had recently raided the city of Columbus, New Mexico. Patton drew his obsolete single-action Colt Peacemaker revolver and shot two of the men. The first man had been fatally wounded in the exchange and tried to draw his pistol before Patton killed him with a single shot. After his troops took down the remaining outlaw, Patton tied the three dead men to the hood of his touring car and drove the bodies back to his commanding officer. Ethics and Behavior in the Old South" described dueling in the American frontier as a "custom", and was primarily used for teenage disputes, rise in ranking, status and scapegoating. They arranged to walk towards each other at 6 p. When they were about 50 yards apart, both men drew their guns.

4: Art by Ron Lesser - Western Covers

In the media age, The Fastest Gun in the West is a public relations man. Never Miss a Story Sign up for Texas Monthly's State of Texas newsletter to get stories like this delivered to your inbox.

Gunfighter List Go to Last Name beginning with: With men who had become accustomed to violence and often having lost their lands or fortunes, being quick with a gun was often an easy transition. The average age of death was about However, of those gunman who used their skills on the side of the law, they would persistently live longer lives than those that lived a life of crime. The occupations of gunfighters ranged from lawmen , to cowboys , ranchers, gamblers, farmers, teamsters, bounty hunters, and outlaws. Nothing known of life following the conflict. Allegedly the two had been arguing for some time over loans the two had made to each other. On April 16, , their argument came to a head in what is known as the Trinidad, Colorado Shoot-out , in which Allen shot and killed Loving. Charged with murder, John Allen was tried in September, but was found not guilty and walked away a free man. Later he headed back to Dodge City and eventually became a street preacher and traveling evangelist. The four were hanged in an abandoned barn behind the jail. Clay Allison Robert A. He was killed near Pecos, Texas when he was run over by his own wagon on July 1, See full article [HERE](#). In the skirmish, Anderson killed Mike McCluskie and, he himself, was wounded. Reese Anderson â€” A cowboy and vigilante, Anderson worked for the Granville Stuart Ranch in Montana during a time when the area was rampant with cattle rustlers and bandits. Within just weeks, Anderson led a group of some two dozen volunteers to track down the many outlaws hiding out in the area between the Musselshell and Judith Rivers. In the end, they caught and hanged some 23 men that they caught red-handed with stolen cattle or horses. Anderson â€” Gunman and stage guard working in South Dakota , Anderson fended off a number of hold-up attempts. William Anderson â€” Anderson was a drunken gunman who lived in a Delano, Kansas , a small town just outside of Wichita. His excessive drinking and tendency towards gunplay had him constantly at odds with the law. In the spring of , Anderson and several other men were involved in an argument in a Wichita livery stable. Though, Anderson was arrested, he was later released when the death was ruled accidental. As the bullets were flying, Anderson got caught in the crossfire, taking a load of buckshot in the eye, permanently blinding him. Anderson spent the rest of his days sitting outside cowtown saloons, with his hat in his hands and begging for coins. Nothing is known of his life following the conflict. He retired as a captain in and died May 1,

5: Gunfighter John Ringo found dead - HISTORY

Get this from a library! The fastest gun in Texas. [John Thomas Edson] -- Color illustration on front cover of a man from the chest down wearing a dark shirt, dark pants, suspenders and a gunbelt and holding a pistol in his proper right hand.

6: The 10 Deadliest Wild West Gunfighters

Read "Dusty Fog's Civil War 5: The Fastest Gun in Texas" by J.T. Edson with Rakuten Kobo. At fifteen he joined the Confederate Army. By eighteen he had become a legend.

7: How Top Firm Whitley Penn Became the Fastest Gun in Texas - The Rosenberg Associates

The fastest gun in Texas. [Edwin Derek] -- Known only as Colorado, he is one of the fastest and most feared guns in Texas - but still falls for a trap while riding across the Panhandle, and is shot and left for dead by thieves who steal his.

8: The Fastest Gun in Texas () - Release Info - IMDb

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