Fears old hooded killers and violent outlaws to deadly malcontents and the high-wiremen of prey, crimes and the individuals behind them have captured the imaginations of people the world over since time began.

In All About History: Most Wanted we shed light on the fascinating stories of some of history's most notorious criminals and explore the lives and crimes of a host of lesser known but no less despicable individuals. Discover the grisly details of their crimes, and what led them to a lifetime on the wrong side of the law. You'll meet depraved and sadistic killers, the wealthiest most powerful crime bosses, outlaws from every era and some of history's most infamous and influential terrorists.

Who was the Baby Farmer? How did Pablo Escobar become one of the world's richest men? Who were the 'Public Enemies' and the men whose job it was to bring them to justice? Why did Guy Fawkes and his co-conspirators attempt to kill the king? What really happened to Billy the Kid? Who was the real Robin Hood? You'll discover the answers to all these questions and more inside.
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"DISCOVER THE LIVES AND CRIMES OF SOME OF HISTORY'S MOST NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS!"

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August 7th 1888, The East End of London is not used to violence or murder, but an insidious new killer has been murdering women by the dozen. Whitechapel has become the tragic scene of Europe's most notorious serial killer.

Jack the Ripper

History’s most infamous serial killer stalks the streets and the police hunt for him grows more desperate with every gruesome murder.

The East End, the Ripper’s hunting ground, was notorious for extreme poverty, violence and crime. The police will later describe them as “a nest of evil-doers.”

Some of the victims described by the police included women who were prostitutes or had been evicted from their homes. The Ripper’s modus operandi included hacking off the heads of women and cutting open their stomachs. The police were unable to catch the Ripper, and he continued his reign of terror until his eventual arrest on 11th August 1888.

In the end, the Ripper’s identity remains a mystery, and his fate is unknown. The case remains unsolved, and the East End of London is forever linked to the infamous Jack the Ripper.
A highly motivated man, Frederick Albright knows the streets of Whitechapel well. Having worked in the Metropolitan Police's H Division as a local inspector for almost ten years, he is considered a local expert in the murder cases that come his way. Albright is second to William Gull, who is seen as the master of murder investigations in the area. Albright is tired of the constant pressure to solve the Jack the Ripper cases.

Just a week after the murder of Nicholls, the Ripper strikes again. On 8 September 1888, the body of Jane Chapman is discovered in the yard of a slum house on Hanbury Street. Her throat has been cut, but the mutilations are even more horrific. Chapman's body has been disembowelled and the intestines removed. The only clue that Chapman's body has been found is the presence of blood in the man's own pocket. Newspaper reports harp on the fact that the Ripper is capable of such monstrous acts.

The murders took place in the early hours of the morning on the weekends, leading some to believe the Ripper was a day job.

Information they do not trust. However, physical profiles built from claimed witness reports in connection to the recent developments in the Ripper case suggest a white man in his twenties or thirties with a mustache and dressed immaculately or as a tailor's model. A criminal profile by police surgeon Dr. Thomas Bond suggests a quiet, economic man without an academic background and driven by sexual needs to kill.

The motive for the Ripper's murders has not been established. According to Dr. Thomas Bond, the Ripper is motivated by financial gain, the love of the chase, and the thrill of the hunt. Bond believes the Ripper is driven by a desire for power and control over his victims.

Dr. Bond: 

"Every before the Ripper's reign of terror, the East End was a hotbed of violence, particularly toward women."

MURDER
Suspects

Francis Tumblety
Profession: Doctor, can man
Was he the Ripper?
An American quack doctor, Tumblety supposedly owned sets of reproductive organs in jars and was thought to be flamboyant - and thus homosexual. While such scant evidence was sufficient for Ripper accusations in the late 19th century, Tumblety's extreme masculinity and criminal behavior led to one investigating officer earning him as his favourite suspect, while a forensic analyst deemed his handwriting bear a similarity to the Ripper letters.

Sir William Gull
Profession: Doctor, Queen's physician
Was he the Ripper?
After Macnair's seminal graphic novel, Peter Jephson, Gull was the Ripper, writing a group of women who learned of an (Illegitimate Catholic) at the theme followed by Prince Albert Victor. The Queen's surgeon, most famously played by Ian Holm in a film adaptation, is portrayed either as a dillgent professional, thoroughly insane or acting as an agent of higher powers, both corporeal and divine. None are taken seriously.

Walter Sickert
Profession: Artist
Was he the Ripper?
Famed for his avant-garde paintings, Sickert was once about his interest in Ripperology. After his death, Sickert was accused of being an accomplice - or even consuming the murder himself - in various books, including one by crime novelist Patricia Cornwell, who claims to have matched Sickert's DNA to one of the Ripper letters. The theory is widely dismissed.

Stride is a lodging house in Whitechapel among a group of women who opt that they might soon be murdered by the Ripper. Stride is found with her throat cut on Berner Street on 10 September. The canonical law story of murder is the murder of a woman who is killed shortly after killing Stride or, even if her murder is committed by someone other than the Ripper, perhaps he would escape. This theory is given further credence when the body of Cathy Flockstone is discovered in Minster House, 9 minutes later.

The killing of Stride is significant in that it features one of the most confronting eyewitness descriptions, given by a man named Israel Schwartz. His account suggests that he was the Ripper attack Stride before becoming aware that he was observed, shouting "Lupin!" before Schwartz escapes. The police suggest the colloquial term, used to refer to Jews, is reused to an accomplice sexist, who makes it towards Schwartz himself. This theory leads the police to initially conclude that their suspects are Jewish. However, Abbeville's - who dies on the basis that the term is the origin of a derogatory manner of Schwartz, down his body. Such is Watson's stating in the investigation that this role is adopted without question, discovering that the Ripper was Jewish and working with Jewish accomplices. Flockstone is not known to work mutually as a prostitute, and is in a relationship at the time of her death. She is seen in heavy drinking, however, and on the night of her death is taken to Bethgegh Station and instituted in of cells and asked. At around 8am, she is released and turns to walk in the opposite direction to her lodging house, and in less than an hour she will be dead. Unique "stride" followers' body has been horrifically mutilated, having cut...
The removal of the body is significant. Scotland Yard and the_diminished crime scene. The corpse has been removed, as well as the tip of the nose and an ear.

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The writer of the letter - marked as being written 'From Hell' - claims to have eaten the missing kidney half

Jack's victims?
Martha Tabram

Martha Tabram was a brothel madam with a reputation for exploiting women, who was killed by August 1887 and was found hanging from a window. Her body was discovered with 20 stab wounds but she had not been raped. She was generally considered an official 'barbarous victim' of the Ripper.

Polly Nichols

Extravagant from her husband and children, Polly Nichols had been alive at one time or another for over 25 years. Her body was found with no money, no alcohol, and a written note saying she had been killed by 'Mr. Broadwater'.

Annie Chapman

Annie Chapman was a young woman who lived in the Bow area of London. She was killed in her home in a quiet and peaceful neighborhood.

Liz Stride

Liz Stride's death is the most mysterious of all the Ripper's victims. She was found in a quiet and peaceful neighborhood.

Cathy Eddowes

Cathy Eddowes's death is the most mysterious of all the Ripper's victims. She was found in a quiet and peaceful neighborhood.

Mary Kelly

Mary Kelly was a young woman who lived in the Bow area of London. She was killed in her home in a quiet and peaceful neighborhood.

A story in which a wealthy American gentleman had offered to pay a sadistic murderer to murder a victim - perhaps connecting this case with evidence that the Ripper had found several organs from his victims. It seems beyond belief that such a meticulous murderer could enter into the mind of any man," said Albee's of his theory. However, the secret police officer admitted that 15 years later, Jack the Ripper is still the primary suspect in the case.
Elizabeth Bathory

The story of how one of history's most reviled figures terrorised the Kingdom of Hungary

Although her name was never confirmed, historians believe that the woman who was later to become known as Elizabeth Bathory was living at Caranth Castle in Hungarian Transylvania in the 1560s when she first met Counting Ferenc Nadasdy, a Hungarian nobleman. She was said to have seduced Ferenc into the castle, where she is believed to have claimed a total of 656 lives. The tale of Elizabeth Bathory's exploits has become one of the most well-known murder stories in history, and her legacy continues to be felt to this day.
MURDER

CANNIBAL COUNTESS

"It is in her husband's absence that Bathory is thought to have started to indulge in her sadistic tendencies"
The bloody countess

Elizabeth Báthory’s tears did not come just from her family name, riches or power, but rather from the dark and twisted tales that she attached herself to her own name. “Báthory’s blood was the blood of women in all fair land, but is it really true?” This was the case until contemporary evidence that Báthory bathed in blood of the young and powerful came to light.

During her lifetime she was usually referred to as the “intimate lady” and her beauty was said to last around 200 years after her death. Her beauty was said to have never faded and she was known for her youth and vitality, which was later discovered to be connected to blood and not to her ability to keep her skin healthy.

Elizabeth’s story told in various films was very convincing. The main focus was that an unmarried Báthory had a servant and as a result of the servants, she bathed in blood on her hand. In spite of this, she never actually killed the woman, but rather kept it secret. She would regularly bathe in a pool full of the stuff, or take a shower with blood-laden soap and dump from the sewing room, covering her in blood.

The first time the legend appeared in print was in 1898 in Dacca History by a great scholar. This account is thought to have been based on local folk lore that had been heard in connection to this woman or was formed after the fact. Regardless, Báthory’s name was paralleled between the Countess and the vampire, Dracula, created by Stoker in 1897, indicating that the former – as much as the later – was partly the inspiration for the latter. Whether or not the two are related is unknown and debatable, but it is clear that Báthory’s tale has been the inspiration for many vampire stories.

In 1560, Báthory’s father died, leaving her a widow. She subsequently married Count Johann! Báthory is said to have been a woman of high social standing and was known for her beauty and grace.

The story of how Báthory came to live in the castle is uncertain. Some say she was born there, while others believe she was brought there as a young girl by her father. The castle was a large, impressive structure that was surrounded by a moat.

Elizabeth’s beauty and youth were often described as being the envy of women in the region. She was said to have been able to keep her skin looking young and vital long after her time had passed. This was especially true in the presence of young women, whom she entertained in her castle.

Báthory’s reputation was that of a woman who had the power to control the lives of others. She was known for her ability to keep her secrets and was feared by many for her手段. She was also said to have had a fascination for blood and was known to have bathed in it on a regular basis.

The events that led to Báthory’s downfall occurred in the early 1600s. She was accused of systematically murdering young women and forcing them to bathe in blood. These accusations were widespread and many women were said to have been killed by Báthory and her servants. The charges were based on the testimony of various witnesses who claimed to have seen Báthory and her servants commit the murders.

The trial of Báthory was held in 1610 and she was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life in prison. She was later believed to have killed herself in her cell.

Elizabeth Báthory’s legend has persisted for centuries, with many people continuing to believe in her story. Despite the lack of firm evidence, her story remains one of the most fascinating and captivating in the history of vampire lore.
The Bathory family

Elizabeth is ancestors rose to fill significant political power in Hungary

The origins of the Bathory have been traced back to 12th-century Hungarian nobles who emigrated from Switzerland to modern-day Germany. The family would split after a centuries-long line into two distinct branches, the first and second, with Elizabeth's parents coming from both branches.

The Bathory's connection with the Order of the Dragon, Elizabeth's source of arms and influence, isii generally traced back to the Hungarian region of the family. In the year 900, a noblewoman known as Varasava, a sister of the Roman crew and staff, was allowed to continue the Bathory's recognition. Her three ships sailed the African coast of the church's affairs, and the family's power was immense.

In the way she would die some forty years later. Her last recorded words were her telling her judge: "I have owed my hands are...not wanting money, just as I died". The reply was: "She was found dead in the morning, and buried by the village of the village who received her body. Her body was then moved to the Köteles family crypt but has since disappeared until this day. It is known where her remains lie.

Elizabeth Bathory was one of the sadists, someone who enjoyed inflicting pain and suffering on her fellow Hungarians. There is some evidence, however, that there could have been a different type of punishment in place.

The Bathory family's connections across Eastern Europe have been theorized as another reason why Elizabeth was not brought to trial. The entourage of Elizabeth Bathory and her family would have been a target of the Bathory's feared power and influence to have her imprisoned instead.

elizabeth's killing spree is thought to have taken place over a period of almost 20 years - between 1560 and 1600

According to the records, Elizabeth Bathory was involved in the death of at least 6,000 young women. These women were subjected to various forms of torture and had their blood drained to extract their youth and beauty. The method used was called "bloodletting," which was performed to rejuvenate the skin and promote youthful beauty.

The legend of Elizabeth Bathory is a chilling reminder of the darker aspects of human history. Her story serves as a警示 against the dangers of unchecked power and the importance of legal and ethical treatment of all individuals. The Bathory family and their actions have left a lasting legacy on the history of Hungary and beyond.
Elizabeth Báthory

Cachtice Castle is now part of modern-day Slovakia and is located close to the border with the Czech Republic.

Residences, if she had been tried and convicted. It is also very convenient that with the condemnation of Báthory, the Hungarian King would be free of his large debts to her estates.

Premature deaths and the Goths' hatred of servants was a major part of daily life in this period, and these actions could have been used to present nonexistent crimes on Báthory. Some ideas even further noting that many of the torture devices used were actually heating instruments, that when she was accused of burning servants with hot iron she was only acting for pleasure, but as a way of ensuring a thrilling sexual act, trying to make her victims rather than save them. The wounds left behind by such distinctive actions could not be perceived as torture wounds, and the context was unknown, taking Thun's surprise visit as an example.

These arguments are plausible, although Thun did not initiate the investigation on his own, but was referred to by the authorities of King Matthias II. The king had received years of complaints from Mepsky, a local Lutheran minister, who was concerned about the activity coming from within Báthory's estates. It is also known that Thun did not go to the Báthory estate with the sole intention of arresting Elizabeth and seems to have been genuinely attempting to find out the truth behind the accusations. It may have been the circumstances of the goings-on were spread by Elizabeth's accusers as an attempt to destabilize the region and make a power play for themselves. Whatever the truth of the matter, in the eyes of the contemporaries, the perpetuation of this terrible crime had meant their ultimate fate and the case was closed.

With over 200 witnesses and statements and eyewitness accounts from some of her closest advisors, it is difficult to believe that there was not a kernel of truth in the stories. The question becomes how much was to be believed, and were her other victims, as guilty as simple victims? The figure of 650 victims seems high, and it is generally agreed that the actual number was much lower. Whatever the truth, the fact remains that Elizabeth Báthory's villainy has become one of the most infamous events.
Billy the Kid

It's the iconic Wild West story and thus, in the 150 years since its making, it has become fraught with embellishment and myth. What was the real history of the hunt that made the legendary lawman Pat Garrett?

By the late 19th century, cartographers had mapped much of the world, and the globe, almost as we know it today was a well-established fact. To the east, the Victorian Empire had peaked despite being assailed from its borders by a century earlier, and the decade that followed Independence Day had been a fateful United States summer with civil war and turbulence. In the wake of the British, the new American government had made vast territorial gains, picking up the entire Louisiana region—a huge stretch of grasslands over a million square kilometers—from Napoleon's Napoleonic Empire for a steep, at just $15 million. Border disputes and intrigues followed, but that did not halt the U.S. progress from the Great Plains to the coastline of the Golden State.

The boundary of this new nation had settled westward too quickly for any population to fill it, leaving the law enforcement of the White House to effectively control. The West was true frontier territory, its people as free and laws as unpredictable as a place for the trepid sermon. This cradle forged two characters, the outlaw Billy the Kid and sheriff Patrick Floyd Garrett: their independent life stories alone have resonated through generations, but it is Pat's pursuit and the ultimate death of the Kid that has defined them both.

Hollywood has traditionally presented an extremely romantic notion of the era, so while the stereotypes of sheriff, outlaw, saloon owner, artist, Mexican, cowboy, and their ilk can partially be taken with a more pinch of salt, the black and white morality of the Silver Screen is laughably far from the truth. These were often little to separate frontier from bluffs but a small steel slug, as were going tohabit the saga and journey to New Mexico in the 1880s, where Pat Garrett had just been appointed the sheriff of Lincoln County.

Garrett was an imposing 190 pounds of lean ganman and a knowledgable shot. Coupled with his imposing figure and reputation, he made a first-class choice for a visiting detective in the employ of the Treasury Department, James Wad, to help track down the source of $10,000 worth of counterfeit greenbacks that were circulating the country. Garrett himself employed another...
MURDER

The shooting of Billy the Kid established Garrett fame as a literary and journalism.

Billy, the Kid, went on to become a legend in the American West. His tale of crime, adventure, and providence is a symbol of the Wild West. His death, in 1881, marked the end of an era. His life, however, continues to inspire and intrigue people around the world. The Kid's story is a testament to the complexity of human nature and the power of legend. It is a story of love, hate, and redemption. It is a story of the American West, a place of extremes and contradictions. The Kid's life is a reminder that, in the end, we are all just human beings, struggling to find our place in the world. The Kid's legacy is a reminder that, in the end, we are all just human beings, struggling to find our place in the world. The Kid's legacy is a reminder that, in the end, we are all just human beings, struggling to find our place in the world.
November 1881: the curtain was lifted on one of history's most famous Wild West dramas.

The man in question had already had a reputation and might have put the fear of God into the common criminal, but he was no fool. The Kid was by now a true desperado; one who had cut his teeth in the seedy brawling of the American Civil War and was more likely to go out in a blaze of glory than he was to lay down his arms and retire quietly. Garrett had sized up a crew of about a dozen men from the outlaws of Rowell and made his way to Fort Sumner to pick up the outlaw trail, which would lead them to his suspected hideout at Las Vegas. The many miles of desert arroyo and overgrown wash were neither an easy nor uneventful ride, and even a Kid associate named Tom Wilson fell for the ploy in a hail of bullets. When the hideout at Las Vegas—a hole in the cliff face with a fresh water spring—turned up nothing more than a few head of cattle, the posse felt swindled and wanted themselves before returning to Fort Sumner, where Garrett dismissed them. It was not the slowdown he had hoped for, but Garrett wasn't the quitter kind.

Over the next few days, Garrett, accompanied by Mason, encountered Sheriff Romero leading a posse of swaggering Mexicans to Puerto de

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**The Wild West in numbers**

The times were hard, but surprisingly, the crimes were nowhere near as bad as they are in the western United States today.

**3 murders $5-10 million**

- The highest annual body count for Tombstone, Arizona, happened in 1881. The same year as Wyatt Earp's famous gunfight at the OK Corral.
- The biggest value stagecoach shipments' today's equivalent—usually gold bullion.

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**0**

- The number of stagecoach robbers across 6 states from 1850 to 1900. They weren't many banks and few had the time and money to get away with it.

**45**

- The number of murders from 1875-1881. The average cost of a home in those days is under $2,000.

**13 May 1881**

- The date of the.

**28**

- The number of times the outlaw Black Bart robbed stagecoaches in California, leading thousands to believe it was a elf.
FIREARM SHOWDOWN

For shootouts, showdowns, soldiers and civilians, these were the guns that won the West. The Kid and Garrett made darned sure their tools of the trade were the best.

Pat Garrett's
Sharps rifle

USA 1870-80

-いくらか色の検査（色の検査）
- PRODUCED BY: SHARPS RIFLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
- BORE: 0.44 CALIBER
- ROSEWOOD STOCK
- MEASURE: 104" long
- CARRYING BAND
- PERFECTLY BALANCED

Pat Garrett's Frontier Colt

USA 1870-80

- EXTRAVAGANTLY HAND-CARVED HANDLE
- UNDERCUT REAR STRIPE
- EMBOSSED PISTOL GRIP
- MILLICENT'S INITIALS
- JOHN L. DOWLING, 871
- CALIBER: .45 COLT RIFLE
- FEATURING JONH DOWLING'S NAME
- PERFECTLY BALANCED

Luna shot and wounded a fellow named Mariano Leiva. He died of his wounds. His powers attempts to arrest him for this shooting, and then learned of another party - led by an agent for the Panhandle Bandit - who was also on the trail of the Kid. He was увер, a steady hand, sharp wits, and some luck had eventually seen Garrett far once again.

Garrett met with Panhandle agent Frank Stanford at Las Vegas, the former Spanish colonial town of New Mexico and center of the high, high desert and more than 1,000 kilometers to the east. They left on 14 November to catch up with_Stewart's party and took the news to them that he was killed. The Kid arrived sooner than expected. A fight now erupted in the desert, despite the low light of the evening. The Kid found himself in a hopeless situation. He was outnumbered and outgunned. He knew he had to make a decision. He decided to surrender. He was taken to Fort Sumner, where he was held for two months before being tried and sentenced to life in prison.
and furthermore, Garrett’s approach had not been detected, so they still had the advantage of surprise. The posse split and spread out along the perimeter to play the waiting game in the shadows.

As Day broke, one of the guns left the building via its only exit. In the hot light, he appeared to have the object, build, and most importantly, was wearing the characteristic Stetson of Billy the Kid. Knowing the Kid would not give up easily, Garrett signaled to the posse, who prepared the figure with blister. Mortally wounded, Chalier Rosette stumbled back into the house before the Kid pressed him back out with his reins. "They have murdered you Chalier, but you can still get revenge. Kill some of the sons of bitches before you die." But if the blood had not faded out of him by then, the fight certainly had, because Rosette lurched towards the posse and collapsed before he could even get his hand to his pistol.

The jig was up for Garrett, but the Kid’s gun was now down to four and their only exit was covered. Just to tip the scales further in his favor, Garrett shot one of the three horses dead to partially cover the exit and then shot the ropes on the other two, both of which promptly carried away. The marshal laid him in a position now to poultry. "How you hand in them, Kid?"

"Pretty well," came the reply, "but we have no wood to get breakfast."

"Come on and get some. Be a little sociable." "Can’t do it. Have business to attend. No time to run around."

An idea struck Garrett. Having rode through the pre dawn and played the waiting game in the bitter cold, his men were likewise hardened, so he sent for some provisions from Whiteoak’s ranch, a few hours later, a fire had been built. The sweet scent of roasting meat further weakened the outlaws resolve until Rudabaugh changed a bloody handkerchief out of a window in surrender. An eager hungry seized the house to collect the meal that had just cost them their freedom.

Garrett now had his man, but the Kid was as slippery as an eel. They arrived a fresh mark at Las Vegas before the Kid was tried at Mesilla for the murder of Andrew Blacklock Roberts. He was acquitted in March 1881, but was then found guilty of the murder of Sheriff Henry Bandy and sentenced to the hang five weeks later on 11 May. Because there was no jail in Lincoln county, he was held in a two-story prison with windows to allow ventilation. Garrett decided, when he realized his inadequate presence for the incarceration of the kid.
Some believe Billy the Kid wasn't killed in 1881 and that he falsified his own death! Pat Garrett got the wrong man!

It's possible that Garrett could have shot the wrong man in that darkened room! The whole debate of more than 100 years precipitated the Kid's body was never found during the following of his death, as it was discovered that he was dead and then not Löscher's death, and placed in the same position as the Kid's body on display in the coroner's room the next morning. The Kid's body was never recovered, so it's possible that he was killed by another man. The Kid's death is still a mystery to this day.

Robert Stahl
Robert Stahl is a historian, professor of law, and a renowned expert in the field of historical murder. He's on the case of Billy the Kid, the mysterious outlaws of the Old West. He's been investigating the truth behind the Kid's death and is sharing his insights on the night of Billy the Kid's death.

**Several theories counter the reports of the Kid's death with tales of his survival. Why do you think those tales persist today?**

Robert Stahl: There are a few reasons why these stories persist. One is that some people are skeptical of the official report and believe that the Kid may have survived. Another reason is that the story of the Kid's death is so intriguing and has captured the attention of people for so long. The Kid was a symbol of the Wild West, and his death is a part of our history.

**You've been pursuing a death certificate from the New Mexico Supreme Court for the man known as Billy the Kid. For 127 years, why wasn't there an original issued? What would be the reason be for the court not to create the certificate today?**

Robert Stahl: Many reasons could account for the lack of an original death certificate. It could be that the records were lost or destroyed over the years. Another possibility is that the person listed as Billy the Kid may have been a pseudonym or an alias, and the records for that name may not exist.

**William Henry Roberts claimed to be Billy the Kid after his death.**

William Henry Roberts claimed to be Billy the Kid after his death. He was tried and convicted for murder and sentenced to death. However, his claims of being the Kid were not widely accepted, and he was executed in 1911.

**The story of Billy the Kid has captured the attention of people for decades. What do you believe is the most intriguing aspect of his life?**

Robert Stahl: The most intriguing aspect of Billy the Kid's life is the mystery surrounding his death. Many theories have been proposed over the years, and the truth is still unknown. The story of Billy the Kid is a testament to the power of storytelling and the human imagination.
How the kid met his maker

A blow-by-blow account of how Pat Garrett sent Billy the Kid to his grave

23.51 14 July 1881

The Kid was captured in a riverbed house on Pete Maxwell's ranch after a lengthy chase. He had decided to bury his guns, buy a bottle and ride into Mexico to join Maxwell's house to stay. Maxwell's horse was taken.

00.00 15 July 1881

Garrett has been waiting for the boy to show himself and is determined to capture him. Maxwell is given information on the whereabouts of the Kid, the site of a cross near the river.

00.04

Garrett is surprised by the information. He is afraid to take the risk of capturing Billy, and he realizes that Maxwell may be the one who has been leading the Kid to his doom.

00.05

The Kid cousin has arrived. He is a friend of Garrett and recognizes him. Garrett introduces himself to Maxwell. Maxwell apologizes for his mistake and asks Garrett to help him in his search.

00.05

The Kid cousin is killed. Garrett is shocked and determine to find Billy himself.

00.05

Garrett leaves. He sends his men to find Billy and then rides out on his own. He plans to circle the area and identify the Kid himself. He asks his men to have patience and trust him.

July 14, 1881

Billy the Kid enters Maxwell's house to pick up some beef for his supper. Garrett is in the bedroom when he spots the Kid. The Kid grabs his gun and strangles Garrett. The Kid then strips off his clothes and drops his gun. He then rides off on his horse.

The Kid was most famous for cattle rustling and, unlike most Wild West outlaws, never robbed a bank or train.

This is one of the only images of Billy the Kid that exists.
**De Rais: Sorcery and Satan**

Gilles de Rais; warrior, friend of Joan of Arc, Marshal of France. One of history's most evil mass murderers

Gilles de Rais could have been one of France's most heroic historical figures. Instead, he's one of its most notorious. De Rais, once a loyal friend of Joan of Arc,Audes assault and Marshal of France is never associated with depravity, obscenity, evil works, heretical sacrifice and murder.

The Hundred Years War between England and France was actually an era of sorcery campaigns lasting just over a century. Potentially flaring up between 1377 and 1453, it saw the kingdoms of England and France fight campaign after campaign. In France itself, fiscal factional jockeying for power and position behind the scenes, while armies marched and fought seats, slaughtered and plotted, especially the Burgundians. In 1425 minor notebuffer, Gilles de Rais entered the royal court of King Charles VII, officially Napoleon of France until formally crowned at Reims in 1428. The Hundred Years' War, still raging, would continue for years after his coronation. It was the ideal opportunity for an ambitious young nobleman to improve his standing and distinguish himself on the battlefield. Gilles did so, becoming a Marshal of France on the same day Charles VII was coronated King.

While a member of Charles's court Gilles met another notable figure, Joan of Arc. Gilles and Joan became confidantes in arms and firm friends. There has been speculation that her eventual betrayal and execution by the English contributed to Gilles' mental and moral decline. It's certainly possible, but it's unlikely that the act alone would have triggered his heretical tendencies.

After a lengthy phase of declines and disillusionment the French were once again in the ascendancy. Gilles and Joan fought side by side through the legendary siege of Orleans (1428-29), the battle of Jerez (1431) and Parny (1432) and many fewer for still rather bloody military
MURDER

The Battle of Agincourt (1415) occurred during the Hundred Years’ War. It remains part of English history and folklore.

Gilles de Rais on (left) for his act, De Rais had gone from a high ranking official to hunted common criminal.

The French coat of arms. The Rais-de-Rais border acknowledges his promotion to the rank of Marshal of France.

Sir Rais’s obsession with witchcraft, sorcery, cannibalism and osculating steel hooking of their feet was reported the end of his life.

Leeds chosen to escort the Holy Ampulla to France, essential when assuming a new King. At court, his star couldn’t have risen higher. Joan, by now legendary among the French people and de Rais’s staunch friend and ally, accompanied him.

In contrast, the failed siege of Paris damaged Joan’s standing. Suffering heavy casualties for little gain, it raised doubts about her position. Did she become a liability instead of an asset? Did she need to be removed or replaced? What did Charles want to do with so popular a figure who had perhaps served his purpose? The English and the Burgundians knew exactly what they wanted, and also knew Charles, by then tired of endless warfare and looking to solidify his own position.

On 23 May 1430, Joan was captured by the Burgundians at Compiègne and sold to the English for 10,000 francs. Accused of heresy and witchcraft, her trial was financed by the English, composed entirely of pro-English clerics and overseen by English military commanders. Her chief accuser was the less-than-impartial Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais and a member of the English Council. By meaningful legal standards it was a farcical rigged to secure both Joan’s conviction and execution. On fabricated evidence her alleged crimes were answered to the court’s satisfaction. Anyway, and at Rouen on 30 May 1431, she was publicly burned.

This was likely a terrible Muddle by the English. Joan having been crucial in reviving French fortunes. Ordinary peasants in the French army had been tired with fresh enthusiasm and self-belief by her mere presence during military missions. Her rigged trial and a deceptively merciful only increased their desire to fight on.

Gilles, however, had done little to help her despite their friendship. Granted, there had been a couple of false rescue attempts, but no more. He didn’t attend her execution, retreating from soldiering in the mid-1420s and retiring to his estates and hobbies. One suggestion is that his grief at her death began his descent into insanity, but this remains unproven. His interest in the occult and its rituals, however, is a matter of public record. His crimes quite likely began as early as 1412 with the death of his grandfather and mentor Jean de Chast. His grandfather had restructured and guided him in many ways and that relationship was now gone. Knowing his elder grandsons...
A fate worse than death

In June 1430, his family intervened. Appealing to Charles VII directly, they secured an order forbidding de Rais to seduce or rape any more female dependents. Charles also forbade any subject to enter into any contract with de Rais governing the sale or mortgage of female property. His sentencing eased, those not yet sold or mortgaged were soon released. With monied protection from his own protectors, he burned with envy and hatred. Ominous in the baleful eye of the public, de Rais had been stripped of all his remaining properties and his home.

In 1430, the Duke of Brittany married Catherine de Thousanes, their only child, Marie, born in 1429.

De Rais's personality, meanwhile, took on an increasingly dark, twisted nature.
A different class of death

Before 1789 crime executed criminals according to social class and crime. Different crimes and social class defined the method of execution in each case. Hanging was the most common method in Revolutionary France, but aristocrats were publicly beheaded. Also convicted of treason, Gilles’ body was burned but his head was displayed on a pike.갈 Deroges and marcheins were hanged on the wheel, next to a large wheel, their bodies were cut with a metal bar at the waist. The wheel was stopped in the process. Depending on the crime severity, the executioner could, if he wished, strain them first, right beween, perpendicularly and repeatedly mortal disembowelment. None of all was reserved for unsprawling crowd by beating.

Of women’s unguent, melted, or water to thighs were known, but in France the guillotine was was usually chambered in the execution room. The executioner, without a large knife, then mercy could be shortened or lengthened by cutting or decapitating the head.

In 1790, all these gruesome rituals were replaced by the guillotine. As a political statement of equality the “National Razor” became the only method for all French inmates regardless of crime or class.

On both sides of the Hundred Years War, more people died of diseases like dysentery, typhus and plague than in battle.

of the British Wars of Succession in 1701. It was to Britain where he believed John would continue protecting her. But that he fled. Charles had hinted him from settling on any long-lasting family property, either did not apply within John’s lifetime or John simply didn’t want it. The Drogheda prisoners were never heard from again.

On 12 May 1549 de Ruys retaliated and opened fire in investigation and arrest. Always desperate for ready cash, in 1538 he had sold a chimney in the village of Saint-Benoit-du-Mont Morin. The buyer, Geoffroy le Siénoz, had entrusted it to his brother Jean, a Roman Catholic priest. De Ruys had wanted to make the sale and in 1548 ordered to simply take it back.

On 12 May he arrived in the village with around 70 soldiers, broke into the church and abducted Jean le Siénoz. The Bishop of Rennes promptly stated an investigation of de Ruys, discovering he more than anyone had expected. For years de Ruys had been nowhere de Ruys had been living. The Bishop soon discovered the reason for their disappearance. De Ruys had shaved, smeared and powdered dozens of them, perhaps hundreds, for over seven years.

Problem had been preceding de Ruys could restore his wealth by soliciting children to a demon he knew as ‘Zaram’. Whenever rivalries were to be performed, and victims were needed, de Ruys went back from town to town to Ruys. A local priest named Berizet also reported that Gilles had asked him to procure victims for him.

Other evidence was equally harrowing. Children had often arrived at his castle at Marceilleux begging for food and immediately vanished. According to their parents this had been happening for seven or eight years, until when de Ruys was said to have moved his occult rituals.

The remains of approximately 40 children were discovered in the building and its grounds.

Believing that the Demon was a mass-murderer, witch, devil-worshiper and occultist was one thing. Proving it, however, would be another.

Further complicating things was the protection afforded him by the Duke of Brittany. Also while Charles VII was unhappy with his former favourite, de Ruys had cropped entirely from the King’s favour. His accounts would have to move slowly and cautiously.

The Bishop released his report on 29 July 1549. The Duke of Brittany, previously de Ruys’s ally and protector now turned on him. Waive following orders, in August, troops from Charles VII’s royal army forced entry to one of his few remaining castles and freed the priest into Paris.

Three weeks after Ferrieres versacilles, Gilles de Ruys and his bodyguards were finally arrested. The charges were serious, including murder, heresy and sodomy. Murder was a capital crime in the criminal courts. Ecclesiastical courts could impose the death penalty for heresy. To cap it all the man given the
authority to prosecute and so to inflict de Rais's remaining property if he was executed was now other than former liberal and protector the Duke of Brittany. Threatened with torture after initially refusing to confess, de Rais sharply charged his

mind. On 20 October he confessed everything.

Even without his confession the evidence against de Rais was overwhelming. Accomplices Henriot and Polnais had confessed and named him as their leader. Blanche's testimony as de Rais asking him to procure children proved equally damaging. If any further proof were needed, the discovery of around 40,000 children at his former home in Mâcon proved it. That proved beyond doubt that many children had been murdered and the de Rais was almost certainly responsible for the crimes.

De Rais's confession was staggering in its horror and perversion. Dozens, possibly hundreds of children, mostly young boys, had been abducted, imprisoned, sexually abused and cruelly sacrificed. Gilles had even staged a surreal beauty contest displaying some of their severed heads, teasing his inner
crude to choose the one they thought prettiest looking. His depravity truly had no bounds. His testimony was as horrific as the presiding judge ordered some parts he permanently stricken from the record.

While the secular court condemned him for murder, the ecclesiastical court convicted him of heresy. Both would result in the death sentence. The ecclesiastical court also added another punishment, one perhaps less based by some than death itself - excommunication. De Rais knew full well that excommunication could spell damnation if he didn't display the appropriate degree of penitence. He also knew excommunication just might persuade the Church to lift the order, saving his soul if not his life. Penitent he needed to appear and present he duly claimed to be issuing an apocryphal plea for redemption before his execution.

As a cardinal and Marshal of France, de Rais might have expected the traditional death reserved for one of noble birth beheading by the sword. Instead, on 25 October 1440 he was condemned to hang as a common criminal and burn for heresy at the same time. Henriot and Polnais had been condemned to the same fate on 20 October. Their sentences would be carried out on 28 October. The wheels of justice had ground slowly until then. Now they moved into high gear.

His execution having been recorded, de Rais asked that he be executed first and he allowed to take his final confession before execution. His final request was to be buried within the grounds of the hôtel-Camée des Carmes monastery in Nantes as consecrated ground. Before his execution he made one final, emotional plea to Henriot and Polnais to die bravely and think only of their own salvation beforehand.

The end came in Nantes at the Tuileries of Saint at dawn on the morning of 28 October 1440. De Rais went first, he was hanged and his body removed before the flames burned his clothes. He was duly taken to the monastery and buried quietly. Only a handful of people, described by one source as several women of high class, attended the ceremony. They were probably female relations. Polnais and Henriot followed their masters lead in death as they had in life. Unlike de Rais they received no excommunication. As they hung, their bodies were also burned. Their ashes were scattered at an undisclosed location, presumably in consecrated ground. Gilles de Rais, Baron de Rais, condemned to death as sulphur and Marshal of France, could have been remembered as one of the great figures in French history.

Instead, he’s remembered as one of the worst evil and his legacy has kept out of sight. Charles Perrault, originator of many folk tales, including Puss in Boots, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood, is said to have used de Rais as inspiration for his famous eponymous villain, Bluebeard. Perrault’s Bluebeard is a swooning, powerful man who murders his wives. Bluebeard is also a common nickname for other French serial killers like Hervé Landsur, Joseph Vacher and Marshal Petier.

De Rais might well have lived that.
She lured men to her farm and their deaths through personal ads in the newspapers, but how did Belle Gunness evade justice?

She was a Norwegian-American woman who stood somewhere between 1.7 and 1.8 metres tall and weighed more than 88 kilograms. A homely woman who was long years disease and was said to have a thin expression that dashed bright talk. She was also a serial killer and never written to her victims. When people came to visit me, they never want to go away again. Belle Gunness went down in history as America’s Lady Bluebeard, but she started off life as a skilled seamstress. Having arrived in the United States from Norway in 1885 and worked as a trapper in the wilderness, the youngest of eight children, Belle lived in relative poverty. But in her teenage years, she started work as a servant, living on a farm in Wisconsin.

Belle only employed one man – Ray Lamphere to help her with chores on her 38-acre Indiana farm.
regarding his symptoms as typical of amphetamine poisoning, and Belle admitting to giving Marks ‘powders’ to keep him feeling poorly. She also
wanted no time claiming on his insurance policies.
The payout was sufficient for Belle to buy her own
house, a farmstead in La Plata, Indiana, in 1901. It
seemed that Belle was motivated by money—and
getting as much of it as possible.
By the time Belle had obtained her Indiana
farmstead, she had met another man—Norwegian-
born widower Pehr Guusnes. The couple married
on April Fool’s Day, 1902, in Indiana. Pehr’s baby
daughter died suddenly just a week after the
wedding. By the end of the year, there was also
death. Belle stated that a sausage-grinding machine
had killed the baby. This bizarre accident led to
gossip in the town, especially when Belle claimed
several thousand more dollars on her husband’s
life insurance policy, and also in the press, which
reported a different version of the story: a base-
less man killed accidentally on his skid with such
force as to kill him instantly. Only then did she
say the accident. Many things were said, but Mrs.
Guusnes was a very plain lady, regular as apple.
Despite her apparent purity, the neighbours
casted doubts about Belle’s story, which led the local coroner to announce that Mrs.
Guusnes had been murdered.
Belle was provocative, though, and convinced the coroner of her innocence.
At this
time, Belle was pregnant with Pehr’s son,
giving birth to Philip five months after Pehr’s
accident. Now twice-widowed, Belle remained
on her farm, although foster daughter Ina had left
home to attend a finishing school in California.
Belle told neighbours
But what was a widowed woman with a large
farm and plenty of money to do for company?
Belle’s answer was to place adverts in the marriage
columns of the local newspapers. In them, she
claimed to be a ‘decent widow’ living in one
of the small forest districts, wanting to meet a
similarly wealthy man. ‘To them, she warned, need not apply.’ John Moe, a Minneapolis, only
arrived with a word of caution—‘stay away from
there. However, he disappeared, as time went on, more men arrived
at Belle’s house, but were never seen leaving. In
the meantime, Belle was ordering large amounts
to be sent to her house, and spending time digging
trenches in her veg patch with a spade.
Belle’s downfall was her farmhand, Ray
Lamperee, who helped her with the chores of
the farm even though it turned out the men she hired.
Ray, described as a good-looking, well-built
farmhand, was obsessed with his employer and jealous of the
women who answered her marriage
adverts. Belle became worried about whether he might turn
against her, but her answer was to
Fire! The first
victim, John Moe, was introduced
by to neighbours as ‘Cousin John.’

Ray Lamperee was Belle’s farmhand —
and her husband. He claimed to have
murdered Belle’s baby brother at her farm
The scene of the crime: neighbours gather at the barn where Belle’s brother died.
The barnhouses' shutters were always kept drawn, and Belle enclosed her barn with a 24-foot high fence.

**Her final victim**

Andrew Heiglen was killed by Belle, but his brother ensured he would not be forgotten.

Andrew Heiglen, aged 65, is believed to have been Belle's final victim. He lived in the town and was known for his honesty and kindness. After visiting Belle, he returned home safely, but later that day, another body was found in the barn. Belle's neighbors were shocked and terrified. The police were called, and an investigation was launched. Belle was arrested and charged with murder. She was tried and convicted, and sentenced to hang. Her execution date was set, and the town was on edge. Belle's trial became the talk of the town, and her story was known throughout the country. She was executed on the day of her trial, and her body was buried in the town cemetery. Her death marked the end of the Belle's reign of terror, but her memory lived on. Her story was told in books and films, and her name became a symbol of fear and terror. Belle's legacy was felt for generations to come.
Marcel Petiot
Doctor Satan

To escape Nazi persecution, refugees needed to disappear. They thought Marcel Petiot was their saviour, but he was really their nemesis.

For the first time in my life I saw a man leaving Death Row at night dancing, at least showing perfect calm” - Dr. Albert Paul, pensioner and witness to Marcel Petiot’s execution in 1946.

Marcel Petiot, also known as Doctor Satan and the Butcher of Paris, was one of France’s worst mass murderers. His crimes were unusual, monstrous in fact, and were dependent upon the specific set of social and historical circumstances prevailing.

Petiot possessed all the traits of a serial killer. He had greed, ruthlessness, manipulation, pathological dishonesty, and a cold, calculating mind.

Petiot was a local psychiatrist. Possibly up to 200 people, mainly refugees from Nazi persecution, discovered that the best way of avoiding danger from the Gestapo was to disappear, and that one local psychiatrist, Marcel Petiot, had been in a killing spree almost unremarked in French history.

Petiot was born in Alençon on 17 January 1897. An otherwise unexceptional boy, his criminal tendencies began during his teenage years, a continual sign of a psychopathic personality.

Expelled from several schools for truancy, he was diagnosed as mentally unstable on 30 March 1914 when in court for stealing mail. This was only the beginning. One court-appointed psychiatrist described him as “an abnormal youth suffering from personal and hallucinatory problems which limit in a large degree his responsibility for his acts.”

The psychiatrist was probably wrong. Petiot seemed to understand his own behaviour and the criminal nature of what he did. He probably killed and dismembered according to the law. It’s more likely he didn’t commit murder, or even rape, but instead manipulated people to be found guilty.

In July 1935 he was conscripted into an infantry regiment, being wounded and returned to combat. The Western Front wouldn’t have helped his dysfunctional personality. It’s also highly likely Petiot discovered he was capable of killing.

Petiot was involved in a private sideline several times, serving in military detention, stealing and selling military supplies, dealing drugs from military hospitals and even stealing from his comrades’ pockets. He relied on an unexplained need to steal, or as he put it, his “supernatural gift.”

Petiot’s victims could number hundreds. He is still regarded as one of France’s most mass murderers.
money, gifts, and letters came from his rejected, possibly for his own safety. Military prospects was probably impossible to an accidental buyout from his commission.

Briefly returning to action in June 1918, Petiot escaped the trench with a dislocated wound. In July, he was arrested again for theft and in September transferred to another regiment. In that time he received two additional psychiatric diagnoses and a disability pension with his medical discharge.

Using his veteran benefits, Petiot entered medical school at the state expense, graduating in 1922 and opening private practice in the town of Vernèvre-sur-Varne. It wasn't long before his medical practice became a source for embarrassment, drug dealing, and illegal abortions. He also started using drugs, keeping his habit with pharmacy prescriptions issued to non-existent patients.

Petiot's reimbursement scheme was simple. Patients who could afford to pay did so, Petiot pocketing the money. Patients who couldn't pay often had their bills covered by government health schemes. Petiot would fill the schemes for both paying patients and those on benefits, falsifying paperwork and pocketing the difference. His paying patients didn't know he was also billing the government for their care. The government didn't know he was still killing his patients. It was both lucrative and unlikely to draw serious punishment if he were ever caught.

It's possible Petiot committed his first murder at Vernèvre-sur-Varne. Louise Delrous was the daughter of an elderly patient. She was also Petiot's lover and made in May 1922. A woman later reported seeing Petiot had a large mustache in the car and both the trunk and Delrous vanished. Police simply dismissed her as just another runaway teenager.

If Petiot did indeed murder her then he got away with it, Presumably often left their homes and commit their crimes on a hide name-based basis. Criminal law they regard as something to be ended and morality simply isn't relevant. Getting away with his first murder would only have encouraged Petiot's darkest tendencies. An outwardly respectable doctor, a professional man in a rural area whose population often defers to people like him. Petiot only grew bolder, acquiring social status meant a lot in rural France at the time. In 1926 Petiot was elected as the town's mayor. This further bolstered his outwardly respectable image while afflicting him local influence, something he was quick to exploit. He promptly

“An outwardly respectable doctor, a professional man in a rural area whose population often defers to people like him, Petiot only grew bolder.”

Deb's Island; Hell on Earth

Founded in 1852 under Emperor Napoleon III, its penal facility has remained a grim, isolated, and isolated, penal institution. Despite its remote location, the prison's gnarled, gnarled walls, and its notorious reputation for brutality and isolation, the prison has served as a haven for convicts seeking to escape the confines of society and to find a new start. Its grim history and harsh conditions have left a lasting legacy on the island and its inhabitants.

Most of the island's inhabitants were convicted of violent crimes, including murder, armed robbery, and arson. The island was designed to be a place of isolation and punishment, with convicts confined to solitary confinement and subjected to harsh conditions.

The conditions on the island were brutal, with convicts subjected to physical abuse and neglect. The island was isolated, with no access to medical care or education, and the convicts were forced to work in harsh conditions.

Despite its isolation, the island has become a symbol of hope for those seeking a new start. The island's history serves as a reminder of the human capacity for both injustice and redemption, and the island continues to inspire hope and change.

If not for the Nazi occupation, it's very unlikely Petiot would have operated for so long without being caught.
Marcel Petiot behaviour started when he was a teenager, a cardinal sign of a psychopathic personality.

The evidence included plans of the house and the victims' papers, showing financial manipulation and exploitation.
Escape to the Legion

One of the most potent escape routes might have been the Foreign Legion, but for the war, traumatically, the same war played havoc with the country’s image of France. Indeed, the Legion itself changed its name to the Foreign Legion. Until the late 1970s, the Legion didn’t care who wrote in, whether they came from the war they had lived. Instead, they could work and about the Legion accepted their registries.

Officially, the only requirement was to be French. Unofficially, a recruit claimed to be Belgian or from another French-speaking country. That was good enough. Like the rest of the Legion, the Legion was divided by the war. Some units fought for Britain’s, others for the Gaullists. But all Legionnaires were united by loyalty to the Legion before anything else.

Legionnaires didn’t swear allegiance to France ever since today, they swore allegiance to the Legion itself. Despite coming from over 140 countries all soldiers are expected to live and die by the rules. Lato-Potratz forest, meaning “The Legion is our country.”

The Legion’s other arms recall earlier colonial wars. If Legionnaires couldn’t keep up as long months, they were expected to ‘keep the Legion uniform over wider known motifs – March 1940!’

The Legions are one of the world’s most respected military regiments. Never have they been invaded here, but for the war.

MURDER

French police, meanwhile, had believed the exact opposite. They supposed to their captors, the people, of course, the Legionnaires were secret sympathizers with the Resistance and, in some cases, active members of it. The Legionnaires were judged by the same criteria as the Legionnaires in the war, and many were executed in the forests.

The Legion is one of the world’s most respected military regiments. Never have they been invaded here, but for the war.

Petit was shot because he was a teacher. He had taught at the Collège Stanislas and was a known figure in Paris. His death was a shock to the city, and everyone mourned his passing. But the Legionnaires were not the only ones to suffer.

Pétion’s body was found on the 31st of October. His death was an enormous blow to the Legion, and the country. The Legionnaires were shocked and devastated. But they knew that their duty was to continue fighting. They knew that they had to keep going.

The Legion was a symbol of French resistance, and they would not let it fall. They would fight on, and they would win.

Pétion was a brave man, and he knew it. He knew that his death was not in vain. He knew that his sacrifice would inspire others to fight on. He knew that the Legion would continue to be a symbol of French resistance, and that they would win.

The Legionnaires were united in their support of Pétion. They knew that they had to keep going, and they did. They fought on, and they won.

The Legion was a symbol of French resistance, and it would continue to be so. Pétion’s death was not in vain. It was a symbol of the Legionnaires’ determination to fight on, and to win.

The Legionnaires were united in their support of Pétion. They knew that they had to keep going, and they did. They fought on, and they won.
Petiot married Georges Lépin in 1931. He had a daughter and another child by other women, but his main interest was his family business, which he ran with his wife. He was a member of the Resistance during World War II and was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 for his activities. He was charged with the murder of 15 people, including 12 Jews, and was eventually found guilty of 13 murders.

Petiot was tried and executed in 1945 for his crimes. He was hanged on January 23, 1945, in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. His body was cremated and his ashes scattered in the Seine River.
The baby farmer

Amelia Dyer was a respectable, middle-aged, Victorian mother, but behind the ordinary façade was a woman who killed babies for money.

It was a crime that scandalised late Victorian society, gave newspaper reporters and court enforcers enough work, and led to a rush of legislation aimed at stopping it. Yet the fact that it occurred, and occurred so often, says much about the state of Victorian society and the crimes that were committed.

A baby farmer, usually a woman, was someone who procured a child for money. Their target customers were women who had given birth to illegitimate children, for whom society discerned no place. Women who engaged in sex outside of marriage often faced social stigma of giving birth to an illegitimate child, and in the case of servants, particularly, who faced the prospect of leaving their employment. If their status as an unmarried mother was discovered, they faced numerous problems. This could lead to a woman putting her baby born to nurse away from her mother. She might have been informally fostered or accepted by someone who could look after the child. The women generally wanted proper care for their infants, and sought reliable, responsible women whom they thought would care for the children properly. In other cases, a mother might have been forced to hand over the child. She would be the last time she saw him or her, for monthly rents were high for babies in Victorian times. But these monthly rents could be made even higher if the baby’s care was more interested in money than child welfare.

These desperate mothers would either give their baby after a short term to cover future costs, or in the 1850s, this fee could be anywhere from £5 to £200, or pay them over a period of time. In the case of the latter, this sum might be considered the small fee to avoid long-term care of a child. Alternatively, the baby farmer might want to make a larger profit. In a one-off operation, they’d give away or buy a more considered effort to kill within a short period of time, thus ensuring the baby farmer up to either take in more children, or spend the money that had already been given to her.

Respectable women

Baby farmers were said to be women who had previously worked as domestic servants, nurses, maids and servants, who lacked clean, tidy and respectable — they did not attract suspicion. Both
**MURDER**

The conviction of a man for the murder of a child in 1899 was followed by a public outcry. The victim was a baby boy, killed in a violent attack. The perpetrator was sentenced to life imprisonment for his crime.

In 1907, the mother of the baby, Anna Dyer, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The case received widespread attention, with many people expressing shock and horror at the brutality of the crime.

**Nurse Dyer**

What is known, though, is that one of the advertisements in the Victorian newspapers was from Mrs. Amelia Dyer. A domestic servant from the Bristol area, Amelia Elizabeth Doherty, as she was known, had been a baby mother for many years, but her career was brought to an abrupt end when she was arrested and convicted for murder.

In 1907, a Grimsby woman answered an advertisement for a job as a nurse, and the baby was subsequently reported missing.

In 1899, a woman answered an advertisement for a job as a nurse, and the baby was subsequently reported missing. The baby was later found murdered, and the woman was charged with murder. She was found guilty and sentenced to death.

In 1907, a woman answered an advertisement for a job as a nurse, and the baby was subsequently reported missing. The baby was later found murdered, and the woman was charged with murder. She was found guilty and sentenced to death.

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The first half of the 20th century continued to legislate,’ said the Children’s Commissioner from the Isles of baby farms’.

Legislating baby farming

On November 1915, a new act of anti-farming came into force in the UK. The Infant Life Protection Act made it more difficult for baby farms to carry on their work. From now on, a registrar had to be kept by each local authority and anyone wanting to name more than one infant under the age of one for money had to register their details.

A study carried out by thelas had revealed that there were 120,000 infants in care in the UK at the time. The act was seen as a necessary step in protecting the lives of these ‘infants in care’.

Henry and Beatrice Hatchard were charged with manslaughter in 1919 after the baby they were looking after died.

From neglect to murder

This spell in prison didn’t put Amelia off her lucrative career, and nor did having her own children to look after. She was soon baby farming again, but rather than neglecting her charges until they eventually died, she realized that if she killed them and disposed of their bodies, she would spend less money in terms of maintaining them over a period of time. And avoid the need for doctors’ intervention. She wasLC aware of killing them with a siper tied around their necks, before despatching their bodies. Some may have been buried in the gardens of her various homes, others were thrown into ditches. It’s hard to believe that the mothers of these children didn’t know anything of what Amelia might have planned. It’s possible that they were not an unknown offence by any means, with many unrecorded mothers driven to such desperate plataes. But by baking their children over on a virtual range, they must have known they were doing much the same thing, simply letting someone else do the killing for them, out of their sight, convincing themselves they were not to blame, because someone else was the killer, not them.

There was a pause in Amelia’s criminal career in the early 1920s, when she was committed to the mental asylum at Wollas in Somerset. She claimed to be mentally unstable, as her mother had been, and was subject to several apparent breakdowns throughout her life — although she also seems to have had mental illness to excuse her behaviour, or to remove herself from society when she feared the authorities were about to catch up with her.

Her next move, perhaps to disappear herself from her separation in the British press, was to relocate to London in 1926. It was there, when, aged 57, she placed another advert in her former local newspaper, The Shrewsbury Times. After her friend’s recent suicide, her husband pleaded with Amelia to come back, but she refused, telling him she was over it, and that she was ready to start a new life. It was then that she decided to adopt the name of Edward, and expected to lead a new life of freedom. But the same element of the press was an advert placed by a desperate mother looking for a respectable way to look after the child. This was 25-year-old Amelia Dyer.
"A further six little bodies had been found in the Caversham stretch of the Thames"

old Eunice Hallam, an unmarried seamstress who had given birth in January 1966 to a daughter, Doris. As was common, she needed money to return to work, and couldn't afford an illegitimate baby to care for. Eunice had accordingly placed her advert but when reading the paper to check it was in order, she saw Amelia's advert, and thought she had found the perfect solution to her problem. She answered "Mrs Harding", and received a response in which the "plain, homely" woman stated, "I don't want the child it's money's sake, but for company and home comfort." Amelia told Eunice how pretty a name her baby had. "I am sure she ought to be a pretty child - I flatter the young mother, and claimed that she and her husband were 'unusually fond of children' but had none of their own. This was a lie on both counts. of course. Eunice, though, was fooled by the letter, and the two women arranged to meet at Chefield railway station at 3 March at 12:30am. When they arrived, Eunice paid the agreed price of £15 and took baby Doris with her. Amelia then boarded the 2:00 train to London, and on arrival, at daughter Polly's house in Widdakin, proceeded to arrange the baby with some dressing-up tape. In a bid to make even more money from the innocent child, she then passed Doris clothes, ready to take to a passers-by the following day. But on that same day, Amelia came home with another child, a little boy named Harry Simmons. He was also strapped with the same dressing-up tape she had used to kill Doris. On 2 April 1966, Eunice passed both bodies into a carpet bag and made her way to her home in Reading. When she reached Caversham Park, she threw the bag into the river Thames.

Unmasking a killer

What Amelia didn't know at this point was that while she had been in London killing Doris and Harry, a large crowd had turned out to witness the baby bodies being washed up, and they were carrying a package in brown paper. Floating in the river it had been washed out, but the weights weren't heavy enough to submerge the parcel, and it was seen being bobbing back up again. When the parcel was opened, it was found to contain the body of a baby girl, instead of baby boys. The shepherd had written on it: Temple Meads Station, Bristol, and a name and address on which Mrs Thomas of Pigotts Road in Caversham. Although it seemed there was no Mrs Thomas at the address written on a label at hand, the police went to the identified address, and it was found to be hers. The baby bodies had been found in the Caversham stretch of the Thames.

Amelia Dyer was tried at the Old Bailey in May 1966, on the murder of Doris Hallam. Although she had been repeatedly suspected of killing many more, Amelia's daughter, Polly, and Polly's husband, Arthur Palmer, were found to be of Amelia's assistance, because Dori and Harry had both died in their house. Arthur was in fact charged with being an accessory. However, Amelia managed to get away alone, and Mrs Thomas was duly discharged. Amelia was convicted of killing baby Doris, the jury only requiring around three minutes to decide on her verdict, and subsequently hanged at Kingston Gaol at 13 June 1966. Due to her weight and age, she only required a short drop from the gallows.
The Brixton baby farmer
Margaret Waters’ offences precipitated Dyer’s by two decades

A quarter of a century before Amelia Dyer was convicted of murder and hanged, Margaret Waters had been similarly accused. It was similar charges that led to the passing of the 1875 legislation aimed at removing women from the care of infants. Margaret Waters was 15 – a widow, and dead in Brixton. She was known to the baby farmers, regularly taking in other women’s children for a fee that she paid no child tax, and once the children were in her care, she treated them terribly, despising them and starving them until they died. She was eventually charged with murder, but denied, with neglect, and with maltreatment. She was charged with neglecting and abusing children, charged with neglecting to provide proper food for the children. Margaret was convicted of one count, that of murdering an illegitimate child, John Water Cowl, although she was sentenced of being hanged at least 15. The baby farmer turned out that the law had ‘taken up the cause of the poor babies and innocent children’ who Waters had so fond to look after. She was hanged by William Catcath at Hatton Garden where she was executed on 9th October 1910.

Margaret Waters’ trial and execution predated Amelia Dyer by 20 years, showing that baby farming was a long-tern profitable Victorian activity.
Arriving in Chicago as a minor league mobster, Al Capone helped build an empire of prostitution, bootlegging and murder that made him a notorious household name.

The inside slipped as the gun barked twice in the killer’s hand, the recoilpler shivering into the silencer of the vomit-stained corner as its owner cowered in the frosty blood pooling out onto the polished tile.

Gatcruse Big Jim Colosimo, his body coating from its own wounds, had recently left his wife, filling the divorce and skipping town to marry a 19-year-old chamber-maid. His committee, Vincent Mancini or one of his brothers, was the prime suspect in this crime of passion, but the police knew nothing to pay a visit to two of Capone’s associates: the amiable Johnny Torrio and his stickler, the disquieting Alphonse Capone. These were some of his hard-core theorems, as he termed it. "Big Jim and me were the brothers’ enabled trains. Mr. Colosimo and me, both loved Capone. He was a good guy."

Colosimo is murder on 11 May 1920 is still unexplained as unknown, but it is a crime that Chicago Police Department chose to know that way. But nearly a decade Colosimo had ruled Chicago through boot- and election-machine-running over 100 bodies with his wife - and extorting protection money from most of the city’s illegal gambling, beer, the mafia relaxing through the entire city, supplementing the image of the cop on the street corner and becoming the bank account of the city’s two-time mayor, William "Big Bill" Hale Thompson.

Chicago was a tough town: Becoming the early 1920s thanks to heavy industry and cheap labour, the Windy City was a Wild West frontier town with statutory saloons instead of God and Italy riddled bootleg-proofs Peary in lieu of horses. "The man whose name is in the record," local journalist Robert St John, "is fascinating and ruthless, too, just like the old-fashioned, ruthless way of life of the old times."
ORGANISED CRIME

Capone in New York

Terror had stung a number of Prohibition agents and, with the help of his brother Ralph, Johnny Torrio fled to New York. Here, he set up Capone's second base of operations. Capone, who had fled just in time, was not as lucky. He was gunned down near the New York stockyards.

Johnny Torrio

Even after being wounded once, he continued to run the bootlegging ring. "The Capone was a true friend," he said. "He helped me when I was down."

Compared to the charismatic Big Apple, where half a dozen gangs battled heads over a block at a time, Torrio and Capone found Chicago charm for expansion, as the only thing that stood in their way was their own boss.

In January 1923 the scale of the game changed again as the 18th Amendment to the US Constitution came into effect. Prohibition, which prohibited the production, transportation, and sale of alcohol, put a huge number of the population out of work. The repeal of the 18th Amendment was signed by President Calvin Coolidge.

When Capone was 10 years old, his father took him to New York City to see the skyscrapers. The young Capone was awestruck by the sight of the city's lights and dreams.

Capone moved to New York City with his family in 1923. He quickly rose through the ranks of the gangster world, and by the age of 16, he was already a member of the Chicago Outfit.

With Capone's rise, the Outfit became a feared and powerful force in Chicago. They controlled the city's bootlegging operations and extorted money from businesses.

Capone's rise to power was not without controversy. He was involved in numerous violent incidents and was eventually convicted of income tax evasion.

In 1931, Capone was sentenced to 11 years in prison for income tax evasion. He served most of his sentence at Alcatraz Island, where he later escaped and fled to Florida.

Capone's legend persists to this day, and his name has become synonymous with the Prohibition era and the rise of organised crime in the United States.

The man who was once known as the "啸风王" (the啸风王) of Chicago was finally brought to justice, and his reign of terror came to an end.
How America swam with booze

1. WHISKY ON THE BOARDWALK

Sips seen dry with weekly from East Coast banks had all the local bar in New Jersey — well beyond the maritime limit permitted by the state’s law. Smugglers would sail out to pick up the cargo of America’s New Jersey vice enroute became something of a local sport, with jagged offerings landing on each other’s shipments. The national transportation system of Atlantic City became the major gateway with the trend towards a southern coast. Liquor-smuggling became a cash cow, before it had really started to Carnegie in Chicago and other major cities in New York City.

2. RUN FROM THE CARIBBEAN

With Prohibition, Cuba emerged as a haven for rum. Rum emerged as a key player in the fight against the US, to the2000s-corded Caribbean. M. T. Gardner, American, C. M. Gardner, American rum, and Cape Verdean rum, provided the key ingredient. The government of Cape Verde and the Caribbean struggled against the US, and the rum trade and successfully fled from Prohibition and New York from Mount Aimur.

3. A LAKE OF WHISKY

Although Canada had its own monopoly laws, it didn’t begin with its own prohibition laws. The US government had to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government had to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government had to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government had to fight for its laws to be effective.

4. MULES FROM MEXICO

Mass smuggling of goods into Mexico was a common practice to send goods to Prohibition areas. The government had to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government had to fight for its laws to be effective.

5. MOUNTAIN MOONSHINE

While the haunted and hairy moonshine was everywhere in Iowa with the farmer to grow in his garden and sometimes the moonshine had different effects. The government didn’t have a system to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government didn’t have a system to fight for its laws to be effective. The US government didn’t have a system to fight for its laws to be effective.

Fourth largest city in Illinois “just outside of Chicago and the legislative reach of ‘Home Dis”.

While Tommy and Capone had ruled their criminal empire largely as a team, this had the money in the right pockets and fists. It was whispered in the right ears — the face of Capone was an over-dressed face of beauty. As Capone said, “drilling the rawhide” election for the mayor on parole, Joseph J. Faddella.

On the eve of the 1928 national election, Frank Capone went into the office of the Democrat candidate for Chicago with some of the things, having the hope to step up their game. Their rise, making his office, and his rise, his rise. Into the ceiling, as a person for the next day’s audacious takeover. As cold, grey, April dawn, Capone heads stormed into the polling stations to ensure votes, sacheting their ballot papers to be sure they were voting the right way. Electors officials with the stores to intervene were dealt with a Democrat campaign worker was shot in the leg, and dumped in a coal. Two other men were shot in the street and another had no threat cut.

Eventually, a desperate judge issued an order to Chicago police departments, Designated in the Cook Police Department, to arrest — as the law stated — F. Frank Capone found himself in a courtroom outside a polling place, as a representative of a local paper, as an approaching police car, he was given down by the stairs of the building. But it was too late the town belonged to the Chicago Outfit. Frank got a rematch for war with, $30,000 worth of flowers placed around the silver plated coffins and over 500 cars in the procession.

Despite the appalling flood of the takeover of Chicago, Al Capone had been unscrambling of an enigma to the press. However, as he got his hands driven and driven and frequently arrested basically — a possible consequence of República’s constructed back. In New York — his name was beginning to be heard out of denuded back rooms where shady men traded deals. A few weeks after Frank’s body hit the pavement, small-time hanger ‘Bugsy’ Siegel was enjoying a drink in a bar, when two men entered. Witnesses, who quickly forgot all the details, recalled him as a friendly 1906. All before he was shot, pure black, four rounds into his check and two into his shoulder. Nobody saw anything, nobody.
St Valentine’s Day Massacre

STEP 1

GOING THE NOD
- Mobster and trainer Machine Gun Kelly was under fire for his role in an attack on the North Side Gang, approaches Capone in his Maytag touring car with a plan to drive for the North Side along George’s diner. Capone and his lieutenants.

STEP 2

THE SET-UP
- On 13 February 1898, William McLean went missing, leaving behind a wife and two young children. He was last seen on the street corner where he worked as a watchman for the Atlantic Railway.

STEP 3

TRAP CLOSES
- On 14 February, in a trap set by the North Side Gang, Capone is shot in the leg. The police, unaware of the trap, are unable to stop the shooting.

STEP 4

STEP 5

THE LOOKOUTS
- With an armful of weapons, the brothers head out to the scene. In a nearby apartment, Capone’s lieutenants prepare for the gang’s attack on the offices of ABC Garbage Company.

THE AMBUSH
- Four gunmen in a stolen police car hold off the weapons police uniforms – Barlow, Beatty, and their men. The gang effectively uses the police car and are able to escape.

STEP 6

LUCKY ESCAPE
- Moon and the other brothers drive through the streets, using the police car as a盾牌. They are confronted by the police, but manage to escape.

Murder weapon

Fitted with either 20 or 30 rounds, the .45-caliber revolver was made by the Thompson Submachine Gun and the Remington model 1911. It was a deadly weapon, capable of killing two men in a single shot.

Victims

Four unfortunate victims of the massacre:

- John May: A member of the North Side Gang, who was shot while working on a car.
- Peter Gusenberg & Frank Gusenberg: Brothers who joined the gang to increase their income.
- Adam Heyer: A local businessman, who was shot in the chest.

Police investigation

The hunt for the killers was long and arduous, with little progress being made without evidence. St Valentine’s Day Massacre was one of the most famous gangland massacres in the history of Chicago. The Chicago Police Department quickly announced that they believed Capone associates John Sukole, Albert Waino, Jack McGinn, and Frank McGinn were responsible, but the case remained unsolved for years.

In conclusion, St Valentine’s Day Massacre was a tragic event that marked the beginning of the end for the Chicago Outfit and the start of the so-called “Chicago War.” The massacre is remembered as a turning point in the history of organized crime in Chicago.
THE MASSACRE

The two City cops hit the men up quickly with bullets. The two men in plain clothes lay on the floor, while the others surrendered and were searched, then searched again with at least two others across their heads and homes.

Suspects

Who might have pulled the trigger?

John Scalise and Alberto Anselmi

THE COVER-UP

The men in uniforms led the two others inside the train station, but the police with their hands raised, if they had already threatened negotiations, were led out of the station, dictated by the same garbled sense of what should have been apprehended.

Frank R"io

One of Capone's most loyal and dependable bodyguards, R"io was a veteran hit man and was known for his ruthlessness. He was described as calm and collected, even in the face of danger. His name appeared in many pages of police reports, earning him the nickname "R"io the Gun."
“Capone slept by his mentor’s bedside – the men of the Chicago Outfit standing guard around the clock”

Capone’s assistant was immediate as Tommy stood vigil over the Chicago Outfit standing guard around the clock, crying and delirium tremens rushing by. He was surrounded by his men who were always at the ready. “This is a war,” he said. “Every man for himself.”

Capone was rushed to a hospital, where he died two days later. The news was met with shock and grief across Chicago. The Chicago Outfit, led by Capone’s mentor,疤面神(Bugs Moran), vowed to continue the war against the gangsters who had caused so much destruction.

Five facts about Scarface

1. Capone’s car was found with a bullet hole in the driver’s seat. The bullet was later traced to Bugs Moran.
2. Capone was a mastermind of illegal liquor production during Prohibition.
3. Capone’s reign of terror was ended by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Prohibition Division.
4. Capone was known for his lavish lifestyle, which included a personal yacht and a collection of luxury cars.
5. Capone’s trial for income tax evasion lasted for 11 months and resulted in a 11-year sentence.

Capone began to court newspaper men, handing out expensive cigars and moving them to deals with the newspapers. He was known to have a close relationship with the Chicago Tribune, which was owned by his mentor,疤面神(Bugs Moran).

Capone’s power was such that he was able to influence the city’s politicians and law enforcement officials. This gave him carte blanche in his criminal operations, including the bootlegging of alcohol and the protection of his racketeering operations.

Local police were unable to arrest Capone, as they were paid off by the Outfit. Capone was eventually arrested by the federal government on income tax evasion charges in 1931. He was convicted and sentenced to 11 years in prison, where he served time in both federal and state prisons.

Capone was released from prison in 1947 but died of throat cancer in 1947. His legacy as one of the most powerful and feared gangsters in American history continues to this day.
What was he sentenced for?
Capone was sentenced to prison for three counts of income tax evasion (2666 and 2668) and two counts of failing to pay income taxes in 1930. The two counts of income tax evasion and two counts of income tax evasion without intent and two counts of income tax evasion were also charged against him. The three counts of income tax evasion and two counts of income tax evasion were eventually dropped after an agreement was reached to settle the charges.

How was life for him in jail?
Initially, Capone served his sentence in Alcatraz, Georgia, but was later moved to other prisons during his time in jail. The federal prison in Atlanta was closed in 1939, and Capone was moved to Alcatraz in April 1939. He was reportedly kept in solitary confinement and was not able to communicate with the outside world.

What was his defence?
Capone denied any involvement in the prohibition trade and argued that he was not a criminal. He claimed that he was a law-abiding businessman who was targeted by the federal authorities because of his connections with organized crime.

Was Alcatraz a ‘hard prison’?
Capone was one of the earliest inmates of Alcatraz and is often considered to have been a frequent visitor to the prison. He was known for his ability to communicate with his friends and family from the prison, and his influence within the prison was significant.

What happened at trial?
Capone was tried in 1930 and was found guilty of three counts of income tax evasion and two counts of income tax evasion without intent. He was sentenced to three years in prison and was required to pay a fine of $10,000.

Why was he released?
Capone was paroled from Alcatraz in June 1939. He was released on parole due to the outbreak of World War II, and his release was recommended by the parole board.

With a mandate to turn Capone’s finances for something that would stick in a court, there was a clear idea to target Capone’s assets, including his businesses and properties. However, most of his assets were frozen and could not be accessed.

With Capone in jail, the government continued to target his businesses and assets. The government seized his assets and began to file charges against him. The government was able to link Capone to various criminal activities, including racketeering, illegal gambling, and tax evasion.

In May 1932, the US Supreme Court Sullivan decision had reversed a federal legal decision that meant gangsters were legally exempt from having to register their assets. The government then decided to go after Capone’s assets and properties.

That same year, the Chicago Daily Times reported that Capone had been found guilty of two counts of income tax evasion. The charges were related to his tax returns for the years 1927 and 1929. Capone denied the charges and appealed the decision, but the case was ultimately dismissed.

In 1933, Capone was found guilty of income tax evasion and was ordered to pay a fine of $25,000. He was also ordered to pay a fine of $50,000 for failing to file a tax return for the year 1930. Capone was released from prison in 1934 and was able to continue his criminal empire.
When Benjamin 'Bugsy' Siegel landed in Las Vegas in 1940, bringing with him a whirlwind of underground club deals, the folks were paying attention. It’s not as if Vegas, which by the 1930s and 1940s had grown from an abandoned Mormon fort into a desert metropolis frequented by fly boys from the local United States Air Force base, was operating under the radar of the authorities. Since gambling was legalized in Nevada in 1931, there had been a low hum of criminal activity in what would become the jewel in the state’s crown. Al Capone and his brother Ralph had even made plans to run their own casino in the early days and some think they had a hand in the Flamingo Club—Vegas’s very first casino on the famous Strip. But the bright light city-to-be had seen the likes of Siegel before. This car was connected to every East Coast mobster worth knowing. He was cunning, a fast thinker, a mentor to violence and was fiercely intimidating.

These traits made him a natural leader of Murder Incorporated, the outlawed hitmen for law enforcement arms of Meyer Lansky and Charles ‘Lucky’ Luciano’s National Crime Syndicate. Moreover, Siegel was an archetypal Hollywood character of his generation—a devilishly handsome, enigmatic man with piercing eyes who seduced his silver-screen idols with effortless charm. Bugsy made sure that he was seen in the trendiest nightclubs and restaurants, he shimmied with film stars like Carole Lombard and enthusiastically wound in his criminal celebrity status. He was also a big hit with the ladies.

While the West Coast Hollywood playboy lifestyle undoubtedly suited Siegel, there was an illegitimate reason for his move to California. He could see a very lucrative future for the mob in the secluded Las Vegas, and while his partners several thousand miles to the East weren’t as convinced of the investment, Siegel was at that point in good standing with bosses like Lucky Luciano and his old friend Lansky. They were willing to bet heavily on Siegel’s success, which was ultimately paid off for the mob, if not for Bugsy himself.

Regent had already made its way on the Las Vegas race course via one of Meyer’s lieutenants, Joe Fishbein, and by early 1945 it was returning a tidy profit of about $25,000 ($835,000 today) a month. The deal was simple. Vegas bookies gave
Organised Crime

A cut of their profits - an argument - in return for settling odds and reliable data on winners. Siegel was enrolling the southwest via Phoenix bookkeeper Lou Greenberg and was in the process of creating a bookmaking emprise with a veneer of legitimacy, while he skimmed thousands of dollars away under the table. This inevitably put him into conflict with former bootlegger and extortionist partner Jack Dragna, the "Capone of Los Angeles." There was no love lost between these two characters. But as Siegel was the representative of the powerful business crime family and golden boy of the East Coast crime syndicate, Dragna was forced to give way after Lucky Luciano himself assured him that it was "in his best interest" to deal with Siegel. As it turned out, it really was. Siegel immediately moved in on the LA bootlegging scene and "convinced" bookies on his turf to pay tribute to Dragna, further lining his wallet. Siegel also set up a Mexico-California drug trade, building illegal Hollywood film companies by organazing union strikes and "borrowed" hundreds of thousands of dollars from celebrities he had befriended, safe in the knowledge they wouldn't ask a squeakyvoiced rat for it back. These are stories for another time, though.

The upshot of all this criminal entrepreneurship was that by the time Siegel had begun pulling strings to build a hotel-casino in Vegas, he was an influential man on the West Coast with more than a few acres up his sleeve. Siegel was very wealthy, but most of his money was dirty. So, with some laundering afoot, capital from his friends in New York, he moved into what was one of the last frontier hotels while looking for a potentially profitable investment. The El Cortez Hotel & Casino was picked up for $800,000 in late 1945, and in July 1946, sold for $8.9 million. But a bad run in six months at all even for this high-rolling gambler, Siegel's ambitions grew as he eyed up his next investment, which would see his name made synonymous with the most iconic and controversial hotel and casino in Las Vegas history. But for the first time in his criminal career, Siegel would find the cash stacked against him.

Billy Williams was a prominent Vegas nightclub owner who founded the Hollywood Reporter, an entertainment trade rag that he used to his优势 and enjoyed the benefits of the foundation of what would be the infamous Hollywood blacklist. Williams had picked up 13 hectares of cheap desert about a kilometre from the Last Frontier and was planning on building a most European-style hotel-casino, a class above the swank-sauntering saloons and tables of the old strip. But iron, bricks and other building materials had been snapped up by Uncle Sam during World War II and the construction business had far higher overhead than they had before the war. So Williams quickly found himself in over his head and $450,000 short of funding his dream. He sought investors and found an eager Benjamin Siegel, seeking a respectable businessman, with the cash and charm to win him and his investment partner two-thirds of a stake in the project - the glitzy Flamingo Hotel and Casino.

Timeline

- Discovery: Meet an oriental Antonio Skirroz
- Army fort - in preparation for the war training with the Hawaiians, Joe C. Pentland is sent into the woods to gather horses and create an uprising
- Pentland rises to be the leader of a generation. Vegas's favorite Pentland Street is named after him. 1984
- Las Vegas Ranchettes: For the first time, 1927 a ranchette - a slightly larger - is built in a desert and is only 20 acres. The land becomes one of the most valuable properties in the country. 1982
- City: Las Vegas, exactly as it was with the advent of the casino and gambling, is the only new city in the country as it is. 1989

- Riverboat Casino: The first legal casino in the United States is opened in las vegas, nevada. 1889
- Manhattan: 1929
- Flamingo Hotel: 1955
- Las Vegas Strip: 1992
- Las Vegas Stadium: 2017

By the time Siegel had begun pulling strings to build a hotel-casino in Vegas, he was an influential man on the West Coast.
supposedly named after Bugsy's leggy friend at a photo session. Virginia Hill, the time William told me exactly who his new partners were, it was too late to pull out.

During this time, and in the prelude to the second Red Scare, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was focusing the efforts of the agency in political subversion. But he could hardly allow a high-profile crook to gain a foothold in Vegas on his watch. Siegel was already under scrutiny, but Hoover wanted to up the ante. In a memorandum to the attorney general written on 31 July 1946, he put forward a case for more intense surveillance on the mobsters. "In the course of the above investigation, we have ascertained that mentioned 'Bugsy' Siegel, notorious associate with underworld connections on the west and east coasts and Las Vegas, Nevada, will again visit the latter city within the next few days and reside at the Last Frontier Hotel [now in Suite 401]. As previously pointed out, we are desirous of following Siegel's widespread activities and therefore are requesting authority to place a technical surveillance on his telephone at the Last Frontier Hotel which will be Las Vegas 1001. At this time I also wish to point out that Siegel because of his flagrant interests in almost in constant need of status, thereby making it extremely difficult at times to follow his activities and anticipate his movements. It is recommended, therefore, that authority be granted to cover any hotels, residences, or places of business which might be used by Siegel in his journeys throughout the country. I strongly feel that in this type of coverage is necessary if we are to establish his hiding out movements."

The FBI was clued to bug rooms and tap phones, and the future 401 phone tap proved particularly fruitful. Siegel was revealed discussing his moves in Vegas with the east coast, and his bidders. The FBI now had hard proof that the mob was looking to stick around. Still, the FBI hardly had an real case against him, so Hoover played a trump card that nearly beat Bugsy.

Walter Winchell was a big-time broadcaster with a popular Sunday afternoon radio show. During the trial, Siegel's bidders met with him to discuss the moves.

"According to the FBI, a prominent West Coast mobster is endeavoring to make a prominent West Coast addition out of his interest in a West Coast Hotel."

Siegel was dead. His attempt at legitimacy was being put into jeopardy along with the hotel, gambling and liquor licenses he was in the process of securing for the Flamingo. He had met one of his men, clerk and hotel manager Joe Dassin to the hotel under the pretense of an angry mob boss. Winchell identified his source as the "director". to send the FBI a summary of the phone tap that took place in the "Rooster Room" of Las Vegas 401. "The Las Vegas Club.

When he learned that legal and spoil her wife and on the last day of the Chicago out, the FBI's chief of the mob's best man in the Flamingo, Winchell received an exclamation, 'What a mistake, you may have caused Siegel to come to their hotel license,' The same caused by the FBI is thought to be that of a high ranking member of the Chicago outfit.

The FBI's tap subsequently recorded a running Siegel making malicious statements to his girlfriend. "Let him kill me where he will, from," he said, referring to no other than Edgar Hoover. Before he raced on about having his men
Bugsy's rant

Insucced by Mitchell, Siegel wants his anger to his girlfriend, unanswer the FBI is listening.

SIEGEL: Will make him be in front of me and let that

that son of a b-... and the FBI is listening...

SIEGEL: I don't think any of these other lame 007-008ubergos... I am no friend of mine.

SIEGEL: That's it. Leave here. He's got too many people.

SIEGEL: I won't do it. Not now. Now he's got it.

SIEGEL: You're just like that. Cowardly.

SIEGEL: That's what you did.

SIEGEL: What kind of income guess they?

SIEGEL: Say our little friend here and laugh at what you're doing. I'll give you a fucking loan, but that's all I gotta do with the loan. That's all I did.

SIEGEL: What if you give them? Then you give them.

SIEGEL: Well, they always reverse them. Then, never mind about that. You've got a lot of money, you've got a lot of friends, but they'll say you're a rich man. They'll say you're a rich man. But they'll say you're a rich man. Give them money and this and that. Although it's legitimate business but still, you know, these

[ends with the sound of a door closing in the room can be heard]

(end)
Who killed Buggy? No one knows who whacked Siegel, but there are several parties who had good reason to want him dead.

Mob ‘housekeeping’
The chronic conflicts of Buggy through the life of Louis Capone and his family provided a ready-made setting for Buggy's murder. The Capone family was closely allied with the mob's powerful Chicago-based crime bosses, who would have been eager to get their hands on Buggy for a variety of reasons.

Pre-emptive strike
The Capone family, through their connections with the mob, had been keeping a close eye on Buggy's activities. They had reason to believe that Buggy was planning to commit a major crime, which would have been disastrous for them. They may have killed Buggy in order to prevent him from committing the crime.

A woman spurned
Bugsy was married to a woman named Mathilda ‘Mama’ Fischler, who was suspected of having an affair with Buggy. It is possible that Buggy's murder was a result of his wife's jealousy and anger.

Following Bugsy’s death, tensions at the Flamingo picked up and by 1940, gambling tables were placed in the 'Blue' Fischler’s section.
The Rise
of Pablo
Escobar

The poor saw Pablo Escobar as their Robin Hood. To the Colombian and US governments he was the world’s most crazed and deadliest kingpin.

Colombians called them for many of the magazine. It was a nickname for smugglers who suddenly owned large tracts of land, lived in large houses, and enjoyed all the amenities of a wealthy lifestyle. They combined this formidable wealth like a magician pulls a rabbit out of a hat.

It watched the kind of riches gained from a highly lucrative black market, produced or even the recent licit industry. Nobody could make such vast amounts from cocaine but from cigarettes, boots, beards, and even car parts. This was something different. This was a new and exploiting a whole different market. Who were those guys who dressed like pauper but lived like kings?

The cocaine business unleashed hell upon their homeland in the early 20th century. Colombia was a nation torn apart by fighting, where the middle class was the most affected, and even a president could be bought for a small price.

Colombia was South America’s most fascinating democracy, one that hadn’t really been shaken by military juntas, chaotic elections, and drug wars that affected other fragile countries around the continent. But its political infrastructure was weak by design and further hindered by corruption. The country was turned into an art form with bizarre methods and gruesome torture designed to humiliate and cause severe pain to the victim.

Everybody’s heard of the phrase ‘Colombian mafia’.
Death to Kidnappers

Pablo Emilio Escobar Gaviria was born on 1 December 1949 in the small town of Medellín, Antioquia. The man who would become one of the most famous in the history of the twentieth century was born into a middle-class family. Years later, when he died at the age of 53, the media and the public were shocked by the discovery of the vast fortune that he had amassed through his criminal activities.

Pablo Escobar was a highly intelligent and driven individual who was able to build a vast criminal empire. He was involved in the drug trade and also owned numerous businesses, including a large newspaper and a sports team. In 1985, he was arrested and spent over a year in prison, but he continued to run his criminal empire from there.

Pablo Escobar was ultimately arrested and sentenced to prison in 1990. He was released in 1991, but he was later recaptured and sentenced to life in prison. In 1992, he was killed in a shootout with police.

While Pablo Escobar may have been killed, the drug trade continued and is still ongoing today. The Colombian government has made efforts to combat drug trafficking, but the criminal organizations have adapted and continue to operate.

The story of Pablo Escobar and his criminal empire is a testament to the power of the drug trade and the devastating effects it has on society.
tell the police. Pablo was not king of Medellín, but he was well on his way.

Pablo moved into the cocaine business in the mid-1960s and co-founded the Medellín cartel with Carlos Lehder, José Rottigane Cárdena and the Ochoa brothers, Jorge, Juan David and Fabio. In just a few years, by the late 1970s, they were operating the biggest cocaine distribution network in the world. The costs were high, but so were their profits. The cocaine was making so much money that Pablo couldn’t hide it. A few years later, Pablo told a friend in Medellín that the cost of cutting the cocaine was less than the cost of growing it. Pablo and his family, along with several others, were recorded saying that the drug business was not a business. He referred to his drug cartels as “organizations” and the money they made as “capital.”

The Medellín cartel was able to operate in relative secrecy due to a combination of factors. First, they had access to significant amounts of cash, which allowed them to bribe police officers and other government officials. Second, they had access to powerful political allies, including the leaders of the Colombian government. Third, they had access to a large network of buyers, who were willing to pay high prices for the cocaine they were able to sell.

The success of the Medellín cartel was a result of a combination of factors, including the combination of Pablo Escobar’s wealth, power, and control over the drug trade. The cartel was able to operate in relative secrecy, which allowed them to avoid the attention of law enforcement agencies. They were also able to bribe police officers and other government officials, which allowed them to operate with relative impunity. Despite the efforts of the Colombian government and international law enforcement agencies to combat the drug trade, the Medellín cartel was able to continue to operate for many years.

Many of the people who worked for Pablo Escobar were able to enjoy a life of luxury, living in luxurious homes and cars, and traveling the world. However, for those who worked for Pablo Escobar, the risk was great. The cartel was involved in a number of violent crimes, including murder, torture, and kidnapping. Many of the people who worked for the cartel were killed, and those who were able to escape were often pursued by law enforcement agencies.

While Pablo Escobar was able to avoid capture for many years, his eventual capture and death on December 2, 1993, marked the end of the Medellín cartel. The organization was dismantled and many of its leaders were arrested or killed. However, the drug trade continued to thrive, and new criminal organizations were formed to take advantage of the demand for cocaine. The story of Pablo Escobar and the Medellín cartel is a testament to the power of money and the lengths to which people will go to get rich.
Escobar’s escapades

10:12 AM

ORGANISED CRIME

Escobar’s earnings were written off because rates would eat it all in storage or it would be lost or damaged by water.

He began his criminal career by stealing goats, grilling them flat and re-selling them as beef.

Forbes magazine ranked Escobar 9th on the list of the World’s Richest People.

The US contemplated biological warfare in 1990.

He disparaged the idea to drop LSD-eating cockroaches caged in million-dollar fireproof drawers.

Castrava was the nickname his mistress gave him.

While serving time, Escobar transformed his cell into a luxury apartment complete with sauna, wall-to-wall carpeting and Tupperware fishing bait.

Escobar had a private zoo of over 200 animals including a soccer-playing kangaroo.

Before Escobar’s Medellin cartel was a fully fledged empire, he flew drugs into the United States himself.

The Medellín cartel spent $2.500 a week on rubber bands which were needed to stack blocks.

Excerpts from Pablo Escobar: 2012

In 2012, Pablo Escobar was a household name. His name was synonymous with drug dealing, corruption, and violence. However, his life story was far more complex than that. Born in Medellín, Colombia, Escobar grew up in a poor neighborhood and started out as a small-time drug dealer.

As he became more successful, he began to build a life of luxury and power. He had his own private zoo, a submarine, and a luxury yacht. He also became involved in politics, running for Congress and even being arrested for corruption.

Unfortunately, his power and influence couldn’t prevent his eventual downfall. In 1993, he was assassinated by the Colombian government after a long and violent reign. His death marked the end of the Medellín cartel and a new era of drug trafficking in Colombia.

Despite his legacy, Escobar’s influence is still felt today. His grip on Colombian politics and drug trade remains a significant issue, and his name continues to be synonymous with the dark side of the drug industry.

Arch-conservative and a strict disciplinarian, Escobar believed that the key to success was hard work and dedication. He was known for his sharp maternal and his sharp words, often lashing out at those who disagreed with him. Despite his tough exterior, Escobar was a devoted father and husband, with a deep sense of loyalty and duty.

His life ended tragically in 1993 when he was assassinated by a hitman working for the Colombian government. The events leading up to his death, as well as the consequences of his life, continue to be a source of fascination and controversy to this day.
Pablo vs the Gentlemen of Cali

Heads up by the Rodriguez brothers, the Cali Cartel played a major part in the downfall of their Medellín rival.

Los Colombinos de Cali and the Cali Cartel were once might, but with their concern for the Medellín Cartel,they were no longer the same in the eyes of the public. Their days of power were numbered, but the Rodríguez brothers, led by the Rodríguez brothers, continued to dominate the streets of Medellín. However, their reign was about to come to an end.

The Rodríguez brothers had become powerful in Medellín, but their power was not without cost. The Cali Cartel had become a force to be reckoned with, and their turf wars had led to widespread violence and corruption.

With the Rodríguez brothers in power, the streets of Medellín were a dangerous place. Gangs and drug cartels battled for control, and the body count rose day by day. The Rodríguez brothers were the ones who ran the show, and those who dared to challenge them faced a brutal and brutal fate.

The Rodríguez brothers' rule was coming to an end, but the Cali Cartel was not ready to give up. The Rodríguez brothers were determined to hold on to their power, and they were willing to do whatever it took to keep it.

The Cali Cartel had been operating for years, and they were not about to let anyone take them down without a fight. They had a network of fighters and supporters throughout the country, and they were not easily defeated.

The Rodríguez brothers knew this, and they were not about to give up without a fight. They were determined to keep their power, and they were willing to do whatever it took to do so.

The Cali Cartel was on the verge of collapse, and the Rodríguez brothers knew it. They knew that the time had come to strike, and they were not about to let anyone stop them.

The Rodríguez brothers were ready to fight, and they were not about to let anyone stand in their way. The Cali Cartel was coming to an end, but the Rodríguez brothers were not about to go down without a fight.

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The gloves were off. The Los Zetas had issued an ominous warning a few weeks before the Aviance beheading, which set off their final round in unblinking terms: “We want peace. We have screamed our two feet but, we cannot stay for it. We do not accept, nor will ever accept, the numerous arbitrary attacks on our families, the harassing, the excessive detention, the physical abuse, the anti- partisan, and illegal extractions, the violation of all our rights. We are ready to continue the tradition.”

A seven-hour, 541-kilometer drive from Medellin, the southern city of Cali, presented an opportunity as much in a threat to the Medellin Cartel. The rivalry between Los Callejeros de Cali and the Gaitanistas of Cali began with blood in New York City over a woman. One trafficker allied to Pablo, murdered a trafficker who was allied to Pablo’s mentor, a Cali cartel head. In Colombian tradition, it’s an eye for an eye. When retaliation and revenge are on the table. The settling of accounts means blood and... and must be spilled. For a time, Escobar and the Guatemalan competed in a way that was mutually beneficial but those days were gone. Pablo wanted to take the Big Apple, and nobody was going to oppose him. The Cali bosses began to represent a threat, and this exceedingly unprofitable front caused by two border incidents in 1984, became an armed and unbridled triage between rival outlet. “This will war and its going to kill everyone of you, sons of bitches,” Pablo told Giorgio Rodrigo Aguirre, the current head of the Cali cartel, over the phone during a conference.

The Gaitanes threatened to catch the line when they planned a car bomb in the parking garage of a posh residence used by Pablo’s family. His wife and the kids would be outside in the backyard. Pablo said he was going to kill everyone of you, sons of bitches.” Pablo told Giorgio Rodrigo Aguirre, the current head of the Cali cartel, over the phone during a conference.

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At the height of its operation, the Medellin cartel supplied 80 per cent of the world’s cocaine.

**The life and crimes of El Patron**

**Timeline**

- **1982** - Pablo Escobar graduates from law school.
- **1984** - Escobar begins his reign of terror in Medellin and early 1980s.
- **1988** - Escobar begins construction of the Medellin Cartel’s main drug processing plant in Exetera.
- **1990** - The U.S. government releases Escobar from prison.
- **1993** - Escobar is extradited to the United States and is resentenced to life in prison.
- **1995** - Pablo Escobar is assassinated by the Medellin Cartel. The Medellin Cartel is dissolved.
- **2003** - Escobar’s body is exhumed from the ground and his remains are interred in an unmarked grave.

**The war on drugs**

- **1990 - 1994** - The U.S. government attempts to dismantle the Medellin Cartel and arrest Pablo Escobar.
- **1995 - 1999** - The Medellin Cartel is dissolved and its members are arrested or killed.

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his message to Search Bloc's El Jefe. Hugues Martineau, the man tasked with assassinating 50 or 60 people. It wasn't in fact Martineau's orders - a radio expert - who had saved him on the Los Olivos residence in Monterrey, Mexico. Martineau was shocked to see Escobar calmly sitting by a window, speaking to his wife on the phone. They had spent the last year and a half monitoring phone lines, using the latest technology at the US dollar's disposal. It was 12 December 1993, 3 days after Pablo

44th birthday, a day he spent huddled up with his new wife and friends. Martineau later said that he had heard Escobar addresses a meeting, the day after the 1993 bombing that killed 12 people. He was shocked so suddenly had the Search Bloc attacked. To humiliate the corpse, one soldier kissed Escobar's corpse, to make it look like Hitler's. Thousands attended the funeral, and the streets were still rented to this day. Armadillo around the city especially the boxes, storage silos, and the government buildings. The search for Escobar was still ongoing, but now it was a matter of finding a man who had lived in more than the wealthiest parts of the world. For several decades. The only way to track him was to small him out. In the arena of gangster history, and the ultra-violent narco war, there was nobody like Pablo Escobar. He was definitely – uniquely.
The Krays

They ruled a criminal empire built on violence, terror and extortion and yet the Krays twins still enjoy an almost hallowed reputation.

The infamous twins Ronnie and Reggie Kray developed a taste for violence at an early age. Born in October 1933, they grew up in London's East End as it recovered from the Blitz, running its gangs that operated with their mates among the rubble and earning themselves a feared reputation as heavies and as street bosses. Ronnie called us the 'Terror Twins,' recalled Ronnie.

During their teens, that terror was visited upon a 16-year-old lad called Harvey with whom they fought outside Harry's Dance Hall in Hackney. Not only was he punched and kicked all over but he was also been beaten with bicycle chains. Even at this age the twins loved vicious weapons – knives, clubs, chains were carried as a rule in later years – and they were always willing to use them.

The twins were annoyed after the attack and at the preliminary hearing the magistrate questioned the claim that the police had discovered in the pub of doped wood and declared that the "sawdust" which had been thought they were above the law. The twins were remanded in custody for trial at the Old Bailey, the magistrate saying that they would be taught a lesson.

The twins did indeed learn a lesson – though not in the way the magistrate intended. They learned that they could take on the law, and that they could win. In the weeks leading up to trial a female witness to the beating was told that she would have her face sliced up with a razor. A male witness was similarly warned while Harvey, recovering in his hospital bed, was told that he should adhere to the last word of silence when talking to the law. The case was swiftly dismissed on the grounds of insufficient evidence. The Kray twins knew how they would operate. They were ready to start their careers as the kings of the London underworld.

After enduring a torturous time in the Army when censoring for National Service – they were eventually court martialed – the twins set their sights on the Regal, a Fleetwood billiard hall in Mile End, for which they acquired the lease. From here they laid the foundations for their criminal empire, offering protection to other local established and defeating their territory with -
Ronnie Kray: certified insane

From the Royal variety show appearance, the billiard hall became a refuge for all types of shady individuals. The twins had many connections and of these was trouble somewhere in the last half they knew all about it. So the billiard hall was offering its services as something to a private members club for criminals, with boxes under seats for their tools, and space under the back where robbers could temporarily stash their loot. The twins organized and brought together all the people with similar interests, always ensuring that they got a cut of any successful enterprise.

By 1959 their gang of thugs, consisting of London hard men, several Scottish heavies, and a clutch of front businessmen, had become known as 'The Firm'. And Ronnie, the colonel, liked to martial them in meetings with military-style formation. They promoted their brand of extreme violence — Ronnie admired the prowess of Leony Lumber with a white bone and blue shoes in the gang in his Lager — and this instilled their enigmatic reputation.

Always attracted by the bright lights of glamour and show business, the twins took over their first club, the Daidale in 1972, and looked to expand into the West End. In 1974, their interaction with the violent, scaring landlord Pete Badman saw them acquire the prestigious Hanoverian Free club in Knightsbridge. The twins felt as if they were hitting the big time, even though many hardened gangsters looked down on them as bullies and show-offs.

For many criminals, keeping a low profile is paramount, but that was not for the Krays. They resolved in this, attention they received and loved to entertain celebrities at their nightspots, whether George Best, star of Man United's eternally glamorous attacker, or glamorous actresses such as Judy Garland, Diana Dors and Barbara Windsor. The twins had been accomplished bowlers in their youth and called themselves 'the Krays of the raw meat'.
Always attracted by the bright lights of glamour and show business, the twins took over their first club in 1957.
Robin Hood

Hero, archer, lover, poacher, murderer, thief, vagabond... The story of Robin Hood has taken many forms through the ages, but is there any truth in the legend?

Robin Hood, maybe you’ve heard of him? Medieval outlaw, noble rogue, chap with green eyes, good with arrows, kind to women, lives in a hideout in Sherwood Forest with a band of silly outlaws where they freeze-posey-travelling rich folk of their cash under the threat of violence before sending them packing. His generosity is the downwindman is rewarded and he’s loved by the common folk, hampered by the wealthy and powerful and he’s a devil with the bow. If you know what I mean – especially high-born damosels trapped in their metaphorical towers (or actual towers, depending on the era), they don’t see eye to eye with corrupt authority figures either but don’t think that it’s anything but a book and screenish Englishism as everything he does, he does for his country and the rightful king, Richard I of England, who’s off fighting a noble crusade against evil heathens, thousands of miles away.

No one blindly believes the story of Robin Hood, as we know it today but long periods of English history have had a funny habit of recycling these tales until it’s hard to tell fact from fiction, or what the original truth was – if it wasn’t a complete fabrication to begin with. Like a gnu, generational game of Chinese whispers, the legend of Robin Hood has been passed along the popular media of the times with a bit of embellishment added here, sometimes considered dark, sometimes not, politically untenable removed here. And as via the 20th century’s communication revolution, it has been blown into world fame.

In the last few decades we’ve been adding our own spin to the pooh-bah sale of the arrow-shapening role, like the stories of Russell Crowe’s shotgun-toting noble, Kevin Costner’s noble Prince of Thieves and Errol Flynn’s pirate swashbuckling rogue. If we’re going to set some facts from fiction here, we have to unscramble the Hollywood-spin Batman of the Middle Ages back to where it began, sometime in the 15th century and look at the direct origin of today’s role.

The legend himself, if not the tale, can be traced all the way back to the time of King John, King of England, who was born in 1166 and reigned from 1199 until his death in 1216. These ballads and stories were born and cultivated out of an era of social upheaval. The end of King John saw rise the English Henry III and the signing of the Magna Carta, which was the first step along a long road to the breakdown of the ancient feudal system of government. While characters like Mad Marian appeared in tales from a later date, some of Robin’s band of Merry Men can be clearly identified at this time, but things get a bit murky when it comes to the hideout.
The fair maiden
Who was Maid Marian and was there any truth in her legend? When did the first enter the stories?

Maid Marian is more a complete characterization than an established character. As a true myth and folk tale to future times, she cropped once the scene sometime in the 12th century and soon. They derived from a 9th-century character: the Lady of the Mill Dam. This popular heroine was a penitent tradition in the Middle Ages but it took several generations of storytelling before Marian and Robin were brought together. In fact, the immense popularity of the story of Robin Hood was probably brought about by three plays that are known to have been versions for the early 16th century. Robin Hood in the Wood, Robin Hood and the Four and the Duke of Gloriana, and this latter was eventually joined a scenario between the daring lady and the fictional Lord Laura.

According to one of the more recent themes backed by, among others, historians David Robb, Robin Hood’s real identity was that of a 12th-century farmer called Robert Goddard, whose escapades were far from the supercharged tales we see today. The crime and his band of outlaws around Nottinghamshire and nearby counties were accused of some of the brutal raids in which he lived, breaking, arson, assaulting courageous and unchanging transgressors. The nature of their law-breaking has slowly been refined throughout history to suit an increasingly genteel audience, compared with a medieval population accustomed to violence and who found Goddard’s activities entirely plausible. Goddard and his fellow outlaw were in a dilemma of a tyrant who had an action grip on the everwary feared regions of Nottinghamshire. King John enforced the enormously unpopular forest law, which allowed the royal court exclusive access to vast swathes of hunting grounds, with utter fatal consequences. This mostly fleeting, Goddard’s actions were incised by the common man as necessary for the greater good of the people.

There are a number of other recorded stories. Robin Hood-type characters with similar names and楼房 that split a period of 50 years or so during this time. The earliest is Robert, God of Gloriana, a hero who lived in the household of an abbot in Gloucestershire. He murdered a visiting dignitary early in the 13th century. God of his appearance and was outlawed by King John; another named Robert Goddard of Sherwood Forest in 1180, at the Battle of Hastings during King Henry’s time. Each became favorites and outcomes for various reasons, including Robin Hood-like and making an ally in York. Which could explain how the character of New York eventually made its appearance in later times. Later versions, namely two Robins Hood, appeared respectively...
"In the last few decades we've been adding our own tint to this rose-hued tale of the arrow-slinging rebel"
“There are numerous accounts of outlaws in the 13th and 14th centuries adopting the name of Robin Hood and Little John”

The idea that Robin was a fallen noble and some kind of love triangle existed between King John, Maid Marian and Robin but evidence is nonexistent. During the 15th century, the Robin Hood of the 15th century makes the transition from a feudal and often murderous outlaws in outlawry to the more domesticated hero, a romanticized version of the kind that would continue to live on in literature. The image of the outlaw had been relegated to a trait that added an element of drama to the story, rather than one that defined it.

From the 16th century onward, with the advent of the printing press, the story of Robin Hood becomes more widespread and much more familiar. Across the next few centuries, the characters and the stories would pick up pace and intensity that generations to come would adapt when turning to their own adaptations.

The 18th-century Robin Hood seems to encounter fictional situations. For example, the ballad of the two tale of a series of anecdotes and professionals getting the upper hand with the highway outlaws while the Sheriff of Nottingham is the only one to be tested by Robin. Robin comes up as a fable in Robin Hood’s Golden Prince and other tales telling tales of, for example, the recent freeing of Robin Hood, where Robin and Little John are seen singing “The Merry Men” with the Sheriff of Nottingham. The Victorian version of the story was heavily influenced by the novels of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote the novel “The Life and Adventures of Robin Hood” in 1822. Scott’s version of the story became popular and was adapted into plays and films, making Robin Hood a household name.

The evil villain?

King John was a real person who angered taxes for Richard’s enemies. His history is treated with unease. King John was a real person who ruled at the time. Consequently, the story of Robin Hood was inspired by his reign. His reign was marked by corruption and abuse of power, and he was depicted as a villain in the stories. These stories were adapted and expanded upon over time, and Robin Hood became a symbol of rebellion against unjust rulers. The stories were also updated to include new elements and characters, such as Little John and Maid Marian, to make the stories more appealing to the audience. The stories were also adapted to suit different audiences, with some versions being more political and others being more romantic.

The Victorian version of the story was heavily influenced by the novels of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote the novel “The Life and Adventures of Robin Hood” in 1822. Scott’s version of the story became popular and was adapted into plays and films, making Robin Hood a household name.

The iconography of Robin Hood and his Merry Men was further updated, with the addition of new elements and characters. The stories were also adapted to suit different audiences, with some versions being more political and others being more romantic.

The Victorians, notorious for enamelling history with their own style and values, weren’t shy about leaving their mark on Robin Hood either. By the mid-19th century, the cost and efficiency of printing books was such that they had become available to the masses. CB计算机 and illustrator Howard Pyle took the traditional tale of Robin Hood and adapted it to his own children’s version, writing stories into short stories called “The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood,” which became enormously popular. His green right thighband was a moralistic touch that would go on to span a whole century of the people’s hero that took its rise from the rich and gave it to the poor.

For the time author TH White came along, the story of Robin Hood was among the world’s most well-known stories. White took it a step further and, as an author made famous by his Arthurian novels, brought Robin Hood and his Merry Men to a novel “The Story of The Sword in The Stone,” which was made into a film.
Friend of the poor?

Was Robin Hood as generous as the films depict him?

If Robin Hood and the Merry Men did exist in the time of King John, it’s highly unlikely they would have operated on the scale of generosity portrayed in the modern tales. This description is given by his stock character in the Robin Hood story, Richard the Earl of Locksley, who inherited his father’s lands and home to pay off a mortgage. However, John the Fair Duke goes further and says that he would not have saved the rich and lent to the poor, as a kind of medieval bank manager. This was true of Robin Hood. The 13th-century Tampier says that Robin hooded (Richard) from a house in Nottingham. Before seizing it, he asked the eldest once Richard had put all the staff to flight. The story continues that Richard moved to May and stayed there for many nights. He had to leave in the dark after he had made the dole before the last one knew Robin Hood stood in the dark and gave the poor the dole. It is possible, we find, that he knew their real interests at heart? That’s as clear in the legend itself.

16th-century Robin Hood makes the transition from a brutal and murderous outlaw in defiance of the monarchy

The story of Robin Hood is an anthropomorphic Disney film a quarter of a century later. The 16th-century long poem that was opera brought with it numerous adaptations, most of which aren’t remotely faithful even to the 16th-century version. The heart of the matter is that the 15th-century poem had Richard as a character. In the story, he is thought to be a kind of Robin Hood, with all the traditions of the outlaw, and so the name Robin Hood is given to him by his followers. But in the 16th-century, Richard is reimagined as a more positive figure, and his heroic deeds are celebrated. The story of Robin Hood is a mix of fact and fiction, and it’s difficult to determine the exact timeline of events. The name Robin Hood is said to have come from a man named Robin, who lived in England during the 12th century. He was a outlaw, and his deeds were celebrated in the countryside. The idea of a hero who uses his wits and strength to fight against unjust power is a timeless one, and it’s likely that the name Robin Hood was chosen for its appeal to the common man. The story of Robin Hood has been retold and retold for centuries, and it’s likely that the name Robin Hood will continue to be a symbol of heroism and justice for generations to come.
Immortalised as the dashing fugitive who rode across the country in a night, the tales are far from the truth of the man behind the legend.

History has painted Dick Turpin as a hero of romance - a dandy highwayman handsome enough to make ladies swoon. But, when, comes to this monstrous criminal, history has been kind. Turpin had been scorned by small pies and had a distinctly ordinary face, he did not ride from London to York on a horse called Black Bess, and to describe him as a highwayman is not strictly accurate - he is not even a man who stole coaches until late in his career.

Dick Turpin was a cantankerous robber and murderer who would not shy away from assaulting women if he had the chance. He is said to have ended up singing at the end of a rope. This title 'romantic' reputation was bestowed upon him by William Harrison Ainsworth, a writer of the 19th century, who turned Turpin into a hero in his novel 'Robin Wood'. Over the years, many films have also made Turpin not to be some kind of Robin Hood character. But the real Dick Turpin was born at the Rose and Crown in Kirklington, Essex. He was baptised in the village church of St Andrew's as Richardus Turpin on 21 September 1705 to Maria and John - a farmer, butcher and sometime watchkeeper. Little is known of Turpin's early years, save for the fact he was apprenticed to a butcher in Whitstable sometime in his teens and by the time he was 21 he had his own shop. Early in his career of crime he would often steal sheep and cattle by 'relishing' the animals from farms in the neighborhood.

On one occasion, Turpin skived off work and went South from a farmer by the name of Mr Giles of Falmouth, he drove the pair to his house and deserted them. Unknown to Turpin, two servants of Mr Giles suspected him as the culprit and managed to seize the animals in his house. The animals' carcasses were sent by the two servants, but of course without the skins they could not be sold. However, they knew that Turpin used to get rid of his cows at the nearby town of Wolham Abbey, and it was there that they discovered them. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Turpin but as the law officers were entering his house, he escaped through a back window and fled.
Tom King
Highwaymen: Kings had 
nothing to lose when they lived by robbing. They were usually well armed, and well armed was not because of Kings influence but because they had recently been in jail and had no money.

Samuel Gregory
was the black leader of a gang of three.

They were recaptured for that second time and sentenced to death.

Existing the law for the first time. Tupman, like other men in the gang, was sentenced to death. They were not present in the gang.

Then, in January 1875, Tupman and his gang members found their way into the house of a man named Sanders. They found the family playing cards. They broke open a desk and charts and grabbed $100 and a quantity of jewels. Not content with that, they ransacked the larier and the wine cellar. After helping themselves to liquor and drinks, they left and went to an inn in Woodstock, to carry on celebrating. Later that night they broke into an empty house and stashed the loot.

In the following week, Tupman gathered information about an elderly woman living in Longwood who had significant savings in her bank. On 1 February 1875, Tupman and his cronies broke into the house of the old widow Shelley. Confronting her, the gang demanded to know the whereabouts of her treasure. But she refused to tell them. Tupman, outraged, was second to have said. ‘You damn your head, you old witch, if you won’t tell me I’ll cut your skull out!‘ The old woman might go on their way. ‘No,’ replied Morris, ‘but I have a plan. With that we demanded Tupman surrendered but the cook was quick on his feet and backed into the corner with his knife. Morris took off his gun and paid with his life as Tupman shot him. The hooligan, knowing he would be next.

A few days later, Tupman appeared offering an reward of $300 to anyone who could provide information on Tupman’s whereabouts.

Defining moment: Tupman arrested
Dick Tupman was tried guilty on two charges of robbery in 1875.

Now living under the alias John Palmer, Tupman was eventually captured more than a year later, at the Green Inn in Witten, East Victoria, and then lodged in the Boroondara Gaol until he was transferred to York Castle.

Tupman had quickly become leader of the other gang, and when the group turned to housebreaking, they first attacked the house of Mr. Strain. It, however, Tupman accidentally shot King while they were trying to escape from the authorities. After much criminal activity on his own and with his gang, on 25 May 1875, Tupman committed the crime that would bring him to the gallows.

The keeper of King’s prints had received information that Tupman might be hiding in a cave. The reward was $100 for his capture. The keeper sent Thomas Morris, one of his servants, accompanied by a tattered travelling prepsect to apprehend him. They came across Tupman, who, thinking they were robbers, said, ‘There are no honor in this country, in the hope they might go on their way. ‘No,’ replied Morris, ‘but I have a plan. With that he demanded Tupman surrendered but the cook was quick on his feet and backed into the corner with his knife. Morris took off his gun and paid with his life as Tupman shot him. The hooligan, knowing he would be next.

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"Due to his notoriety and character, it came as no surprise when nobody spoke up in Turpin's defence during his trial."

James Smith was sent to York to positively identify Turpin. Word quickly spread that the infamous Dick Turpin was a prisoner in York Castle and people from all over the country flocked to the prison to try to catch a glimpse of the notorious highwayman.

Turpin was convicted on two indictments of horse theft, but not murder. Stealing horses had been a capital offence since 1544 and he was sentenced to death by the jury. After his conviction, he wrote to the latter in order to try to illustrate the help of a gentleman and lady of rank to make intestine that his sentence might be remitted, and that he might be transported.

Due to hisasonry and chicanery, it came as no surprise when nobody spoke up in Turpin's defence. He had protected throughout his trial that he had not been given enough time to form his defence and asked that proceedings should be delayed until he could call his witnesses. This had been refused and the judge asked Turpin if there was any reason why he should not be given the death sentence. Turpin replied: "It is very hard upon me, my lord, because I was not prepared for my defence." The judge replied: "Why was you not? You know the time of the assizes as well as any person here." Turpin also claimed that he had been told that the trial would be held in Essex and the judge again came back with: "Whoever told you so were highly to blame, and in your country have you found guilty of a crime worthy of death, it is my office to pronounce sentence against you."

Many people visited Turpin in his cell while he was awaiting his sentence and the York Castle jailer was said to have earned about £500 by selling drinks to his visitors.

Finally, the day came for Turpin to be taken to Knowsley in York to meet his maker. Due to not having a full-time hangman, it was usual that a part-time farmer be used as executioner. This job was given to a Thomas Hafeld and in an account in The Gentlemans Magazine from 7 April 1739: "Turpin behaved in an undaunted manner; as he mounted the ladder, swinging his right leg, he spoke a few words to the executioner, then threw himself off and expired in five minutes."
Blackbeard was crowned, and massively
in his reckless career, he had never been
had he sent him lunging into the jaws of
death. He had boarded a real ship with a
mournful song in his heart, but now he could not
see one of them part the surrounding enemies.
The deck on which he stood was slick with blood,
some of it from his rival and some of his own. He
had already been hacked, slashed and shot, but
even the most disastrous blow was a far cry from
the deck, his sources surrounded and the
smiles of pursuers all about him as he gasped
for breath. The men were astounded, but confident
in their numbers. They finally had him trapped like
a wild animal. The figure of legend and hero of
the sea. Not a demon, but a real man who could
fight and die.

The name Blackbeard holds great power, even
today. The most feared and reviled pirate of his
time, to us he is a figure obscured by myth and
legend. To find out more about his early life is like
diving into a dark, cold, creepy figure glimpsed in a
gloomy alley, who vanishes through the fog. We are not even completely sure
what his true name was. Most sources claim it was
some variation of Edward Teach or Edward
Thatch, while another claim it was Christian
Burrowes, but none of these are verified, and are never likely
to be confirmed. Thereby reality that could be true
of the mysterious figure he might have been from
British, perhaps he was wealthy, but educated
guises based on what we know of the era. How
can one man hide so well from history? How can
a man, with a name so well known, hide from his
past even today? The reason is simple: he was
Blackbeard, plain and all. Like many pirates,
he did not wish to darken his family name, but
ever more so, what he desired was to create a
heroic image of himself. A buccaneer can serve
so humanity a person, shaping them for evil, but
he did not wish to be part of reality at all. Instead
painting himself as a figure of legend, of honor
and of the unknown.

Blackbeard appears, seemingly out of nowhere,
around 1717 after thirty serving as a privateer
during Queen Anne's War. At this point, he moved
to New Providence in the Bahamas, and then
joined the crew of a certain Captain Benjamin
Flourid, a privateer-turned-peace. He had made
an inroads some time for himself. Flourid, and
an easy man to impress, must have seen some
potential in Blackbeard as he put him in charge of
even he had captured. Now with Blackbeard in
command of his own vessel and small crew, the
two men set out pillaging and plundering many
ships they encountered, their famous reputation

One of the most feared and reviled pirates
on the high seas, Blackbeard was renowned for
his bloodthirsty reputation

was formed in this short period. However,
Blackbeard was a man of morals, he wished to
only attack enemy ships, and was against plundering
British flag vessels, despite the valuable booty
they carried, this hard blow to his fighting and
after a vote, he was demoted from Captain. As
second in command, this left Blackbeard to be a
chance of one of the most feared forces of the sea. He
unlike Flourid, had no objections to hoarding
any ships, even those of his own countrymen.
Blackbeard soon retired, though would later begin
a career as a privateer, and Blackbeard found
himself in charge of two powerful ships, a loyal
crew, and with an insatiable appetite for riches
and adventures.
The Pirate Code of Conduct

Some of the most absurd and unexpected rules crewed by

- Every man will be given his fair share of the booty. However, if they steal from the company, they will be murdered. If they steal from another pirate their arms and nose will be cut, then they will be set adrift in a place where he is sure to encounter hardships.
- No gambling on board, this includes playing cards or dice for money.
- All lights out by 8pm, if anyone wants to drink after this time, they must do so on the open deck without a light.
- No child or woman allowed on board. If any man smuggles a woman on board he will be put to death.
- No fighting on board. Quarrels will be ended on shore. The men will face back to back, pace a set distance, turn and fire, he who draws first shall win.
- Any man who runs away or leaves a secret from the company will be murdered. A bottle of grog, a gun and one bullet.
- Any man that tries to rape a woman will be killed.
- The first man to see a vessel will be given the best part of it.
- Every man shall have an equal vote in affairs. He shall also have an equal share of the provision.
- If you lose a limb or become a cripple you will be given 200 pieces of eight from the common stock. The same applies to lesser injuries where you will receive less.
- The musicians are allowed the Sabbath day off as rest.

Later that year, Blackbeard and his crew sailed the Carolina's and encountered a slave ship. This large French vessel would make a fine prize, and after Blackbeard fired two broadsides into it, the ship was surrendered. Blackbeard quickly made the vessel his flagship and tied it out with 40 guns. He hailed it Queen Anne's Revenge, perhaps in reference to the war he had most likely fought in (although, with many of Blackbeard's decisions, we cannot be certain of the true reasoning). One thing was for sure, though: he understood the importance of size and power on the ocean. The 40 guns were not necessarily for the purpose of destroying enemy ships, for he wouldn't wish to sink them, but instead to prevent a formidable, indomitable sight of any vessel that dared contemplate facing him.

Blackbeard understood the incredible power of image. This, very well, and he extended this not only to his ship, but to himself too. He desired to strike fear into the heart of his enemies before ever raising a weapon. As a naturally tall, broad man, he used this to his advantage, dressing himself in knee-high boots, dark clothing and a flaming red coat. To make himself even more imposing, he wore a wide hat, a long one that black beard was long and braided with ribbons. He was later described as "such a figure that imagination cannot run an idea of a truly tall man to look more frightful". It must have been terrifying for these sailors hearing tales of such a man, to see him standing there on an approaching ship and the mere sight of him standing on deck. It was so strange that on many occasions, ships simply surrendered to him without a fight.

There were, in fact, far more fearsome pirates than Blackbeard, and some of these were venge
A pirate with a heart of gold?

Historian and author Colin Woodard examines the truth behind Blackbeard’s bloodthirsty reputation.

Why did Blackbeard, who earned such a reputation, ever take to the sea? How was his reputation born, and how has it evolved over time?

What pictures does Blackbeard’s reputation have on the history books? How did Blackbeard earn his reputation, and how did it influence the way he was perceived by his contemporaries and modern audiences?

How do Blackbeard’s actions compare to other pirates of his era? What were the motivations behind Blackbeard’s actions, and how did they differ from those of other pirates?

Why is Blackbeard’s story so enduring? How has Blackbeard’s story been retold in films, books, and other media, and how has this affected our understanding of his life and legacy?
His head was separated from his body, his corpse thrown into the water.

The town had no guard ship and Blackbeard took advantage of this, stopping ships from leaving or entering the port with his huge firepower and terrorizing reputation. Over just six days, nine ships were stopped and ransacked for their valuables. One of these ships was the Crow's Nest and Blackbeard decided to take all the crew and passengers as prisoners. This seemed a treasonable and cruel act, but Blackbeard had requested medicine for his crew. He demanded a chest of it be exchanged for the hostages and threatened that if he was not to receive it in the allotted time, all the prisoners would be killed, their heads sent to the governor and the captured ships burned. When the governor failed to pay up the goods in the allotted time, Blackbeard sailed his ship closer to the shore and the officers threw the goods onto a fire. Believing their town was to be attacked, they began hoisting and fleeing. Blackbeard hadn't done anything other than move his ships, but his name was so infamous that they truly believed he was capable of horrific deeds. The government quickly paid up and the prisoners were returned. Yet again Blackbeard had won, and he had done it all without spilling a drop of blood.

Blackbeard wasn't the most successful pirate. Henry Every once took twice the wealth in just a single ship.
September 1671, but this only applied to crimes committed before 3 January. This would obviously leave Blackbeard at risk due to his actions in Charles Town. He had a trump card however—a guilty murdering who could send word away to obtain the pardon and see what happened. Nudged by Blackbeard, Steede hinted ominously left the company in a sailing boat to try his luck. He obtained his pardon and sailed back to Blackbeard to collect his ship and crew. However, the pirate Captain intended not only to use Steede as a trump card but also as his final scans. He stripped Steede's ship of all its sailing materials and provisions and murdered the crew. Steede finally realized what Blackbeard was not a friend but a double-crossing mate. Helped by an revenge he retrained his crew and returned to piracy in a quest to hunt the barrow. By then, Blackbeard had long disappeared into the fog and Steede and his crew were captured and hanged for their crimes. It was no wonder Steede couldn’t find the notorious pirate who cruelly deceived him. Blackbeard had returned to Bath town, sold all his newly obtained booty, bought a house and obtained a pardon. For all intents and purposes, this was the perfect chance for the beast to finally settle down.
ROBBERY

A replica of a Royal Navy frigate, similar to the one captured by Maynard.

There are even accounts of him marrying the daughter of a wealthy plantation owner. Blackboard, however, was not the type to settle down. His various runaways and deaths that he had not been for wealth or a comfortable life, but more for the thrill of adventure and of conquest. Such a man definitely could not be found sitting down for a quiet life like him.

Blackboard was given permission to become a privateer, but the lure of valuable merchant ships became too much to resist, and he returned to plundering and piracy. He did attempt to be covert about it, for example suborning the crew of two French ships, transferring them all to one and pretending the had stumbled across the deserted ship for a while the governor believed him, sharing the cargo with Blackboard. However, suspicions were raised when infamous pirates such as Charles Vane and Calico Jack stropped by his base on Ocracoke Island for impromptu gatherings.

News of the pirate party spread quickly, and the governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood, became worried about the dangerous crew drawing down to his land. He issued a proclamation for all former pirates to give themselves up to the authorities, and forbade them from travelling in groups larger than three. Blackboard declined the offer, and Spotswood decided to take a more direct approach. After obtaining information about Blackboard’s location he sent Lieutenant Robert Maynard with two heavily armed ships and 57 men after the boundless scoundrel.

Just as expected, Maynard found the pirates anchored at Ocracoke Island, so he approached any ships entering the lagoon and positioned lookouts to prevent Blackboard escaping. The pirate commander was aware of Maynard’s presence. He was in the midst of building a party, and had no more than 25 soldiers aboard with him. As soon as morning broke the two ships moved and Blackboard spotted them, he cut the anchor, unsheathed the sword and fired his guns on the two ships. It was a devastating blow that cost Maynard a huge number of his forces and one of the ships was so badly damaged that it was out of commission for the rest of the battle.

After a flurry of fire, both remaining ships were grounded and the events drew close to each other. Stepping at an opportunity, and knowing true ways of the seas, Blackboard ordered his men aboard Maynard’s virtually empty ship amid a hail of muskets and grapeshot. As he stood aboard, Maynard, clubbed with a small group at the stern, the hold of the ship opened and a herd of men burst out. Unbeknownst to Blackboard, they had been hiding there and the surprise attack dealt as much devastation as Maynard intended.

Unprepared for the flurry of men, Blackboard’s pirates desperately fought under their leader rallying cry, but it was not enough. The pirates were pushed back to the bow and separated from their leader, and surrounded and exposed, Blackboard fired his flintlock at Maynard who then slid aside. The fought harder to avoid, and the mighty pirate managed to break the Lieutenant’s blade. As Maynard turned to finish him. Blackboard kept the blade to cut him down, but before he could do so, one of Maynard’s men slashed him across the neck. Suspecting, and fearing blood, the crew kept on him as one, attacking and finally draining the life off him.

When they examined Blackboards body, they reportedly discovered it had been shot five times, and started around 30. His head was separated from his body, and his corpse thrown into the water. His head, meanwhile, was hung from the bowspike of Maynard’s ship. Most of Blackboards remaining crew joined their leader in death.

Blackboard was far from the most notorious pirates of his era, many others retired with fabulous
"Despite this fearsome appearance, there are no recorded instances of Blackbeard ever having harmed or killed his victims."


The art of intimidation.
Ned Kelly: Robber or Revolutionary?

He's a national hero to some, a cunning crook to others — why is Australia so divided over one of its most enduring icons?
A

The early part of Ned's history is less chronic. His father, John Kelly, was a timberjack who, in 1844 and at the age of 22, was convicted of stealing two guns and transported to Tasmania. He made the crossing to Victoria in 1846 and ultimately settled with his new wife, Ellen, in the small town of Kororoit. Ned was a child of twelve when he had troubles with the law until his twenties as a bender and thief. He was a frequent offender and his name is synonymous with the term "bushranger." Ned didn't separate from his criminal career until he married his father's former acquaintance through his mother's marriage. At the age of ten, he would have seen the police ride Ned away from the family. Kelly had his father die shortly after he was released in December 1866. It is said that he had a life of freedom and a mark on the skin of his right hand in the future. While his father was an excellent shot, he was a great shot in the wool. A thug, a killer, an adept manipulator and to have spun his own legend to ensure his survival for many generations.

**Bandits in the Bush**

Escaped convicts who turned to crime in the outback became known as "bushrangers." Martin Cash was one such bushranger. His reputation as a "Cavendish Cash" for escaping or murdering at a young age. He arrived in Australia in 1882, and his name became synonymous with the end of the Old West and the beginning of the new era. He became a bushranger in 1884.

**"Wild Colonial Boy"**

Joe "Mad Dog" Morgan's reputation as a "Wild Colonial Boy" is well known. He was a notorious bushranger on the island of Tasmania, a man known for his audacity and cunning. He is said to have been a thug, a killer, and a thug, a killer. He was a member of the Kelly Gang, which was involved in various criminal activities, including horse theft and robbery.

**Black Douglas**

In 1885, he was involved in a gold rush with hundreds of prospectors descending on Victoria. A crime was committed and the man known as Black Douglas made his way out of Australia with a fortune. He was known for his audacity and cunning, and his name became synonymous with the end of the Old West and the beginning of the new era.

**"Mad Dog" Morgan**

Joe "Mad Dog" Morgan's reputation as a "Wild Colonial Boy" is well known. He was a notorious bushranger on the island of Tasmania, a man known for his audacity and cunning. He is said to have been a thug, a killer, and a thug, a killer. He was a member of the Kelly Gang, which was involved in various criminal activities, including horse theft and robbery.

"He was a dyed-in-the-wool thief, a thug, a killer."

The Kelly Gang held up the Preston Station of Magnetic, New South Wales, in 1878.
Villain

NEO KELLY

Doug Morrissey

[Image 0x0 to 1080x2280]

“Villain” is a powerful character in the story. He was once a humble worker who rose to power and became a feared tyrant in his town. His rise to power was fueled by his greed and his desire for control. He used his wealth and influence to suppress those who opposed him, and his reign of terror was feared by all.

Despite the terror he inflicted, Villain’s downfall was inevitable. His greed and paranoia led to his ultimate undoing. The story is a cautionary tale about the dangers of ambition and the consequences of unchecked power.

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Acrobat

Over the next few years, Villain’s power continued to grow. His reputation as a feared and powerful figure spread far and wide. He became known as the “king of the underworld,” and his name struck fear into the hearts of those who dared to cross him.

However, even in the shadow of his power, there were those who dared to stand up against him. A young boy, who witnessed the atrocities committed by Villain, decided to take matters into his own hands. He trained in the art of acrobatics and成为了 a master of his craft.

The boy began to gather a group of like-minded individuals who were determined to bring Villain to justice. They trained day and night, honing their skills and preparing for the day when they would face Villain in battle.

Their efforts were not in vain, for the day finally came when they were able to confront Villain in a final showdown. The acrobat and his team carried out a masterful attack, and in the end, Villain was defeated. The city was saved from the tyranny of a cruel dictator, and justice was served.

The story of the acrobat and his team is a testament to the power of courage and the importance of standing up against tyranny. It is a reminder that even in the darkest of times, there is hope for a better future.
“Ned built up a criminal curriculum vitae that seemed to put him under a cloud of suspicion for so much as setting foot outside his homestead.”

In the famous Cameron Letter, Ned pathetically solicited his grievances with a police force he believed on bringing him down, that they “have to be crying that they would shoot the first and then cry ‘skeleton’; and that while he was on the run they used to repeatedly run into the house, bower in hand, and upper milk dishes, empty the flour out onto the ground, brush tons of eggs, throw the rust out of the sink into the floor, and dry and destroy all the crockery, which can be tossed, and throw the pink in front of doors into the rooms like dogs and至上 and insult them”.

In the same letter, Ned explicates his version of a special event, remembered as the infamous longchuck Creek murders of six policemen on 31 October 1880. We know for sure that Ned and three others—Dan Kelly, Joe Byrne and Steve Hart—caught a party of policemen, not to capture the gang, off guard in their camp. Of the four policemen, three died—namely Michael Kennedy, Thomas Lawton and Michael Scaroni—while the other, Thomas McNabb, escaped to tell the tale. Ned’s account reads like the script of a time-traveller.

**Hero**

Brad Webb

**Brands:**

Ned Kelly is a symbol of rebellion, a revolutionary hero who has become a national icon. His legend lives on through various representations in art, literature, and film. This article explores the myth and history of Ned Kelly, a figure who embodied the spirit of defiance against the authorities.

**Do you think Ned Kelly's story has been misused over the years?**

Ned Kelly's story is often viewed through the lens of romanticization. His image is often portrayed as a folk hero, a symbol of rebellion against authority. However, the reality of his life is often overshadowed by the romanticized version. This has led to a misrepresentation of his character and actions. Ned Kelly's story has been used to inspire others to rebellion, often without acknowledging the negative impacts of such actions.

**Did Ned Kelly ever have the support of the General Government?**

Ned Kelly's correspondence reveals that he had some support from the General Government. They were aware of his activities and were trying to capture him. However, the government's actions were often criticized for their brutality and the way they dealt with the Kelly Gang. The correspondence also shows that there was some cooperation between the authorities and the local community in the capture of Ned Kelly.

**Why did Ned Kelly become such a powerful icon for many Australians?**

Ned Kelly became a powerful icon for many Australians due to his rebellious nature and his ability to inspire others. His story is often seen as a symbol of freedom and defiance against authority. His legend has been intertwined with the development of Australian national identity, and his image is often used to represent the spirit of the Australian people. His actions and beliefs have been used to inspire others to take a stand against injustice and to fight for their rights.

The Story of the Life of Ned Kelly is told through various representations, including biographies, films, and music. These representations have contributed to the ongoing fascination with Ned Kelly's life and legacy.
The four men dropped off the grid, making camp in the Bush near the Kelly homestead while the police patrolled the towns"
Kelly was stopped, with a hail of bullets in his lower limbs. The armours intended to protect them from a gun fight on the level playing field, in town, as they suspected, from survivors defending themselves in the train: which never happened, from an eye high above in the railway cutting.

With police and militia closing in, the Kelly Gang drew a party to put the hostages they took at Mrs Jones’ Hotel in Glenrowan — including some sympathizers — in a coach. The tràdémurs of a Kelly following had begun and there were some suspects of his even among the townfolk. But whatever revolts he might have had planned, this was the Kelly gang last stand, after the police and militia lay siege to the hotel; three of them lay dead and only Kelly survived. After the body reeled in his legs were patched up, he was put on trial, despite right until the hangman’s noose stretched his neck. A petition, signed by over 50,000 names, covered supporter, was submitted to the governor of Victoria, but to no avail. Judge Sir Redmond Barry carried the death cap and that was the end of it — but not before Kelly had his last word. Apparently, when today Barry uttered the words that should have stuck, the remit of the condemned man, Red was told to reply: ‘May God have mercy on your soul. I will go a little further than that and say I will see you there when I get there.”

The heroic villain argument is a subjective one to say the least especially when extrapolating back and white from the grey rains of 19th century Australia. Ned Kelly certainly did some bad things and he likely did some of them with less than the albatross that is to be expected of a hero — though it’s very likely that the authorities he rebuked were right over better then him. As the remain of the troupe come away, trod by trod, over time we are left with a folk tale that is familiar in every corner of the world. The tyrant revolutionary is a popular term — and why not given what form Ned Kelly will take years and centuries from now?

Iron Outlaws

How effective were the Kelly gang’s arts of armour?

Fugued from mid-nineteenth century, the black metal parts of a plug, a plug took some time and little variation. The Kelly armours were just the first half of armour of the Kelly gang together. Even then, they would have had to learn how to move and fight in it. It was a Kelly of 9 planks, one arm of a chevron — and half as much as hell Kelly weighed again. It would have slowed him down right quick and also made staving much more easier. However, even at just plain plug armours, proved impregnation to bullet from almost a Martin Henry gun. (With the exception of the front and rear of the gang, once the armour had been on the fight, they were quickly over-reached) Ned also earned the gang with seven off Winchester revolvers often the force pane to put a bullet in the chest. The plank gun was not so mean, but the force pane to put an arm through it. The Gang would to turn to learn how to wear it, to take advantage of their own pallative strength and alchemists were playing fast and loose to keep armours impractical or impossible by the wall of metal they would be wearing around them.

Helmet

The helmet had a chevron in a plug with an arm of a chevron — which was a big enlightenment on the Kelly’s peripheral vision and shooting accuracy.

Vital organs

Covering the head, the steel plate also provided an avenue for the shoulder pliers and helmet, arranged with leather straps and strips.

Exposed

A gun was fired at the exposed Kelly gun, but the map was left unscathed. This title was a point of artistic contradiction.
The real Wicked Lady

Did a mask-wearing, pistol-packing royalist noblewoman really become a feared and bloodthirsty legend of the highways?

On 4 May 1634, a shy girl was born who would one day enter the dark annals of England's criminal history. She was Katherine Ferrers, the infamous 'Wicked Lady' of folk lore, a legend among highway robbers. Yet was Katherine really a bloodthirsty killer who consorted with a ruthless highwayman, or has history done her a gross injustice?

Katherine was born in Benthorpe to Knighton Ferrers and his well-born heiress wife, Lady Katherine Wolterton. Over the centuries, leading up to the little girl's birth, her Protestant family had done rather well out of the local family, and were particular favourites of their former monarch, Henry VIII. Catherine's mother, Lady Katherine Wolterton, was a relative of the Queen herself, and her father had been awarded extensive territories and property, and for young Katherine, the future looked set. She could look forward to a respectable marriage and an enviable life as a society lady. But fate took an unexpected turn when tragedy struck the home of Ferrers, in just a few short years. Katherine's elder brother, better and grandfather all died, leaving her as the sole heir to the family fortune when she was just six years old. She widowed mother overwrought and suddenly married Sir Simon Fanshawe, a prominent regular, and in 1640, the Fanshawe household moved to Oxford and joined the wartime court of the embattled King Charles I.

Yet Katherine's mother died that same year, leaving her young daughter in the care of her stepfather. The future soldier, Fanshawe could hardly have put his military career aside to care for another man's child, so he looked around for someone to take Katherine off his hands. At the Battle of Marston Moor, Katherine was therefore on the move again, this time to Headington and the home of her stepbrother, Richard, and his wife, Ann. In fact, Sir Simon Fanshawe's military career was curtailed in 1644 when he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians, and the rest of his family didn't have any better luck! "Thanks to their unquestioning loyalty to the King during the conflict, when the tide turned in favour of the Parliamentarians, the prior to the royalist Fanshawe family was high. Their extensive and valuable estates were placed in the hands of local commissioners and their income was seized, plunging the once-wealthy household into poverty. By now, 11 years old and due to attend a fortune when she became a bride, Katherine's guardians decided that the time had come to marry her off. The primary candidate for groom was Thomas Fanshawe, Simon's nephew, and a marriage to him meant that Katherine's imprisoned and
the story claims that Ralph was shot dead during an attempted robbery on Froghall Gateway. Dowsing with great and fury, Katherine went on a killing spree until she too was shot as she tried to rob a wagon on Somersand Common in West Hampstead, just north of St Albans.

A second version of the events of that fateful night claims that Katherine was the lone shot that evening by her love, Ralph Chaplin, who was caught trying to escape from the scene. Legend has it that he was executed that night on the common, and conveniently buried in an unmarked grave. Although unverified, Katherine tried to drag herself home to Matelye Gill, dying in the attempt.

When Katherine was found on the road to Matelye Gill, she was still alive in a diagnosis of men's clothes. Later that day, her jet-black horse was found, lifeless, running the area. Fearing for the reputation of the mistress they loved, her servants gathered up the Body of the Wicked Lady and carried it home for the first time. Her remains were buried not in the Fanhawe family vault, but at St Mary's Church in Ware, and she was laid to rest by night.

However, the legend goes on to last even more. One thing we do know is that, regardless of his wife's behaviour, Thomas wasn't an angel either. He served a short sentence in the Tower of London for his involvement in a Pheasant shooting, but was released when the Proclamation 466. When Charles II had a triumphal return to London in February 1660, Katherine was three to see the King's reinstallation, but just a few months later, Mistress Katherine Fenners died. The exact date and circumstances of her death remain tantalisingly unknown, keeping the five of curious burning. Katherine was just 26 years old and left no children. She was the last of the Fenners line.

Yet, there is an intriguing twist to this story. When weekends were carrying out investigations on Matelye Gill in the 19th century, they found a secret chamber in a wall. This was enough to bring the tale of the Wicked Lady back into life, but there's one major problem with this discovery: Katherine never lived at Matelye Gill. On her marriage, the house became the property of Katherine's husband and was let out to tenants, meaning that she couldn't have used it as a base of operations, even if she had wanted to. In addition, many of the stories attributed to her were geographically scattered, and the distance between the supposed place in which she was shot and her intended headquarters would have been a long ride for even a healthy woman, let alone one sporting a gun. Add to all of this the point that Katherine wasn't accused of anything at all until long after her death, and we are left with the distinct possibility that Katherine Fenners wasn't a terribly wicked lady at all. Whatever the truth in the tale of Katherine Fenners, the Wicked Lady of legend, she occupies a unique place in England's criminal history. Branding a notorious highwaywoman, accused of committing with thieves and blundered for all manner of crimes, she has become infinitely without any particular evidence to support the accusations. Yet, something about the mystic hero - revered, neglected and left without the answers that should have been here - captivated the attention of the public. Whether she was truly a criminal shall never be known, but one thing is certain — nearly two centuries after the death of Katherine Fenners, the so-called Wicked Lady remains a mystery.
Jesse James was a celebrity in his lifetime, and he remains an icon of the Wild West and a hero of the Confederate South. Born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1847, Jesse was the middle of three children. His mother, Zelinda, had attended Catholic school in Kentucky, and his father, Robert, was a prosperous, slaveholding farmer and evangelical preacher. When Jesse was three, his father, having gone West to own land in the Gold Rush, died. Zelinda married twice in the next five years, giving Jesse four half-siblings.

Through the 1850s, the USA slid toward civil war. Missouri was on the border between the North and the South, and the free line cut across its counties. Clay County, with more slaveholders and more slaves than average, was known as Little Dixie. When the Civil War began in 1861, Jesse’s older brother Frank joined the Confederate Army.

Missouri became a battlefield for militias, the ‘Border Ruffians’ for the Confederacy, the ‘Jayskullers’ for the Union. Both groups committed atrocities. The Border Ruffians murdered Unionists sympathizers and executed Union prisoners, sometimes shooting the eyes out. The Jayskullers burned farms, executed Confederate sympathizers and even expelled their from Missouri. In 1863, after Frank James had joined the Border Ruffians, a Jayskuller militia sacked his family farm. The Unions returned Jesse to his father and may have dug in. If so, Jesse too, Frank escaped and joined Quantrill’s Raiders, a notorious guerrilla cavalry unit led by William C. Quantrill. Frank probably took part in the massacre by Quantrill’s Raiders of more than 100 men and boys at the Jayskuller stronghold of Lawrence, Kansas, in August 1863.

Frank returned home in the summer of 1864, and seduced his youngest brother, Jesse. They were riding with another notorious Border Ruffian leader, William Wood. Bill Anderson, Jesse was shot in the chest within weeks. He recovered in time to take part in the Guerrilla Massacre. In September 1864, Anderson’s men, drunk on whiskey, sacked Centralla, Missouri, and captured a farm. They entered the 21 Union soldiers on the farm, strip them, mauled and scalped them all. Pursued by a Jayskuller militia, the last day Anderson men ambushed and slaughtered more than 100 men. When the Union authorities expelled Jesse and Frank’s family from Clay County, and after Anderson’s death a few weeks later, the brothers
Bo. Frank went into Kentucky with Quantrill, and Jesse into Texas with Anderson. Armistice. It is a sight with a train passed near Lexington. Jesse survived a second-shot wound. Recovering in his uncle’s house in nearby Harlan, he is left in fine with his first cousin, Zelma Martin. This was related in 1863, but Jesse, like many Confederate veterans, failed to adjust to the peace. The society he knew was in ruins, and the Republican government was set upon Reconstruction, the readjustment of Southern society. The Babbitts were on their own. In 1866, Cleverett’s gang outfitted the U.S. first armed bank robbery on a scale never seen by Republican ex-Confederates. A government military killed Cleverett soon afterwards, but his gang carried on robbing banks, usually killing civilians in the process. In 1869, riding a bank in Cadiz, Missouri, Jesse murdered a creditor he had met earlier in the life of Billy Hill Anderson: The killing, and the brothers’ escape from the place that chased them out of town, made Jesse the most famous of the ex-Confederate bandits. Jesse had his fame. He formed an alliance with another ex-Confederate cavalryman, John Edwards, the editor of the Kansas City Times, who published letters in which Jones claimed his innocence, defended the Confederacy and denounced the Republicans. Edwards, who campaigned to undo Reconstruction by bringing ex-Confederates to office in Missouri, printed letters for remaining true to old Dixie. The legend of Jesse James was born. Meanwhile, the former brothers teamed up with the Younger brothers, first ex-Confederates from Missouri. For the next six years, the gang roamed across Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Louisiana, robbing banks, trains and stagecoaches. Numerous civilians were killed along the way, but the gang also captured a reputation for brutality. Not all of them were the work of John Edwards of the Kansas City Times.

In 1872, after a young girl had been shot in cold blood during a bank robbery at Columbia, Kentucky, Jesse wrote to the Kansas City Times denouncing that his men had shot her, even though by dressing his name so publicly, he incriminated the Younger brothers in the robbery. In January 1874, during a stagecoach robbery in Arkansas, the gang was caught in the act in its own town when they discovered that he was a Confederate veteran. They told him that the North had done them in crime. Two weeks later, when the gang robbed a train in Cadiz, Missouri, they ordered the passengers hands as to not mind from any natural liberties.

By now, the Pinkerton Detective Agency was on their trail. In January 1875, following the murder of several Pinkerton agents, a group of Pinkerton detectives surrounded the James family farm. Jesse’s mother led the last stand, and Jesse and young-old half-brother Artie was killed. The gang then turned out on September 1876, when it raided the First National Bank at Northfield, Minnesota. While Frank, Jesse, Bob and Younger and an accomplice named Charlie Pitts held up the bank, Jesse James and four other men rode up and down the streets firing their guns in the air to keep people motionless. But the residents broke out on their own.
“When the gang robbed a train at Gade Hill, Missouri, they checked the passengers’ hands so as not to steal from any manual labourers.”

Robert Ford, the man who shot Jesse James, was captured in 1901 after a辫子 signed by thousands.

Surprisingly, several of the key members of the James-Younger gang survived and played a part in maintaining the legend of Jesse James. Frank James surrendered in October 1882 in Missouri, apparently on the condition he would not be extradited to Nebraska. Missouri. Frank was tried for two robberies in Missouri, but convicted of neither.

The Younger brothers served time in a Minnesota prison but never assisted the prosecution of Frank James, who Younger said turned in on. Robert Younger died of tuberculosis in jail, but in 1901, Cole and Jim Younger were paroled on the condition they remained in Minnesota. Jim Younger was paroled in 1903.

This was a different age—the Gilded Age of fantastic fortunes and populist politicians. Jesse James was remembered as a Robin Hood, an ordinary man who had stood up against powerful corporations, rather than the killer who had stormed the Blue Ridge Railroad and was put on trial for his three and friends. He was also a habitual cheat and killer.
ROBBERY

Butch Cassidy

His exploits with the Wild Bunch captured the imagination of the public and even his death became the stuff of legends. Is Butch Cassidy the most infamous figure of the Wild West?

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by the name Butch Cassidy, and it's hard to imagine anyone else thinking of him in such terms. He was a man of many talents, but not much of his life was spent in the Wild West. Instead, he spent most of his life in Europe, where he became a famous coach driver and horse trainer.

His exploits with the Wild Bunch captured the imagination of the public and even his death became the stuff of legends. Is Butch Cassidy the most infamous figure of the Wild West?

For a while Butch continued to roam between New Mexico, living the life of a cowboy in Wyoming and Montana until he was arrested by the United States government in 1889. After escaping from jail, he went on to become a famous songwriter and actor, and even appeared in the film "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." The film was a huge success and helped cement his legacy as one of America's most famous cowboys.

Butch Cassidy is remembered for his charm and charisma, as well as his cunning and skill with a gun. He was a master of disguise and an expert marksman, and he spent much of his life on the run from the law.

Butch Cassidy's life was filled with adventure and drama, and his exploits continue to fascinate people to this day. Whether he was robbing trains or fighting off the law, Butch Cassidy left a lasting impact on the Wild West and the world alike.
Butch Cassidy took great pride in the fact he had never had to take a life in his criminal career.
When did Cassidy actually die?

One of the most memorable scenes from the Bush Cassidy And The Sundance Kid film is the great interaction at the end, with both guns drawn in a dramatic fight. However, there have been many theories that Cassidy did not die in Bolivia, that he instead escaped from the Wild Bunch and lived on to lead a new gang.

One of the most intriguing theories comes from a 1979 TV series, called Law and Order. A plot device is that Bush Cassidy and the Wild Bunch are killed, but Cassidy manages to escape. Later, it is revealed that he is alive.

When did Cassidy actually die?

On the morning of August 27th, 1892, the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, and the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, were killed in a gunfight in the town of New York City. They were returning from the successful completion of the famous J. P. Morgan robbery in 1892. The Sheriff of New York City had offered a $10,000 reward for the capture of Butch Cassidy, and the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, and the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, were killed in a gunfight after being pursued by the Sheriff's posse.

The last known photograph of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, was taken on the morning of August 27th, 1892, in the town of New York City. It shows Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, Butch Cassidy, standing together in front of a horse and carriage. They are wearing their signature black bandannas and are surrounded by their followers.

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But it was too much for Elba Place. Sundance took her back to San Francisco while Cassidy took an alias of James Sargent/Maxwell and worked at the Concordia's Mine. Sundance eventually joined him there. In 1907, they moved to butch Cassidy, apparently to lead the life of rascals, but somehow it all went wrong.

On 7 November 1908, in Bolivia, a courier for the Ayacucho-Franke and Co Silver Mine was transporting the company's payroll, worth around 15,000 Bolivianos. Two masked Americans attacked and robbed him, before lodging in a small boarding house nearby, but the owner was suspicious. After hitting a nearby telegraph office, on the night of 8 November, soldiers, the police chief, the local mayor and his officials all surrounded the boarding house, trying to arrest the robbers. Things didn't quite go to plan. The robbers started shooting, killing one soldier and wounding another. The guards retreated and before long an all-out gunfight erupted. Then there was a scream, a shot and another shot. Wives followed.

The authorities entered the boarding house the next morning and found two dead bodies. One had a bullet wound in the forehead, while the other had one in the temple. In addition to various bullet wounds in the arms and legs, the police report assumed that one robber had shot his partner to spare him further agony before turning himself in.

The report also concluded that the two bodies were the men who had robbed the courier, but there were no other forms of identification, although it was assumed that the bodies belonged to Cassidy and Sundance. They were buried in a small cemetery in unmarked graves. It was an unprecedented end to an action packed era of hunting and shooting, and perhaps not one that suited the legacy of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

However, death was by no means the end of this notorious duo. While the eponymous 1993 film is the most widely recognized reference to them, its sequel, Butch and Sundance: The Early Days released in 1979, is just one more example of many media portrayals of their famous escapades.
Public Enemies
America's Most Wanted

The Crime Wave made celebrities of America's outlaws. They robbed, kidnapped and killed their way across America, lived fast and died young.

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The early 1930s brought chaos and crime to America. 1920s Wall Street Crash created the Depression. Prohibition was intended to inaugurates a new, clean living era. Instead, it launched America's alcohol business entirely to gangsters. Rockefeller made millions while thousands died in bootlegged home-made bezoirs. Gangsters and streets alike died in droves as real crime lords battled for supremacy.

The Roaring Twenties also created a different breed of gangster. Rockefeller's Al Capone concentrated on gambling, bootlegging, extortion, drugs and prostitution. The Alget or the Evergreen ripped through State after State committing kidnapping and killing almost at will.

An Indiana bank was looted, an Illinois kidnapping that afterwards, the authorities seemed powerless to stop them.

Some like Bonnie and Clyde were responding to poverty and desperation. For John Dillinger it was a profession. For sedate like Lester Gillis, aka “Baby Face” Nelson, it was a lucrative way to punish a society they despised. Almost all their lives were short, their ends sudden. Most would end their days in prison or a hill of soil.

The Old West outlaw had been content with six shootin', Winchester rifles, shotgun and horses 'N' guns. However, had much better tools. Revolvers were largely replaced by automatic pistols. The Winchester gave way to the Tommy gun and Browning Automatic Rifle. Bullproof vests were fashionable and horses replaced by cars. Smoke-off diarrhetic, however, remained popular. America had never been such an outlaw. Never again would they wreak such havoc, and bring so much slaughter.

The Crime Wave wasn’t an isolated event, our an event in its own right. The period between 1920 and 1930 could be considered the Golden Age of Lawlessness and the Crime Wave merely its crescendo.
ROBBERY

It wasn’t the most violent period of history, merely the best publicized. The new breed included lecture and Cedar John Dillinger, the Bahamian King Crab, Charles Pretty Boy Floyd and Baby Face Nelson. Some, like Ma Barker and Bonnie and Clyde, were notorious as being criminal masterminds they definitely weren’t. Others, like John Dillinger, were natural criminals earning easy money and lasting fame from without money or connections. They were people for whom the American Dream would remain exactly that without drastic action.

While harboring American hobo totems to the underworld, prohibition did something for women. It inspired in more. Americanize a disrespect for the law. Almost everyone considered their duty to drink. Legally, prohibition social change, especially bootleggers, from public enemies into public servants. Federal laws made few millions destitute. It worsened national freedom issues. Unemployed businesses and unaccustomed homes. Many people saw bootlegging as natural enemies and not as heroes. Nothing else, people like Dillinger were seen as honest Jews unlike the bankers they robbed. That and their media-friendly enterprises established a popular, despicable image worldwide.

Dillinger’s men (Harry Pierpont), when tried for murder, almost killed the prosecutor. “I’m not the type to bend, I didn’t get myself elected President of the United States millions of Americans see the same thing.” But Dillinger had decided to act.

Dillinger was one of them. He had a vendetta against the law that meekly suffered his depredations in 1934. Dillinger forced the judge in return for a guilty plea, Dillinger drew between nine and 30 years. Convicted the law was not to get him. He used his time learning a more lucrative craft - armed robbery.

Baby Face Nelson killed three FBI agents, still the record number killed by a single felon.

Financed from Indiana State Penitentiary in May 1933, Dillinger had run from some of the toughest cops around. Harry Pierpont, Ed Shouse, Russell Clark, Walter Denson and Charles Melody were all seasoned pros. Follow alumnus Homer van Meter joined them later. In return for their help, the FBI, Dillinger arranged his escape. Heaven besides provided the money and guns were smuggled to him in prison. On June 26, 1934, ten minutes escape, the first Dillinger Gang was ready to go.

Dillinger, however, had been arrested the previous spring, “springs,” in Lima, Ohio, on October “impersonating marshal,” Jesse Soto. After release in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Dillinger’s first murder (Franklin William O’Malley) for going for Florida, then Arizona. It proved a dead end.

In Tucson the gang was reassembled and, in January 1934, arrested. Dillinger was extradited to Indianapolis, Indiana, to be tried for murder. O’Malley, Pierpont and Clark: and Malloy went to Ohio to monitor Sheriff Seiber. Both states had the electric chair and fully intended using it.

Dillinger didn’t stay long. A wireless signal and three hours saw him escape on March 3. Healing Elinor Hill’s car he headed for Chicago. He proved a fatal mistake. No matter what Dillinger did he just couldn’t stop. He had committed a federal crime. In Chicago, he ran into trouble. Going a motion picture act, he was forced to the field. boom immediately out $50,000 beauty and stood off the FBI.

Dillinger soon found a new gang. Howard Van Meter, Tommy Carroll and John Red Hamlin joined him. So far, the only notable Baby Face Nelson. No gang member listed or noted Nelson. They found his hangman temper and sod was sweetened. A gangster had bedded with Pierpont, now he bedded with Nelson.

The 70s’ were rising. These were mostly law graduates and accountants, mostly without any police experience. They showed in their pursuit of Dillinger, who was at times for that said, they were still learning their craft against seasoned criminals and knowing last. Police officers like their chaotic and on Wisconsin’s Little Red Lodge on 22 April 1934 were fashionable but necessary. The gang escaped Little Red Lodge, Nelson murdering one FBI agent and wounding another. These innocent bystanders were shot. Every finite the towns were increasingly hounded, but increasingly determined to destroy Dillinger. The tide of public opinion had also turned.

Van Meter, Carroll and Hamilton left in gunfire, one after another. At Meade City, Iowa in March 1934 bystanders attacked the gang and Dillinger was wounded. At South Bend, Indiana on 30 June bystanders again attacked him. Nelson went back next being legal, some sporting bullets in all directions.

Several bystanders were wounded and police officer Howard Wagner was shot dead. It was their last hole. The Dillinger Gang turned inward, never to return. Dillinger himself had only weeks to live. Dillinger and飓 in Chicago, somewhere he visited regularly. He regularly, if it turned out. Call his friend Jimmy Lawrence. Dillinger lied quickly lie was often at Chicago’s cinema, and regularly visited local brothel madam Anna Cupples. Anna Zinger, Cupples knew no psychiatry and, being vacation in Wisconsin for Patrick Hennings, had cut a deal with FBI inspector Samsung Cody. 22 July 1934 was his John Dillinger’s last picture show.

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Ma Barker and her son Fred were killed in Florida in January 1934. Mo Barker is the only one tragically overlooked.

Arthur Block. Barker joined Kayla at the trailer. He was shot dead attempting to escape the bank in 1939.
Acting on a tip-off, FBI agents planned a simpler raid for Dillinger. Scott wrote an orange damsel that evening for easy identification and as a mockup of the biograph, agents tattooed on her. Dillinger, resulting, had been betrayed, too. Agents Clarence Hart and Charles Winnett immediately opened fire and Dillinger was shot dead. Amid the chaos, biograph, making what they just witnessed, claimed successors by dipping handfuls of his blood. The notorious public enemy was gone.

Postponed and hastily it had not much longer. Condolence, they tried escaping the Earth House at Ohio, late in the afternoon on September 1st. Malley was shot dead and two agents injured. He was rushed to the electric chair on 17 October only days after his 32nd birthday. Nelson, whose violent nature guaranteed his early death, became Public Enemy Number One after Pretty Boy Floyd was killed by FBI agents on 30 October 1934. He was arrested for the first time in December, the FBI killed him later.

Dillinger was perhaps the most infamous public enemy, but only one of many. Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow also had become irreconcilable. Dillinger was a professional, his crimes often well planned. Bonnie and Clyde would become a tragic trail through several states. They turned celebrity and a romantic, bloodstained image rather deserved.

Contrary to popular belief, Clyde Barrow wasn't a criminal incompetent, a sadist or master criminal. He was simply a skilled getaway driver and excellent shot who both went beyond restraint to his client. But in Florida, he grew up as a petty criminal in the West Dallas slums. Contracting the criminal bug, he was older brother Buck, he never left him.

James Dillinger and Early Raines. He marked bullet holes by cutting off his finger caps. He dined at an office before collapsing.

Harry McVeigh, lack of the Barrow Gang. He ordered his partner Bonnie and Clyde to shoot him to protect his son.

**WANTED**

**MURDERING A FEDERAL AGENT WASNT ACTUALLY A FEDERAL CRIME UNIT THE PUBLISHENEMY ERA WAS VIRTUALLY OVER**

**$10,000.00**

**$5,000.00**

For information leading to the arrest of John Herbert Dillinger. **$10,000.00**

**$5,000.00**

John Herbert Dillinger. He was raised in Chicago, but his family moved to the Midwest to escape the gangsters. He was known for his drinking and womanizing, and was a member of the Dillinger Gang.

**DESCRIPTION**

**JOHN HERBERT DILLINGER**

Born May 22, 1903. He was a well-known bank robber and member of the 1930s Dillinger Gang.

**WANTED**

Contrary to popular belief, Clyde Barrow wasn't a criminal incompetent, a sadist or master criminal.
Clyde narrowly survived. Hard labour, poor food and brutality were standard practice, while inmates fought among themselves. One, Ed Crowder, reputedly raped Clyde and had labour almost killed him. At Eastham, Crowder became Clyde's first known murder. Clyde chopped off Crowder's foot to get out, earning himself a permanent limp. Only days later he was released, anyway, and released. Clyde vowed he'd never be caught again. First only rival Rehorns was said to be free every man's heart and freedom. That said, arranging a mass prison break needed money and firepower. The only way to get both was to rob them. The Bureau Gang's score was about to begin.

Lacking the criminal skill or connections of the eight other men, Bonnie and Clyde relied on more gun snubbing, drug strokes and grocery store tricks. They didn't know a man's worth than Ol Inmates. But a $10000 in a single robbery, Bonnie said Clyde ran away in their entire career. Their biggest haul was $35 000. They also converted many murders. At least 18 people died as their hands and enough money was owed. Clyde's girlfriends were still married to the Hamiltons. Clyde had any significant criminal pedigree. The others were small times Clyde enclowned along the way. Hamilton proved a constant problem.

Both Clyde and Hamilton were small men with big egos and controlling nature. Better worked well with others. Not a regular meeting Clyde.

They argued over the Eastham raid, something Clyde desperately wanted and Hamilton wasn't interested in. Clyde removed Hamilton's mask. Hamilton thought Clyde was up to no good, and started hunting. The last thing Clyde and the Others had was Ford V8 wherever he could get one. The V8 was fast, easy drive and easy sale, perfect when local cops often had slow pickup trucks.

Another advantage was firepower. Most local cops carried revolvers and maybe a shotgun or rifle for hunting. The gun called National Guard ammunition for the Browning Automatic Rifle, Clyde's favoured. The 12.7x99 used piercing bullets per minute. Tommy guns, automatic pistols, revolvers and shotguns completed their arsenals. They couldn't afford new or out- sted president although there were several luck escapes. In Joplin, Missouri, they narrowly escaped a shoot out in April 1933. Joplin's Outlaw Gunmen in 1934 Missouri and Bateman's Iowa, Dubbe's 1934 was mostly avoided. Clyde broke up his criminal network in 1934, shot his brother out of town, left Dubbe and wife Bateman to be captained. The spree continued late in 1934. Drugstores, grocery, gas stations and occasionally banks providing little money and links of bloodshed. The secret was to stay off cops. Clyde slowly hatched his escape from Eastham.

The wooldly train had remained as miserable as ever. Clyde also had another reason, Ray Hamilton.
Safe havens: A gangster’s paradise

Crossing state lines was one way to evade capture. Convicted criminals evaded justice, but some also avoided capture by hiding in state prisons and other places of detention. State and federal agents often had difficulty capturing gangsters who had committed crimes in several states.

Hill State, Arkansas, was an ideal refuge for gangsters. The federal prison in Hill State was enormous, and a gangster could disappear without leaving a trace. There was little chance of capture in that state.

In 1922, a group of gangsters, including John Dillinger and Baby Face Nelson, took refuge in Hill State. They were unable to escape, but they managed to evade capture for several months. Ultimately, they were captured and returned to prison, where they continued their criminal activities.

The story of Dillinger and Nelson’s escape from Hill State is just one example of how gangsters could evade capture. In many cases, they had the support of sympathetic individuals who were willing to help them hide. These individuals ranged from local politicians to media moguls.

The public was often eager to see gangsters captured, but the reality was that they were often able to find safe havens where they could continue their criminal activities. This made it difficult for law enforcement to catch them and put an end to their reign of terror.
Robbery

Nared to Tulsa, Oklahoma, the Bonnie and Clyde gang were the epitome of the American outlaw. But in 1933, while on the run from authorities, they were intercepted by a police car on a country road. The police officer was killed, and the gang continued their journey. The Bonneville Speed Week was held in September 1933, and the Bonnie and Clyde gang were present. The gang was seen at the event, and it was reported that they were planning to rob a bank. In 1934, the gang was the subject of a major manhunt. The FBI and the police were unable to capture the gang, and the Bonneville Speed Week was the last time the gang was seen.

Welcome to “The Rock”

Originally a fort and military prison, Atlantic City was a major tourist destination in the 1930s. The prison was closed in 1988, and it was converted into a hotel. The prison was the setting for the TV show “The Rock.” The hotel has a reputation for being haunted, and guests have reported hearing strange noises and seeing ghostly figures. The hotel is a popular destination for paranormal enthusiasts, and it is said that the hotel is haunted by the spirits of the men who were incarcerated there.
HUNTING THE PUBLIC ENEMIES

J Edgar Hoover
Hoover transformed the FBI from a small bureau of investigation into one of America's most powerful organizations. From a reluctant Hoover became a feared disciplinarian, firing agents for the slightest infraction. He and his agents were usually ahead of politicians or other law enforcement agencies.

Frank Hamer
The sheriff of Texas Rangers, Hamer had a keen mind and a fast gun. Active between 1920 and 1932, he was often called to hunt Bonnie and Clyde, the Eastern poacher break in January 1934. They were the 5th and 6th known outlaws killed during the year.

Melvin Purvis
An FBI agent since 1922, Purvis hunted Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson and Pretty Boy Floyd. He was accused of brutal interrogations and killed with Hoover after Dillinger's death. He was also accused of murder as agent J.D. Tutt of Floyd, after he had been wounded; J.D. Tutt was wounded in 1925.

Samuel Crowley
Crowley was a member of the Dillinger gang and was one of those FBI agents murdered by Baby Face Nelson. He was shot dead in 1932 after after shooting an agent of the FBI in a gun battle.

By 1936 they were finished

Crowley (left) and Tutt (right) might have been killed by Nelson at the Battle of Dillinger. Nelson died in 1934.
The Gunpowder Plot

Everyone remembers the fifth of November, but the true story of the men who plotted the gunpowder treason is often forgotten.

When Queen Elizabeth I drew her last breath on her seventieth birthday in 1603, her Catholic subjects were left without a monarch. The reign of her Stuart successor, James VI of Scotland, brought a new era of religious tension to England. Catholics and Protestants alike were nervous about the future, and the atmosphere was ripe for conspiracy.

William Stanley, 8th Baron de Lorp, was a Catholic and a close friend of the queen. He was also a member of the Gloriana Club, a group of Catholic aristocrats who met to discuss matters of state and religion. It was through this club that the idea of a gunpowder plot to blow up the House of Lords and murder Protestant leaders was conceived.

The plot was masterminded by Robert Catesby, a Catholic convert who had been trained as a physician. Catesby and his co-conspirators planned to use fireworks and gunpowder to manufacture an explosion that would kill King James I and his government. They believed that this would pave the way for the establishment of a Catholic monarchy in England.

The plot was discovered on November 5, 1605, when the conspirators were caught in the act of laying the fireworks. Five of them were arrested and executed, while Catesby managed to escape. However, the plot had failed, and the Catholic cause in England was set back for decades.

The Gunpowder Plot remains a fascinating chapter in English history, and its legacy continues to shape the nation's political and religious landscape to this day.
Catholic Crime & Punishment

Life for anything but easy under the Protestant monarchs.

Crime Punishment

- Not attending Anglican services
- Imprisonment

- Attending a private Catholic mass
- Imprisonment

- Not paying taxes
- Death

- Placing ad for longer than six months without permission
- Death

- Being a Catholic priest
- Death

- Refusing to accept the monarch’s seal of the Church
- Death

- Receiving any presents from the Catholic church
- Death

The status quo needed to change. To do this, he would have to strike at the heart of the Protestant establishment.

Catholicism had a plan. Killing the king was not enough. Elizabeth’s death had proved that the death of a monarch did not ensure change. The status quo was against them, so the status quo needed to change. To do that, they would have to strike at the heart of the Protestant establishment.

In 1604, Catholics (led by Thomas Wintour and John Wright) decided to murder King James VI and II. Their plan was to assassinate the king while he was attending Mass. They were bolstered by the thought that the king was not sincere in his Catholic faith. The plot was discovered, and the Catholic conspirators were arrested and executed.

“Shall we always pretend to talk and act so differently?” asked Sir Francis Bacon, a Protestant supporter of the Catholic cause.

Four of the plotters were tied to a tree, and the other four were executed the following day.

...to be stopped by Guy Fawkes, who stormed into the palace and threw down the king’s window. Together, these five passionate and young men met in the Catholic safe house and crafted the plan. Percy’s support was almost immediate, and he proclaimed: ‘I will always pretend to talk and act so differently.’ Sir Francis Bacon, a Protestant supporter of the Catholic cause, had just been executed.

The conspirators were charged with treason and beheaded. The Catholic Church was finally able to claim victory over the Protestant establishment.
Turbulent times

In the years following Henry VIII's break from Rome, the religion of the reigning monarch swung from Protestant to Catholic, with devastating effects for their subjects.

Henry VIII, Edward VI, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I, Elizabeth I, James VI and I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, William III
The conspirators

**Thomas Bates**
1562-1606

Born in Wartonshire, Bates was imprisoned in Calais's so-called 'Bridge of Sighs' where he was kept under guard and never allowed to leave.

**Robert Wintour**
1568-1606

When only three years old, Wintour's parents were both executed for their part in the Gunpowder Plot. His home was searched and his family's possessions were seized.

**Christopher Wright**
1570-1605

Wright was the younger of the two Wright brothers. He was convicted of treason and sentenced to death for his role in the Gunpowder Plot.

**John Wright**
1568-1605

The older of the two Wright brothers, John was convicted of treason and sentenced to death for his role in the Gunpowder Plot.
Terrorists more and more men were drafted into the conspiracy and proved impossible for the men alone to handle such grand plans. Cassidy’s men were not, Bates, became a scapegoat, and hierarchies had no option but to recruit them. Robert Wemyss, Robert Wymot, John Grant and Christopher Wright were also all induced. Not only were they all apostates Catholic, but many possessed large fortunes and could house that would certainly aid the cause. Serendipitously, Cassidy was warned. He was a tenant rented by Lord Howard, a man and religious man and he wanted to be sure that what he was doing was right. Struggled with his conscience, he eventually visited two priests: Father Henry Garret and Oswald Trimmell. Cassidy had no doubt that the king was guilty, but he worried about the innocent people who would inevitably be killed in the blast. He asked if this could be avoided, was it okay to kill innocents for the greater good? Despite the law of execution, Garret could not let one of Cassidy’s plan, for he attempted to dissuade him. Despite the plot’s success, Cassidy continued bringing gunpowder into the strong hold. They also began to make plans for the second part of their scheme. Kaper to maintain some order after the kings death, he decided that Jacob’s child, Prince Elizabeth, would be put in place as his successor. At only eight years old the child would still be modulated by the core of the Family. They named Elizabeth was also located not in London but in Gorderby Abbey near Coventry. In order to make sure the final stage went without a hitch, Cassidy selected his final three conspirators, Anthony Northwood, Edward Digby and Francis Tresham. By October, everything was in place. Fawkes would remain in London and light the fuse, before escaping the city and travelling to France to turn in a support. Meanwhile, in the winds and machines, a wind would break out in the Midlands and Elizabeth would be captured. Cassidy warned to have escaped from his earlier counter, but the same could not be said of his co-conspirators. A number of the men had betrayed his Parliament who were fellow Catholics. Late in the evening on 1st November a letter arrived at the house of one of their fellow Catholics. Lord Montague, a man who had, in his youth, played a part in a fair number of Catholic plots before himself. The contents of the letter were shocking. It warned him to abstain from attending Parliament on 4 November, as they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament. Very aware of how serious the threat could be, the monarchs asked the Earl of Salisbury. News of the letter quickly found its way back to Cassidy and Tresham was immediately suspected, as Montague was his brother-in-law. Cassidy and Thomas Watson famously confronted the new suspect, but Tresham was able to convince his loyal leader of his innocence. However, Cassidy was unwilling to listen to Tresham’s urges to abandon the

**Timeline**

**Evening, 4 November**  
Cassidy, John Wright and Bates decide that the plot will go ahead. Despite the discerning that a warning letter was sent to King James, setting out towards the Midlands. Westminster

**Night, 4 November**  
The king’s men search the walls under Parliament. They stumble upon Fawkes standing by a pile of wood, with others around him. They take him into custody, and Fawkes is hanged, drawn and quartered on 30 January 1606. Westminster

**Late night, 4 November**  
Under the king’s orders, the准备 to the await and Fawkes dressed ready for a gateway. He is immediately arrested, and he is taken to the Earl of Essex, who joins him in the early hours of 5 November. Parliament vaults

**Morning, 5 November**  
Christopher Wright leaves the plot’s discovery and rushes to the Dock and Drake house where Thomas Wymot. Wymot then rushes to London – Percy venys and Robert Wemyss Westminster

**Midday, 5 November**  
Wemyss builds a network of spies and to catch up with Cassidy and the others to warn them of the plot’s failure and advises to continue on to Denmark. Near Milton Keynes

**Evening, 5 November**  
The plotting conspirators meet up with Robert Wymot, then continue on and meet with Digby, who is accompanied by five thousand men. They continue west to Ireland. Ashby to Ludgards
"Killing the King was a step too far, even his fellow Catholics had deserted him."
The Gunpowder conspiracy

Was the plot really a state conspiracy?

The mystery

Much of the exposition surrounding the plot revolved around the role of the Earl of Salisbury. It was Salisbury who, according to the accounts, received the letter and passed it on to the Jesuits. The Jesuits then distributed the letter among the Catholic nobility, who would then distribute it to the Catholic masses. The letter was a warning to the Catholics to rise up and overthrow the Protestant government.

The motive

The plot was to rid the country of the hated Lord Protector and to establish a Catholic monarchical government. The motive was to restore the Catholic faith and to establish a Catholic monarchy.

His involvement

Catholic statesmen and nobles were involved in the plot. Some were members of the Catholic hierarchy, while others were nobles who were sympathetic to the Catholic cause. The plot was not a spontaneous action, but rather a carefully planned conspiracy.

Evidence

There is no evidence that the plot was a spontaneous action. The Catholic statesmen and nobles had been planning the plot for some time, and the evidence points to a well-planned and organized conspiracy.

Red, Percy, assure that his name would be linked to the crime, proclaimed "I am undone!". Rotherwick, an exception, had not anticipated the damage. His incendiary role saw him travel around 30 miles just less than two hours. He arrived breathlessly at Cavendish's side and informed him of the plot's impending.

Cavendish was shocked. He had put everything into this revolution and was desperate to see it come to any hope he could find. He proclaimed that he could still gather enough support for an armed uprising. He knew enough powerful Catholics for an insurrection, and one way or another he wanted his scheme. The papers could still be read. There was enough time for them to flee England with their lives, but their commitment to their national leader and their belief in the cause was so great that they remained by his side.

The men continued on to the Midlands, but the support Cavendish had promised did not come. Word of the insurrection had spread rapidly throughout the country, and the Catholic leaders were forced to retreat. Cavendish had failed to rally the Catholics.

Before the trials even began, the verdict was a foregone conclusion.

People take action as soon as possible to celebrate the New Year.
Guy Fawkes used his final ounce of strength to leap from the gallows and break his neck, dying instantly

When they fell, it was as one, by a single bullet. On the edge of death and bleeding out, Catesby used her final ounce of strength to drag herself to a photo of the Virgin Mary, and clutching it in her arms, breathed her last.

The men who died at the house - Catesby, Percy and the Wright brothers - were lucky. Those who remained were stripped, searched, and thrown in prison. Under threat of torture, all of the men admitted their involvement. Before the trials began, the verdict was a foregone conclusion. The men were hanged and beheaded at a furious pace.

The execution had no defence, as all court papers were not presented in court. - Catesby, "They loved above all worldly men."

The people didn't care how charismatic their leader was. They wanted blood, and they were going to get it. The men were declared guilty of treason, and on a chilly 30 January, five men nodded their heads. Their heads were dropped through the street stopped to a wooden panel on the back of a horse.

Then, the men were stripped down to their shirts and their heads placed in a noose. They were hanged, but cut down while still breathing so they could experience the pain of having their genitals cut off and burned before their eyes. The bodies and the hearts were then removed, and the bodies cut into pieces and displayed for the birds to pick at. The bodies of Catesby and Percy were also decapitated, and their heads exhibited in a glass cabinet. Only one man, the final to face punishment, managed to escape the pain of castration and disembowelment. Guy Fawkes, beheaded and brutally able to stand, used his final ounce of strength to leap from the gallows and break his neck, dying instantly.

The plan had been a disgraceful failure, and the insinuating of such a dangerous Catholic plot that almost availed in tragedy did little to help the lives of Catholics in England. Although James was quick to remember it clear that he did not blame all Catholics in his nation, strict laws against them were soon implemented. The Catholic emancipation would take a further 500 years, and the men who had suffered, fought, and died for it would live on only in legend and rhyme.
Che Guevara

The remarkable and radical life of a qualified doctor, guerrilla fighter, and unflinching executioner in Cuba's Revolution who sought to export Marxist rebellion across Latin America.

He had been in a front firefight with communist guerrillas trapped in a mountainous area. The enemy had been thwarted and a few had been captured, but there had been a brief lull, and as the tension mounted, a soldier called for an execution. Sergeant Maria Trujillo, 21, was more than ready to meet his fate. In a nearby village, a beer was gone and the soldiers who had been drinking were now at a loss. Trujillo stepped into the village and found a newspaper boy, a young boy who sold the morning papers and a selection of other publications. Rather than wait, he handed the papers to the boy, and hugged him as he raced off. The papers were his entire fortune, and as he fled, he turned over the papers to Trujillo, who read them as he ran. The boy became a pawn, and Trujillo's life changed forever.

Legend has it that the prisoner said, "I know you have come to kill me. Shoot, coward, you are only going to kill a man." Trujillo fired. He hit the captive's arm and legs, as he was supposed to make it look like the guerrilla had died in the firefight. As he ran, he pulled the gun's trigger. The prisoner's name was Che Guevara. The very name scared the living daylights out of him.

In 1952, 72 years later, Ernesto Che Guevara de la Serna was born in Rosario, Argentina. He was born in a world that was very different from the one in which he grew up. His father was a doctor, and his mother was a nurse. The Guevaras were a wealthy family, and they had a large house in the countryside. Che was the only son, and he was very close to his father. He was always looking for adventure, and he was always searching for something more.

While some believe Guevara to be Cuban, he is actually of Argentine, Spanish, and Irish descent.
Ernesto went on farther along, visiting Miami in the United States and returning to Argentina in September 1952.

The changes gave a clear indication of how the poverty and deprivation that Ernesto witnessed on his travels informed and shaped his worldview. Prior to his journeys, even though he had read much political theory, he had not declared himself a supporter of any formal political doctrine. Yet witnessing the poor, the sick and the exploitation—often by companies from the United States—of the indigenous populations of Latin America had affected him deeply.

By October, Ernesto was back studying in Buenos Aires, working towards the exams he was soon to sit.
needed to pass his medical degree. He phoned home one day six months later, insisting that it was Doctor Garay de la Sierra speaking. Almost immediately after qualifying, Ernesto began planning another trip, this time with his friend Calixto Ferrer. They set off on their journey on 7 July 1953, heading for Cauca in Nariño, where Alberto was working.

During the trip the pair heard there were revolutionary changes taking place in Guatemala. Ernesto was intrigued. They stopped in Esteli, Nicaragua where Calixto received an offer to coach a football team in Cuba. Ernesto was invited too, but he wanted to continue north so they split up. They never saw each other again.

On route to Guatemala, Ernesto stopped at Costa Rica, where he met influential political thinkers such as Juan Bosch, who later became president of the Dominican Republic, and Ronald Reagan.

- 18 February 1952
  - On route, the pair witnessed a mass protest against the medical fraternity. At a crossing point, they exchanged fire with security forces. In Chile, they encountered serious problems with the indigenous population.

- 24 December 1953
  - The now-qualified Dr Garay de la Sierra has begun another trip. After feeling of revolutionary changes in Guatemala, he arrives in Guatemala City.

- 31 December 1953
  - Dr Garay meets Valero Gómez, the head of a group of revolutionary fighters in the Montes de Oca area. Gómez informs Ernesto that he plans to launch an attack on the banana plantations.

- 1954
  - The Cuban revolution becomes a reality. Ernesto meets with the Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Ernesto promises his support and agrees to cooperate with the revolutionaries.
**Taking Cuba**

From a shipwreck to mountain hideouts, the guerrilla fighters had a perilous journey to the capital.

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**History**

- **January 1959**
  - Fidel Castro's forces take over Havana, ending Batista's rule.
  - The new Cuban government nationalizes American properties and establishes a socialist state.

- **December 1958**
  - Ernesto "Che" Guevara meets Fidel Castro in Cuba and begins planning a guerrilla war against Batista's regime.

**Background**

- Fidel Castro's rise to power marked a significant shift in the region, leading to various political and social changes.

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**Timeline**

1. **January 1959**
   - Fidel Castro's forces take over Havana, ending Batista's rule.
2. **December 1958**
   - Ernesto "Che" Guevara meets Fidel Castro in Cuba and begins planning a guerrilla war against Batista's regime.

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**Key Figures**

- **Fidel Castro**
  - Leader of the Cuban Revolution
  - President of Cuba from 1959 until his death in 2016.

- **Ernesto "Che" Guevara**
  - Argentine doctor and revolutionary
  - Played a significant role in the Cuban Revolution.

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**Further Reading**

- More information on the Cuban Revolution and the life of Fidel Castro can be found in various historical texts and documentaries.

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**Visual Elements**

- Diagrams and timelines illustrating the key events and figures associated with the Cuban Revolution.

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**Additional Notes**

- The Cuban Revolution marked a significant period in Latin American history, influencing political movements across the region.

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**Conclusion**

The Cuban Revolution, led by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, marked a significant shift in the region, leading to various political and social changes. The guerrilla warfare that followed became a symbol of resistance against colonial rule and authoritarian regimes.
Guerrillero Heroico

New described as the most reproduced photograph in the world, the ‘Héroes Guerrilleros’ image of Che Guevara was almost lost to history.

The picture was actually taken in 1959. Photographer Alberto Korda was assigned to cover the story of Che Guevara’s escape to Bolivia, where he was captured and held by the Bolivian army. Korda’s initial report was confiscated by the Bolivian government.

The image was later found in the Korda’s archive and published. The image shows Che Guevara holding a cigar, a symbol of defiant self-assertion. The image was widely circulated and became an icon of revolutionary struggle.

Che Guevara

Cuban revolutionary

The image was widely reproduced and became an icon of revolutionary struggle.
The root of the problem developing throughout Latin America was the oppression of the masses. The real power lies with the mass of the people. The struggle that was caused by colonialism and exploitation. Today the corporation of the United States was overwhelmingly evident.

Education, education, education
The media is trying to make people believe that the revolution was caused by the simple and pure will of the people. The real truth is that the revolution was one of his favorite initiates.

Revolutionary justice
Nuestra lucha ha dejado que muchas escuelas sean destruidas en Cuba. La batalla ha sido lenta, pero se ha visto un progreso significativo en el campo de la justicia.

The enemy in the north
The dollar and the dollar. They will try to stop the revolution. They will try to divide. They are the ones who will make our revolution fail. But they will not succeed. The revolution will continue.

Medeic
As a doctor, Che never hesitated to treat the sick. People came from all over the world to receive help. The people of the world expect us to help them, and we must never let them down.

Cuban missiles
To protect the revolution, there must be a strengthening of the armed forces. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a turning point in the struggle against the United States. It was a war of nerves, but it was won.

A revolution of the self
Che developed and led by the concept of the New Man as the way to free humanity. The New Man is the one who cannot be controlled by the ruling class. He is communized, he is free, and he is his family.

Executioner
Castro had ordered the execution of Fidel Castro, who had betrayed the people. The people were outraged. The army was the answer. The people who died were the people who had betrayed them.

Unbreakable integrity
Many men have died, but none will be forgotten. Che was a man of integrity. He was the man who stood up for the people, who stood up for freedom.

Warmongers
As a warmonger, Che was notorious for his advocacy of war. He was a man of war. His advocacy of war was his way of life. He was a man of action, a man of war.

ONE MAN'S FREEDOM FIGHTER IS ANOTHER MAN'S TERRORIST
Weighing up the good against the bad of Che Guevara - a man of extremes

GOOD

BAD
exact number is disputed but it was less than 35. Over time, with the help of sympathetic locals and other Cubans sent to assist farmers for a short period, the rebels acquired recruits and weapons. Che became masterful at organizing V2-boat attacks against the army, inflicting damage then fading back into the countryside below enemy attack attacks. His work impressed Fidel, who gave him command of a second force.

Che organized his men to help locals farm and to read and write while offering medical care himself. He was a stern disciplinarian, but an excellent military strategist who invariably led from the front, morale within his group was high. His men were always ready to defend their lives for their leader and their cause.

After a failed offensive by Batista's army, the guerrilla force struck out across the country. Fidel's force headed towards Santiago. Cuba's second city, while Che's group went towards Santa Clara. The battle for Santa Clara proved decisive. Just hours after the city fell to the rebels, Batista fled the country. Che's men marched on Havana and took the capital unopposed. It had taken just over two years for guerrilla numbers to get down to 30 at one point to claim the country.

Next, they had to link up. Che was put in charge of La Cabalgata region, where revolutionary justice was swiftly and ruthlessly administered to Batista sympathizers, or even criminals, in retribution, and to enemies of the revolution.

Defendants were allowed witnesses and lawyers, but there were no juries. Che selected judges and reviewed numerous cases with them. Though an idealocrat, his decision was final. Hundreds were executed by firing squad on his order. The lack of formal trials left witnessed first hand in Guatemala was not going to be disputed. He was equally uncompromising in his private life. When Hilda arrived in Cuba with their three-year-old daughter Che brutally informed her that he had fallen in love with Alicia Mardi, who had fought alongside him. Che and Hilda divorced quickly. He married Alicia, and had four more children with her.

However, neither they nor Cuba where he was treated citizenship could fully capture his heart. Che's overriding commitment, now that he had successfully fought one, was to revolution. After bolstering various government posts over several years, Che wrote a "severed letter" that Fidel revealed to the Cuban people in October 1965. In it, Che declared his intention to leave the country to fight for the revolutionary cause ahead. By that time, he was already in Africa, working with elite Cuban fighters training. Current rebel in the Congo.

It was believed that the guerrilla tactics used successfully in Cuba could be repeated to bring about a communist state in central Africa. However, Che had found the rebels to be poorly disciplined and badly led. They also encountered fierce opposition from South African mercenaries flown in to aid the Congolese National Army, suffering from disunity and ineptitude, acute anti-aircraft attacks. He was forced to abandon the mission.

To recover, he lived incognito in Dar es Salaam and Prague. He made a final secret visit to Cuba to see his family and Fidel, then sharing off his beard and most of his hair in order to pose as an unrecognizableuguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguaguag
The Hunt for Osama bin Laden

Inside the decade-long search for the Al-Qaeda mastermind of 9/11, from the mountains of Afghanistan to the dusty streets of Abbottabad, Pakistan
As the Taliban government rapidly fell, Bin Laden returned to the Tora Bora (White Mountain) range and specifically Tora Bora’s Black Cave. The terrorist leader was intimately familiar with the area as it had been a key military logistics hub during the Soviet-Afghan War. A US report described Tora Bora as a collection of narrow valleys, snow-covered ridgelines and jagged peaks reaching 10,000 feet. The CIA followed. In November 2001, a joint CIA and military special ops team ventured into the inhospitable region and began targeting on significant numbers of foreign fighters, probably Al-Qaeda, in the area. Soon this small team was going in American as titans. They were supported by a US Army Special Forces (Green Berets) detachment and by locally recruited Afghan militia paid for by the CIA. These militia were of dubious quality and questionable loyalty. However, under orders from the Pentagon, the US military and CIA were to keep a tight perimeter. The Black Cave Because of increasing intelligence indicating the presence of Al-Qaeda High Value Targets (HVTs), a squadron from the elite Delta Force was also inserted into the fight at Tora Bora. On numerous occasions, the Delta operators managed to close in on Al-Qaeda remnants believed to be harboring Bin Laden himself, but were forced to withdraw under orders to let the Afghans do the fighting. These local militia negotiated a truce with the Al-Qaeda forces after which the foreign fighters were supposedly surrender to the Afghans and their US allies. Not surprisingly, this was a deception designed...
to enable the Al-Qaeda leadership to slip away, heading for Pakistan.

Wily the mountain passes into Pakistan were not worked as a thoroughly concerted race to this day. Both the Delta and CIA commanders requested the passes be mined and Army Rangers inserted to man blocking positions. But their calls left on deaf ears and Bin Laden escaped the rear and disappeared from US radar. Gary Janim, commander of the CIA’s interdictor team commented several years later “We could have killed him at all three.”

From Tora Bora, Bin Laden, known as Haji to the CIA, spent time in Pakistan and the notorious South Valley before relocating to a compound on a remote mountain, known to the Americans as the "shrine" of Bin Laden. The CIA and the military’s Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), both felt that their target was in Pakistan, specifically declining...

EYEWITNESS

John McPhee

Along with being both a former Ranger and Green Beret, John "Stoney" McPhee is a veteran of America’s most elite fighting unit, 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta, better known as Delta Force. McPhee was part of a small Delta unit that entered the mountains of Tora Bora in December 2001 to hunt Osama Bin Laden.

What was your mission in Tora Bora?

"Clear the distance, Fix, Fa, and kill Bin Laden."

What was the quality of the locally recruited Afghan militia the CIA had recruited to fight alongside you?

"They completely sucked, they were ineffective and lacked the will to fight but that was our option at the time. We had to make do with what we had."

"It took us ten
guys in ten days
to do what the Russians couldn't do in ten years"

Do you think the restrictions placed upon your unit by the Pentagon actively stymied your chances at killing Bin Laden?

"I doubt that what humiliation and Bush had in mind to tell Gaddi was an acceptable role to the Pentagon. The Pentagon generals were extremely nitpicky and lacked the will to see the mission through, to knock (JSOC Commander) Dell daily."

Given the opportunity to operate unilaterally away from the duplicitous militias and given the resources to seal the mountain passes into Pakistan, could your unit have killed or captured him?

"Yes, not only would we have got him but we would have been in charge of our chain of command. It took us ten guys in ten days to do what the Russians couldn't do in ten years. We would have killed OBL in the first days of the war."

Below: The US was involved in airstriks on Tora Bora during late 2001.
in the Waziristan tribal areas, a safe haven for Al Qaeda and Taliban forces. US operations in Afghanistan, IOR infiltrated a small team that worked undercover along the Pakistan-Servicemen Special Group during Al Qaeda's territory. The Americans were Pakistanis and met in Hull and were constantly under the watchful eye of the Services Intelligence (ISI) who ensured they knew the Americans every move.

The CIA also infiltrated a small special operations team into Pakistan using contacts assigned to the Special Activities Division to conduct human intelligence gathering, looking for the connection that would lead them to the Saif senators. These sensors were also monitored by IS because the CIA had a long history in Pakistan and, working alongside British intelligence, the Agency had developed a significant array of assets at all levels of Pakistani society.

into 2001, the US military remained focused on repairing or killing HVTs. Similarly, teams maintained a group of operations based in Kandahar, Afghanistan and partially staffed with the Taliban for much of the 2000s. Under IS, special forces were deployed to capture Al Qaeda's signals intelligence operators based in the region. In 2001, General Stanley McChrystal, a veteran of the war in Iraq, led his 400 man special forces unit to conduct a raid on a high value target in Pakistan.

The Kuwaitis

Signals gathered from data, including that of the aligned Al Qaeda, led to a raid on a high value target in Pakistan. From there the raiders moved to other targets in the region.

Timeline

- **Tora Bora Plan:** signals intelligence captures the last radio transmission of a key figure, possibly Al Qaeda's leader, in the Battle of Tora Bora. The raiders avoid death at the hands of the Afghan's special forces.

- **The Tribal Lands:** after escaping from Tora Bora, the raiders head into the tribal areas, where they are pursued by the Afghan government.

- **Hitting in Full Speed:** a small group moves into the Kandahar area, where they are met by the Afghan government's forces.

- **Al Qaeda Retreat:** after a series of raids, the CIA moves to a new location, but the IS still continues to track their movements.

- **The Counter:** the IS forces engage in a complex firefight, eventually tracking the Al Qaeda to a new location.
On numerous occasions the Delta operators closed in on Al-Qaeda remnants believed to be defending Bin Laden himself, but were forced to withdraw under orders to let the Afghans do the fighting.
The Compound

"The most dangerous parts of any operation would be getting into the target, unseen and unannounced, and after completing the raid, getting out again."

It was only after the inauguration of President Barack Obama in 2009, that there was a new focus on the manhunt. "I directed Leon Panetta, the director of the CIA, to make the killing or capture of bin Laden the top priority of our war against Al-Qaeda, even as we continued our broader efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat its network," said Obama.

The National Security Agency (NSA) was tasked with tracking the comings and goings of Bin Laden. CIA officers were in contact with the U.S. militaries and conducting their own surveillance operations on the ground in Pakistan.

Atlantic City Jackpot

In 2006, the New York Times published a story that failed to link the Al Qaeda terrorist network to its namesake. The article focused on the international operation that captured the terrorist network, revealing that it was the largest operation ever to be carried out in the United States.

Al-Ka'ida leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, said to be the mastermind of the attack, was tracked down by a team of U.S. Special Forces in Afghanistan. As they searched for him, they discovered a cache of weapons and money. The operation was a success, and the United States was able to recover a significant amount of the money that had been collected by the terrorist organization.

A vacation programme in an unsuccessful attempt to gain DNA samples to confirm the Bin Laden bloodline.

The footage suggested an individual that was soon recognized as the "Pacer" who took his or her daily exercise by walking around a vegetable patch in the compound. A lantern was installed in a possible camera surveillance measure to the drones and satellites could never get a positive identification. The CIA had established that at least two families remained in the compound, and the only reason that the property had no telephone or Internet access.

All of the evidence pointed at an important Al-Qaeda link, and individual residing in the compound, President Obama himself later remarked: "If we were going to embark on any kind of assault on this compound...we had to make damn sure that we knew what we were talking about.

An unprecedented surveillance effort was launched and confirmed the tiny hole that Inferred the Al-Qaeda compound, containing the Al-Qaeda leader, was the one.

CIA analysts judged the probability of the Bin Ladens presence anywhere between 60 and 90 percent. President Obama was briefed on a number of options including a direct strike (discounted due to the comparatively small damage it could inflict) or a 25-storey monument structurally destroyed due to the probability of collateral damage. All options also had one fatal flaw - only both on the ground could confirm whether Bin Laden was dead in the compound. If they were wrong a special operation raid would also cause less bloodshed from a bomb or missile.

What made the Al-Qaeda raid unusual was its location in Pakistan - the most dangerous parts of any operation would be getting into the target unannounced, and after completing the raid, getting out again. The Pakistani authorities were on their toes.

On 29 April 2010, President Obama made the historic decision. It's a pity. Finally, SEAL Team Six would have their chance to go after Bin Laden in a mission validated as Operation Neptune Spear. Admiral McFarland took personal charge, although the SEALs would be under the temporary command of the CIA once they breached the border due to the unavailability of CIA personnel on the ground. After confirming the decision was also made to keep the mission from the Pakistanis who would only be informed once the SEALs were safely back in Afghan territory.

From there, Bin Laden's body was flown to the NIH in Washington, by a C-17 aircraft in the north Arabian sea, where the body was placed in a refrigerated container and flown into the water from the vessel's deck. The exact location remains top secret to prevent his grave from becoming a shrine.
Operation Neptune Spear - Abbottabad, Pakistan

A select group of veteran SEALs from SEAL Team 6 and Special Boat Unit 20 were chosen by Admiral McRaven to conduct the mission. The SEALs were clear that the operation was a mission of mission and Osama bin Laden would be shot unless he was found with his hands in the air and clearly surrendering.

To reach the compound the SEALs would fly through Pakistan airspace in a modified Black Hawk helicopter, called the MH-60L "Snatch Black Hawk", although able to fly unassisted through storms, since the penetrations helicopters were somewhat unreliable and slower to fly. Each team would carry a dozen operators from the 25 SEALs selected for the mission, along with a CIA interpreter and a SEAL Combat Assault Dog. One of the SEALs was a former Navy SEAL team commander and was to lead the assault team. The interpreter was a former CIA officer who had been with the SEALs. The interpreter was to be a key to understanding the Arabic language and would help facilitate communication with the occupants.

On May 1, 2011, the SEALs flew from the Pakistani airbase to the compound. The SEALs were able to land without incident, but the no-fly zone made it difficult to get the SEALs to the location. The SEALs eventually landed and were able to clear the compound.

President Obama was informed of the mission and gave the go-ahead to proceed. The SEALs were able to successfully evacuate President Obama and clear the area of any potential threats. The mission was a success and Osama bin Laden was confirmed dead. The world was in shock as the news of bin Laden's death was confirmed.
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