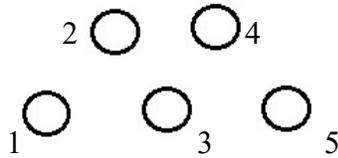
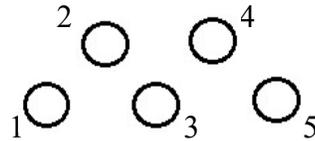


Wyatt Earp



Position 6



Position 7

Stage 1

10 Pistol and 10 Rifle

Pistol(s) loaded with 5 rounds and holstered. Rifle loaded with 10 rounds is staged on the table in Booth 6.

Wyatt Earp officially joined the Wichita, Kansas marshal's office on April 21, 1875, after the election of Mike Meagher as city marshal (or police chief), making \$100 per month. He also dealt faro at the Long Branch Saloon. Earp was embarrassed on January 9, 1876 when he was sitting with friends in the back room of the Custom House Saloon when his loaded single-action revolver fell out of his holster. It discharged when the hammer hit the floor. "The ball passed through his coat, struck the north wall then glanced off and passed out through the ceiling."

Start in Booth 6 with both hands on the table. When ready say "THAT'S WHY WE ONLY LOAD 5!". At the buzzer, with the Rifle, single tap the targets in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Make the rifle safe and move to Booth 7. Then, with your pistol(s), repeat the rifle sequence.

Stage 2

10 Pistol and 10 Rifle

Pistol(s) loaded with 5 rounds and holstered. Rifle loaded with 10 rounds is staged on the table in Booth 6.

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

Start in Booth 6 with your hands on the pistol(s). When ready say "I'M YOUR HUCKLEBERRY!" At the buzzer, with your rifle, shoot the rifle targets in the following order: 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3. Make the rifle safe and move to Booth 7 and with your pistol(s), repeat the rifle sequence on the pistol targets.

Stage 3

10 Pistol and 10 Rifle

Pistol(s) loaded with 5 rounds and holstered. Rifle loaded with 10 rounds is staged on the table in Booth 6.

At about 3 in the morning of July 26, 1878, George Hoyt and other drunken cowboys shot their guns wildly, including three shots into Dodge City's Comique Theater, causing comedian Eddie Foy to throw himself to the stage floor in the middle of his act. Fortunately, no one was injured. Assistant Marshal Earp and policeman Bat Masterson responded and "together with several citizens, turned their pistols loose in the direction of the fleeing horsemen". As the riders crossed the Arkansas river bridge south of town, George Hoyt fell from his horse after he was wounded in the leg.

Start in Booth 6 with both hands at your sides. When ready say "I GOT ONE BOYS!" With your rifle, shoot the targets in a Nevada Sweep starting on the left (1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1). Shoot target 3 with the tenth round. Make the rifle safe and move to Booth 7 and with your pistol(s), repeat the rifle sequence.

Stage 4

10 Pistol and 10 Rifle

Pistol(s) loaded with 5 rounds and holstered. Rifle loaded with 10 rounds is staged on the table in Booth 6.

On July 28, 1880, Wyatt was appointed Deputy Sheriff for the eastern part of Pima County, which included Tombstone. On October 28, 1880, popular Tombstone town marshal Fred White attempted to break up a group of five late-night, drunken revelers shooting at the moon on Allen Street in Tombstone. Deputy Sheriff Wyatt was in Owens Saloon a block away, though unarmed. When he heard the shooting, he ran to the scene, borrowed a pistol from Fred Dodge and went to assist White. He saw White attempt to disarm Curly Bill Brocius and the gun discharged, striking White in the groin. Wyatt pistol-whipped Brocius, knocking him to the ground. Then he grabbed Brocius by the collar and told him to get up. Brocius protested.

Start in Booth 6 with the rifle held at low ready. When ready say; "WHAT HAVE I DONE?!". At the buzzer, with the rifle, single tap the targets in the following order, outside, outside, inside, inside, middle, outside, outside, inside, inside, middle. Make the rifle safe and move to Booth 7 and with your pistol(s), repeat the sequence.

Stage 5

10 Pistol and 10 Rifle

Pistol(s) loaded with 5 rounds and holstered. Rifle loaded with 10 rounds is staged on the table in Booth 6.

On Wednesday, October 26, 1881, the tension between the Earps and the Cowboys came to a head. Ike Clanton, Billy Claiborne, and other Cowboys had been threatening to kill the Earps for several weeks. Tombstone city Marshal Virgil Earp learned that the Cowboys were armed and had gathered near the O.K. Corral. He asked Wyatt and Morgan Earp and Doc Holliday to assist him, as he intended to disarm them. At approximately 3 p.m. the Earps headed towards Fremont Street. They confronted five Cowboys in a vacant lot adjacent to the O.K. Corral's rear entrance on Fremont Street. Ike Clanton and Billy Claiborne fled the gunfight. Tom and Frank McLaury along with Billy Clanton stood their ground and were killed. Morgan was clipped by a shot across his back that nicked both shoulder blades and a vertebra. Virgil was shot through the calf and Holliday was grazed by a bullet.

Start with the rifle pointing down range in Booth 6. When ready say "DROP YOUR IRON!". At the buzzer, with the Rifle, double tap the targets in the following order, 1,2,3,4,5. Make the rifle safe and move to Booth 7 and with your pistol(s), shoot the targets in the same order.

Match Back Story



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

Wyatt was born on March 19, 1848, to Nicholas Porter Earp and his second wife, Virginia Ann Cooksey. He was named after his father's commanding officer in the Mexican–American War, Captain Wyatt Berry Stapp, of the 2nd Company Illinois Mounted Volunteers. Some evidence supports Wyatt Earp's birthplace as 406 South 3rd Street in Monmouth, Illinois, though the street address is disputed by Monmouth College professor and historian William Urban. Monmouth is in Warren County in western Illinois. Wyatt had an elder half-brother from his father's first marriage, Newton, and a half-sister Mariah Ann, who died at the age of ten months.

In March 1849 or in early 1850, Nicholas Earp joined about one hundred other people in a plan to relocate to San Bernardino County, California, where he intended to buy farm land. Only 150 miles west of Monmouth, their daughter Martha became ill. The family stopped and Nicholas bought a new 160 acres farm 7 miles northeast of Pella, Iowa. Martha died there on May 26, 1856.

Nicholas and Virginia Earp's last child Adelia was born in June 1861 in Pella. Newton, James, and Virgil joined the Union Army on November 11, 1861. Their father was busy recruiting and drilling local companies, and Wyatt and his two younger brothers Morgan and Warren were left in charge of tending 80-acres of corn. Wyatt was only thirteen years old, too young to enlist, but he tried on several occasions to run away and join the army. Each time, his father found him and brought him home. James was severely wounded in Fredericktown, Missouri, and returned home in summer 1863. Newton and Virgil fought several battles in the east and later followed the family to California.

On May 12, 1864, Nicholas Earp organized a wagon train and headed to San Bernardino, California, arriving on December 17, 1864. By late summer 1865, Virgil found work as a driver for Phineas Banning's Stage Coach Line in California's Imperial Valley, and 16-year-old Wyatt assisted. In spring 1866, Wyatt became a teamster, transporting cargo for Chris Taylor. From 1866–1868, he drove cargo over the 720 miles wagon road from Wilmington, through San Bernardino then Las Vegas, Nevada, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. In spring 1868, Earp was hired to transport supplies needed to build the Union Pacific Railroad. He learned gambling and boxing while working on the rail head in the Wyoming Territory. Earp developed a reputation officiating boxing matches and refereed a fight in front of 3000 spectators between John Shanssey and Mike Donovan on July 4, 1869 in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Earp lived a restless life. He was at different times a constable, city policeman, county sheriff, Deputy U.S. Marshal, teamster, buffalo hunter, bouncer, saloon-keeper, gambler, brothel keeper, miner, and boxing referee. Earp spent his early life in Iowa. In 1870, Earp married his first wife, Urilla Sutherland Earp, who contracted typhoid fever and died shortly before their first child was to be born. Within the next two years Earp was arrested, sued twice, escaped from jail, then was arrested three more times for "keeping and being found in a house of ill-fame". He landed in the cattle boomtown of Wichita, Kansas, where he became a deputy city marshal for one year and developed a solid reputation as a lawman. In 1876, he followed his brother James to Dodge City, Kansas, where he became an assistant city marshal. In winter 1878, he went to Texas to track down an outlaw and met John "Doc" Holliday, whom Earp later credited with saving his life.

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

Earp was a lifelong gambler and was always looking for a quick way to make money. After leaving Tombstone, Earp went to San Francisco where he reunited with Josephine Earp. She became his common-law wife. They joined a gold rush to Eagle City, Idaho, where they owned mining interests and a saloon. They left there to race horses and open a saloon during a real estate boom in San Diego, California. Back in San Francisco, Wyatt raced horses again, but his reputation suffered irreparably when he refereed the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey boxing match and called a foul that led many to believe that he fixed the fight. They moved briefly to Yuma, Arizona before they joined the Alaskan Gold Rush to Nome, Alaska. They opened the biggest saloon in town and made a large sum of money. Returning to the lower 48, they opened another saloon in Tonopah, Nevada, the site of a new gold find. In about 1911, Earp began working several mining claims in Vidal, California, retiring in the hot summers with Josephine to Los Angeles.

When Earp died in 1929, he was known as a Western lawman, gunfighter, and boxing referee. He had a notorious reputation for both his handling of the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight and his

role in the O.K. Corral gun fight. This only began to change after his death when an extremely flattering biography was published in 1931. It became a bestseller and created his reputation as a fearless lawman. Since then, Wyatt Earp has been the subject of and model for numerous films, TV shows, biographies, and works of fiction that have increased his mystique. Long after his death, he has many devoted detractors and admirers. Earp's modern-day reputation is that of the Old West's "toughest and deadliest gunman of his day." In modern times, Wyatt Earp has become synonymous with the stereotypical image of the Western lawman, and is a symbol of American frontier justice.

References: *Wyatt Earp*, Wikipedia