The Closing of the Western Frontier

by: Mr. Cegielski

Essential Questions

1. What national issues emerged in the process of closing the western frontier?

2. Why does the West hold such an important place in the American imagination?

3. In what ways is the West romanticized in American culture?
Key Tensions

Native Americans → Buffalo Hunters
Railroads
U. S. Government

Cattlemen → Sheep Herders

Ranchers → Farmers

Key Tensions

Ethnic Minorities → Nativists

Environmentalists → Big Business Interests
[mining, timber]
Local Govt. Officials
Farmers
Buffalo Hunters

Lawlessness of the Frontier
[The “Romance” of the West]

“Civilizing” Forces
the Railroad builders

Railroad Construction

Pattern of Land Grants
- One square mile not by government or sold
- Right of way: 100 yards wide
- One square mile granted to railroad
- Primary federal land grants to railroads
"The Big Four" Railroad Magnates

Charles Crocker  Collis Huntington

Mark Hopkins  Leland Stanford

Promontory Point, UT
(May 10, 1869)
The Bronc Buster
Frederick Remington
Black Cowboys

the Gunslingers
Colt .45 Revolver

God didn't make men equal. Colonel Colt did!

Legendary Gunslingers & Train Robbers

Jesse James

Billy the Kid
Dodge City Peace Commission, 1890

Geographical Factors
The West was a vast area. Transport was slow so it was impossible to get from one place to another quickly. This meant that it was very difficult to enforce law and order.

Social Factors
1. There were conflicts between different ethnic groups: blacks, Chinese, Europeans, Indians, Mexicans and settlers from the Eastern states.  
2. Soldiers returning from the Civil War found it difficult to adjust to civilian life.

Political Factors
During the early years a large number of towns and mining towns were established. There was a shortage of law enforcement officers and the government did not provide money to employ or train new ones.

Economic Factors
There were conflicts between different economic groups: cowboys and townspeople, homesteaders and ranchers, miners and hunters, sheep herders and ranchers, cattle barons and small ranchers.

Why was there lawlessness and violence in the West?

Values and Attitudes
People tended to settle disputes by themselves rather than involving the law. Most Westerners carried guns. It was not against the law to shoot a man in self-defence providing the man was armed.
There are eight crimes commonly committed in the West hidden in this wordsearch. Can you find them?

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GNITTECECNEXCVBTG
AWBGSAORSERDFGTYF
ZEVHDITAITALOKIJUHT
XRCHGUSNGNITOOGHS
CTKKVLHYJLKXCVBK
VYWLLWEDFGJUIOPYC
BRBNKROBBEYQWEFA
FEQPUQUDFTGTHUKOLPT
EBPHORSESTEALINGWT
RBPLOGTHJKNMBVFCDAB
TOOWQLEGHJKNMBVL
YRIJEQIZSDFBJKLA
UNUMRANTGJHKIL
IYNTENIGPMUJMIACL
OATNVAFGHYJKILIPOXA
PRGNBASCVBGGTHUJOPR
QTHSNFGHUIOPWCVBNM
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the myth & legend of the west

The Traditional View of the West
William “Buffalo Bill” Cody’s Wild West Show

“Buffalo Bill” Cody & Sitting Bull
Legendary Female Western Characters

Calamity Jane

Annie Oakley

The Fall of the Cowboy
Frederick Remington
Video: “American History: At the Western Frontier” (55:13)

- What was it really like to live in the Wild West? Meet the people who settled the American West and explore the lives they built for themselves there. Includes one feature and three shorter segments.
  Changes in the West—Looks at the transcontinental railroad and how it changed the makeup of America’s western lands.

- From Boomtown to Ghost Town—Discover what happened to boomtowns after the gold and silver were mined.

- Living the Frontier Life—Explores the development of a land that came to be known as the Wild West.

- Fact vs. Fiction: Movies of the Old West—Debunks the many myths surrounding the Wild West.

Pay attention! Your assignments follow!

The Expansion of The American West

Legendary Women of the West—Part One

Whether she was addressed as Madame or Miss, Saloon, or Squaw, a woman needed guile to live out West. The “vicious sex” encountered savages, brutal and choleric obstacles and these were just from men! Did it matter whether the man was white or red? The women of the West had to deal with mean old Indians, nature, and a plague of two. In spite of these obstacles, or maybe because of them, the American frontier attracted legions of nonconforming women—marvels, loners, eccentrics and adventurers. And through it all they kept their sense of humor: “I’ve got 156 head of cattle and one son,” said a widowed ranch woman, “Don’t know which was harder to go.”

Women of the Wild West had to be a resourceful lot to cope with the elements that surrounded them: harsh conditions, lawlessness, and living in an age where there were few amenities. Some women took to the gun as readily as any man and others made lives for themselves apart from dignified society. But for women who made the trek west with their families, their lot in life was to rear children, run a household (that included food processing, candle and soap making, spinning, weaving, knitting, etc.), establishing schools, churches, and occasionally ward off Indian attack.

Despite the harshness of the Western Frontiers, the west would never have been tamed without the helping hand of women, both good and bad.

Annie Oakley

Annie Oakley’s real name was Phoebe Moses and she was born in Darke County, Ohio in 1860. She helped her family survive by hunting and killing wild game. Through she learned to use a rifle for practical reasons, she eventually became a skilled sharpshooter (a person skilled in hitting a target). She met her husband, Frank Butler, in a shooting contest in Ohio, and later had it that she won the match with 25 out of 25 shots, to his 24.

Together, Frank Butler and Annie Oakley created a show and began to travel around the country giving shooting demonstrations, even joining the circus as “champion rifle shots.” The husband-and-wife team joined Buffalo Bill’s Wild West show in 1885 and toured with the show for sixteen years. This celebration of the “Old West” included skits of stage robberies, gunfights, and military exhibitions, gunfights and military exhibitions.
Though most heroes of the "Wild West" were men, Buffalo Bill's show celebrated Annie Oakley's skills, and she became one of the most famous women of the West. Her nickname, "Little Sure Shot," was given to her by Chief Sitting Bull who was so amazed by her skills. Once, at the invitation of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, she knocked the ashes off a cigarette he was holding in his mouth.

She was severely injured in 1901 when the train that carried the Wild West show collided with another and she became partially paralyzed. She performed again but not as the same Annie. She died in 1926, a few years after an auto accident from which she never regained her health.

*Calamity Jane*

She was born Martha Jane Canary; there are numerous tales of how she got her nickname but no one knows for sure. She was a tough cookie and dressed like a man, in buckskins. By the time she was 18, after moving to Salt Lake City with her parents after the Civil War, Jane had been a nurse, a dishwasher, a waitress, a cook and an ox team driver.

She had a reputation for being able to handle a man, shoot like a cowboy, skills that took her into Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show where she performed sharp shooting astride her horse. The love of her life was Wild Bill Hickok. They were secretly married in 1875 but he took off after the birth of their daughter three years later. Jane then remarried as had Hickok and they were reunited briefly, just before Hickok was killed. During the 1870's, Jane was the subject of some dime novels which brought her national fame. She is buried in Deadwood near Wild Bill Hickok.

*Big Nose Kate*

She was born Mary Catherine Elder in Hungary and was reported to have been the wife of Doc Holiday, although there are no records of the marriage. She traveled with Holiday to Texas, Dodge City, Las Vegas, New Mexico and finally Tombstone, Arizona. In 1880, Kate moved to Globe, Arizona when Holiday went on to Tombstone to join up with the Earps. She was visiting her ranch during the gunfight at the O.K. Corral then married another whom she later left.

*Cattle Kate*

She was born Elia Watson. Cattle Kate was a prostitute who was hung by vigilantes after being accused of stealing cattle in Wyoming, an act which spurred the Johnson County War. She was not a thief but most likely took some cattle for payment for her services.

Even though she married in 1885, she continued her job and claimed a homestead right next to her husband's (James Averill). Both of their homesteads were located right in the middle of land belonging to big time cattlemen Albert J. Bothwell and there were many disputes among them. That dispute lead to Bothwell pulling Cattle Kate and her husband out of their homes and lynching them.

**Questions**

1. Woman of the west had to be resourceful.
   A. True
   B. False

2. How were they resourceful?

3. Annie Oakley helped her family survive by hunting and selling game, or wild animals.
   A. True
   B. False

4. Annie Oakley learned to use a rifle for practical reasons, she eventually became a skilled.
   A. Gunnman
   B. Sharpshooter
   C. Outlaw
   D. None of the above...

5. How did Calamity Jane die?

6. Big Nose Kate was reported to have been the wife of
   A. Wyatt Earp
   B. Jesse James
C. Doc Holiday
D. Billy the Kid

6. What happened to Calamity Kate and her husband?

________________________

Answers

Look up the following words in the dictionary. Online Dictionary

1. Generous
________________

2. Forensics

________________

3. Mosquitoes

________________

4. Legions

________________

5. Resourceful

________________

6. Amenities

________________
Prospecting

Mining Centers: 1900

[Map showing mining centers across the United States in 1900]
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (MT)

Mining ("Boom") Towns--Now Ghost Towns

Calico, CA
The picture above is a drawing made around 1934. It shows a scene from 1867. The artist’s name is unknown.

1. Is it a primary or a secondary source?
2. How reliable is the source?
3. Is the source useful in any way?
4. What is happening in the foreground of the picture?
5. Why are the only people in the background cowboys?
Complete for "How did the Cattle Industry Begin?"

**Activities**

**Level 1, 2**

Joseph McCoy has commissioned you to design an advertising poster to:

1. Encourage riders to work for him
2. Encourage Texas ranchers to send their cattle to Abilene.

**Level 3, 4**

A number of factors are important in the development of the cattle industry — e.g. the railroad, civil war etc. Design a poster showing how factors helped the cattle industry to develop.
Use whatever resources available to define the terms:

The Long Drive

The Cattle Trails
Land Use: 1880s

Cattle Trails
The Western Trail
Also known as the Dodge City trail, this trail was first used in 1874 by cattle drover John T Lytle. This trail soon took over from the Chisholm trail as the main route used to take cattle from Texas to the railroad. The introduction of beefier cattle, barbed wire and westward settlement contributed to the end of this trail, but it was the fact that Cattle Fever, the disease spread by the longhorn tick, wiped out huge numbers of cattle that eventually led to the demise of the trail.

The Goodnight and Loving Trail
Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving first established this trail in 1868. The Indians were beginning to be placed on reservations and the reservation at Fort Sumner provided an ideal market for Goodnight's cattle. The route lay well to the west of the farming lands which made life easier for the drovers but passed through Indian territory and water was in short supply. In 1888, Goodnight entered into a contract with John Iliff where he agreed to deliver his cattle to Cheyenne. The trail continued to be used until the 1880s when the railroad was developed in the south.

The Chisholm Trail
This trail was established by Jesse Chisholm during the Civil War when it was used to transport supplies to the army in the south. The trail lay to the west of the Kansas farms so the cattle could be driven along it without problems.

The Shawnee Trail
Indians had first made this trail for hunting and raiding. Texas longhorn cattle were first taken along the trail as early as the 1840s. By 1853 drovers were facing increasing hostility from farmers. The reason for the hostility was the fact that the longhorn cattle carried a tick that killed other livestock. This trail continued to be used to take cattle north until Joseph McCoy built the town of Abilene and established the Chisholm trail.
Use whatever resources available to draw and label the following cattle trails: 1) The Western Trail, 2) The Goodnight & Loving Trail, 3) The Chisholm Trail, 4) The Shawnee Trail.
Barbed Wire

Joseph Glidden

The Range Wars

Sheep Herders

Cattle Ranchers
The Rise and Fall of the Cattle Industry

The cattle trade was at its peak from 1867 until the early 1880s. The following factors contributed to this:
- Increased number of railway lines – able to transport cattle to new markets
- Development of refrigerated rail carriages – cattle could be slaughtered before transportation
- Removal of Indians from the Plains to reservations – more land available for ranching.

In the last twenty years of the nineteenth century the beef trade virtually collapsed. The following factors contributed to this:
- Farmers began to experiment with different breeds of cattle that could not live on the open range.
- There was less grass available for grazing. In 1883 there was a drought that ruined the grass.
- The demand for beef fell which meant that ranching was less profitable.
- The winter of 1886/7 was very severe – cattle and cowboys died in the freezing temperatures.

A New Approach

The days of the open range were over. From the late nineteenth century cattle were kept on enclosed ranches and farmed in much smaller quantities. Two inventions were particularly important in making this an option:
- Barbed Wire
- Wind pump

Barbed Wire
Barbed wire was invented by J F Glidden in 1874. This invention meant that large areas could be fenced cheaply. Cattle were now enclosed on ranches and no longer roamed the Plains. As a result fewer cowboys were needed and the long drive was a thing of the past.

Wind Pump
The strong winds that blew across the Plains were an ideal source of energy. Windmills were used to drive pumps that could pump water from underground. This meant that cattle ranches did not need to be sited near a river or stream.

The age of the wild and free cowboy was gone, they now spent much of their time mending fences and tending the cattle. However, the image of the wild and free cowboy was dramatised in Wild West shows performed for eastern audiences and it is that image that became, and has remained, a feature of the legend of the wild, wild west.

Cattle Industry and Cowboys – Overview

1. What type of cattle grazed the open range?
2. How did the Civil War help the rise of the cattle industry?
3. How did Joseph McCoy help the development of the cattle industry?
4. Who did Charles Goodnight sell his cattle to?
5. Why were the cattle trails no longer used by the 1880s?
6. What jobs did cowboys do before 1880?
7. What jobs did cowboys do after 1880?
8. Name three hazards of the long drive
9. What factors helped the rise of the cattle industry?
10. What factors led to the downfall of the cattle industry?
11. Why did the inventions of barbed wire and the wind pump help the development of ranching?
Cattle Industry Crossword

Across
1. Trail from Texas to Abilene (8)
2. Gave disease to other livestock (4)
3. Breed of Texan cattle (8)
4. Established by Joseph McCoy (7)

Down
1. Purpose built for cattle to be sold (7)
2. Cattle grazing area with no fences (9)
3. Caused cattle to grow in numbers (8)

Cattle Industry Crossword

Across
5. This began in 1861 (5,3)
8. More of these increased the demand for beef (7,5)
9. Southern army (11)
11. Cowtown founded by Joseph McCoy (7)
12. What cattlemen faced from Kansas homesteaders (10)

Down
1. Carried by longhorn cattle (4)
2. Enabled cheap fencing (6,4)
3. This happened to cattle during the Civil War (10)
4. Very severe in 1866/7 (6)
6. Breed of cattle found on the Plains (9)
7. Enabled local water supply (4,4)
9. Where Joseph McCoy came from (7)
10. Where the beef market was (5)

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Minority groups in the West

Regional Population Distribution by Race: 1900

- Whites of native parentage (N = 40,988,005)
- South: 49.1%
- West: 35.4%
- North: 15.5%
Regional Population Distribution by Race: 1900

American Indians (N = 240,280)

- South: 15.3%
- West: 80.6%
- North: 4.1%

Chinese and Japanese birth or parentage (N = 114,777)

- South: 16.4%
- West: 80.7%
- North: 3.0%

Black “Exoduster” Homesteaders

All Colored People that want to go to Kansas, on September 5th, 1877, can do so for $5.00

IMMIGRATION.

Whereas, We, the colored people of Lecompton, Ks., knowing that there is an abundance of choice lands now belonging to the Government, have assembled ourselves together for the purpose of locating on said lands. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we do now organize ourselves into a Colony, as follows:

Any person wishing to become a member of this Colony can do so by paying the sum of one dollar ($1.00), and this money is to be paid by the first of September, 1877, in instalments of twenty-five cents at a time, or otherwise as may be desired.

Resolved, That this Colony has agreed to consolidate itself with the Nodaway Township, Saline Valley, Grimes County, Kansas, and can only do so by entering the vacant lands now in their order, which costs $5.00.

Resolved, That this Colony shall consist of seven officers—President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Trustees. President—M. M. Bell; Vice-President—Jas T. Talbert; Secretary—W. J. Niles; Treasurer—Daniel Curley; Trustees—Jas Lee; William Jones; and Alber Webber.

Resolved, That this Colony shall have from one to two hundred militia, more or less, as the case may require, to keep peace and order, and any member failing to pay in the dues, as ordered, or failing to comply with the above rules in any particular, will not be recognized or protected by the Colony.
Blacks Moving West

The Buffalo Soldiers on the Great Plains
A Romantic View

The Buffalo Soldiers & the Indian Wars

The Buffalo Soldiers and the Indian Wars of the West

- Lands where black soldiers fought and served during the Indian Wars
- Native American reservations
- Major battles
- Southern Indian territories
- The South-west frontier
- Battles fought in the Indian Wars
- Major victories
- Indian Wars

36th and 41st Cavalry
-场上
-成了
- 39th and 40th Cavalry
- 36th and 38th Cavalry
The “Chinese Question”

- Exclusion Act (1882)
  - Oriental Exclusion Act
  - Chinese Exclusion Act

The Tong Wars: 1850s–1920s

Began in San Francisco in 1875.
## African American & Chinese Populations: 1880-1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or Territory</th>
<th>Blacks 1880</th>
<th>Blacks 1900</th>
<th>Chinese 1880</th>
<th>Chinese 1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Ter.</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,419</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>6,018</td>
<td>11,045</td>
<td>75,132</td>
<td>45,753</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>2,435</td>
<td>8,570</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>599</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>3,379</td>
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<td>52,003</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>1,739</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>2,385</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>1,352</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico Ter.</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Indian Ter.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>56,684*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>9,510</td>
<td>10,397</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>393,384</td>
<td>620,722</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>836</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>572</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>3,186</td>
<td>3,629</td>
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</table>

NA—Not available.

*Combined total for Indian and Oklahoma territories.
The Homestead Act 1862

The first Homestead Act was passed in 1862. The terms of this act allowed people to purchase 160 acres of Plains land at a very small price.

In a bid to encourage more people to move from the overcrowded eastern states onto the Plains, the US government passed another Homestead Act in 1862.

Under the terms of this Act, available Plains land (2.5 million acres) was divided into sections or homesteads of 160 acres. People could now claim 160 acres of land. The only requirement on their part was that they paid a small administration charge and built a house and lived on the land for at least 5 years.

In 1873 a further Act called the Timber Culture Act was passed. Under the terms of this Act people could have 160 acres of land free provided that at least 40 acres of it was planted with trees. Anyone could lay claim to the land even foreign immigrants.

However, although 160 acres seemed like a vast amount of land, it was not enough to support a family if they wished to make a living from farming the land or raising livestock. It was thought that homesteaders ideally needed at least double that amount if they were to make an adequate living from the land. After 1875 when better farming machinery had been developed and larger amounts of land could be more easily ploughed, this was even more important.

The government accepted the criticisms that 160 acres was not enough and passed a further act in 1877 called the Desert Land Act. This Act allowed people to buy 640 acres of land in areas where there was little rainfall and irrigation schemes were needed to work the land.

Although it was the intention of the act to provide individuals with the opportunity to make a new life for themselves, land speculators managed to acquire large amounts of land cheaply which they later sold at a great profit. They managed to get the land by getting their employees register for it.

The state of Kansas saw a huge influx of homesteaders during this period from 1865 - 1890. In 1871-2 9,000 claims were made. By 1886-8 this had risen to 43,000.

Activities
1. What was the Homestead Act a push or pull factor in people's decision to move onto the Plains?
2. Why was 160 acres considered insufficient for a family trying to make a living on the Plains?

Push Factors are negative things that force people to make changes. (Bad things where you are)

Pull Factors are positive things that make people want to make changes. (Good things somewhere else)

Both push and pull factors are involved in understanding why homesteaders left their homes in the East and moved onto the plains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push Factors</th>
<th>Pull Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding in the East</td>
<td>Letters from those who had already moved onto the Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To escape from poverty</td>
<td>Newspaper or magazine articles about the West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Homestead Act 1862 offered free land to settlers</td>
<td>To make a new start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To escape religious or racial persecution</td>
<td>Advertising by railroad companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push Factors</th>
<th>Pull Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Frontier Settlements: 1870-1890

Homesteads From Public Lands

[Map and graph showing settlement progress and homesteads from public lands]
What is the Message of this Picture?
The Realty--A Pioneer’s Sod House, SD

Rain Follows the Plow!
The Great American Desert
The Great American Desert was the name given, in the first half of the nineteenth century, to the area west of the Mississippi river. At the time, the area was only inhabited by tribes of native American Indians. White Americans considered it to be unfit for habitation. As people moved onto the Great Plains, the area referred to as the Great American Desert became smaller and smaller until only the Utah and Nevada plains bore the name.

This map shows the geographical divisions of North America. These divisions still exist today.

Eastern Lowlands
The first emigrants to America from Europe settled on the Eastern side of America. Few ventured further west than the Appalachian mountains. As more and more people settled in America and more living space was needed, people began to venture further west. However, prior to 1840 few went beyond the Mississippi river.

Flood Plain
The Mississippi river is the fourth largest river in the World. It covers more than 2,500 miles from North Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. It has 250 tributaries and its flood plain covers 1.25 million square miles. Consequently, in times of heavy rainfall, this land is prone to flooding.

The Great Plains
The Great Plains stretch from the Mississippi river in the East to the Rocky mountains in the West. In geographical terms a Plain is defined as a large area of treeless land. Because of the lack of trees it tends to be windy all year round.

In winter the weather is very cold with the wind blowing snow into blizzards. The summers are very hot and windy which dries and cracks the land. Some woodland can be found near to the Mississippi river but beyond that the land is miles and miles of grassland - tall prairie grass on the Low Plains, shorter grass on the High Plains.

Rocky Mountains
The Rocky Mountains extend from Alaska in the North to New Mexico in the South. Mountainous regions surround high plateau. The highest mountain is Mount Elbert 14,431 feet. In the South, the Rocky Mountains are characterised by thick wood and used to be inhabited by grizzly bears, mountain lions and beavers. The Grand Canyon can be found in the Rocky Mountains. The plateaux tend to be areas of semi-desert.

Pacific Coast
The states of California and Oregon can be found along the Pacific Coast. The climate is mild and the soil is fertile and easily farmed.

Surviving the Plains
Solve the Anagrams below to find problems faced by the homesteaders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eager hot straw</th>
<th>Exert sweeter ham</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U elf</td>
<td>Disaster in dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rumbling idealist</td>
<td>Dual rash Tarzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh pig lung</td>
<td>Correct toppings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cop grows ring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problems | Description | Solution
--- | --- | ---

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