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Bonnie

Other uses see Bonnie (disambiguation). This article does not mention sources. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unneeded material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Bonnie – news – newspapers – books – scientist – JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template report) Bonnie Pronunciation/àbàni/ BŌN-ee-Gendermale or female Origin word/name/Scottish Meaing/Pretty, Attractive, Beautiful, GoodOther namesRelated Bonnie Bonnie is a Scottish name for either girls or boys and is sometimes used as a descriptive reference. It comes from the Scottish word bonnie (pretty, attractive), or French bonne (good). This in turn is derived from the Latin word bonus (good). The name can also be used as a bonita pet form. The cultural Scottish folk song My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean was covered by the Beatles a year after their formation in 1961, reaching #5 the German chart. Bonnie the orangutan was noted for her musical abilities, namely whistling. Tropical Systems and Hurricane Hurricane Bonnie (1986) (hit Texas and Louisiana) Hurricane Bonnie (1992) Hurricane Bonnie (1998) (hit North Carolina) Tropical Storm Bonnie (2004) (hit northwest Florida) Notland Women Bonnie Bartlett (born 1929), American actress Bonnie Bedelia (born 1948), Bonnie Bianco (born 1970), American sports block Bonnie Bianco (born 1970), Bonnie Bianco (born 1970), American sports condicator Bonnie Bianco (born 1970), American sports coach Bonnie Bianco (born 1970), Bonnie Bianco (born 1963), American singer and actress Bonnie Blair (born 1964), retired American motor bonnie bramlett (born 1944), American singer and actress Bonnie Cromby (born 1964) Bonnie Dasse, former Member of the Canadian Parliament (born 1966), Bonnie Dasse (born 1959), retired American track and field athlete Bonnie Dobson (born 1940), Canadian folk music singer, singer and guitarist Bonnie Dunbar (born 1949) Retired American astronaut Bonnie Gadusek (born 1963), retired American hockey player Bonnie Garland, American murder victim Bonnie Gold, American mathematician Bonnie Greer (born 1948), American-British playwright, writer and critic Bonnie Guitar (born 1923), American country pop singer Bonnie Henry (born 1965/66), Bonnie Hunt (born 1961), comedian, actress, director, producer, writer, entrepreneur, and voice Bonnie Koloc (born 1946), American folk music singer, songwriter and artist Bonnie Langford (born 1964), British actress, dancer and entertainer Bonnie Loo (born 1994, Singapore) singing contest winner, Campus SuperStar (season 4), Bonnie Lou (born 1924), American rock and roll and country music singer Bonnie Lythgoe, former British dancer, theatre producer and director MacBird (born 1951), American actress, playwright, screenwriter and producer Bonnie Mathieson (1945-2018), American scientist Bonnie McFarlane (born 1973), Canadian stand-up comedian and writer Bonnie McKee (born 1984), an award-winning American singer, songwriter and actress Bonnie Mealing (1912-2002), Australian freestyle and backstroke swimmer Bonnie Owens (1929-2006), American country music singer Bonnie Parker (1910-1934), American gangster (Bonnie and Clyde), Bonnie Pink (born 1973), Japanese singer, songwriter and musician Bonnie Poe (1912-1993), American actress Bonnie Pointer (born 1950), American R&amp; B and disco singer (from The Pointer Sisters) Bonnie Raitt (born 1949), American blues singer-songwriter and slide guitarist Bonnie Rideout (born 1962), award-winning Scottish violinist Schneider (born 1962), award-winning Scottish violinist Schneider (born 1962), award-winning Scottish violinist Schneider (born 1962), U.S. television meteorologist and author Bonnie Sherr Klein, born 1941, American actress and singer Bonnie Tyler (born 1951), Welsh singer Bonnie Wright (born 1991), British actress, fashion model, screenwriter, director and producer Bonnie Zacherle (born 1946), American designer, creator of my little pony toy line. Men Bonnie Stewart (d. 1994), Professor of Mathematics Bonnie Prince Billy (b. 1970), stage name Will Oldham Bonnie Prince Charlie (b.1720), a.k.a. Prince Charles Edward Stuart Bonaventure (b.1221), St. Bonaventure, contemporary St. Thomas Aquinas Fictional characters Bonnie Winterbottom, portrayed by Liza Weil in the TV series How to Get Away with Murder Bonnie Swanson, from the animated series Family Guy Bonnie Anderson, in Toy Story 3 by Bonnie McCullough, a character in the book series, Vampire Diaries Bonnie Bennett, from the television series Vampire Diaries Bonnie Malloy, the main character in the TV series Life with Bonnie Bonnie Rockwall, the self-proclaimed middle girl of Kim Possible Bonnie Winterbot, the character of the TV series How to Get Away with Murder Bonnie Butler, who went with Wind Bonnie MacFarlane, the main character of Red Dead Redemption Bonnie Rabbit, the main character for five nights at Freddy's Bonnie One of Ash Ketchum's friends and is Clemont's younger sister in the Pokemon Series: XY Bonnie Plunkett, the main character of cbs sitcom Mom Bonnie, a character from The Walking Dead video game for 400 days and season Two Bonnie McMurray, a reoccurring character on the Canadian television sitcomkenney References Title ListThis page or section lists people who share the same name. If the internal link led you here, you can change this link to indicate directly to the intended article. For content Other uses see Bonnie and Clyde (disambiguation). American bank robbers and Keds in March 1933 in a photo found by police in an abandoned hideout bonnie Elizabeth Parker (1. October 23, 1910) and Kite's chestnut barrow (March 24, 1909 – May 23, 1934) was an American criminal couple who traveled through the Central United States with their gang during the Great Depression, known for their bank robberies, even though they preferred to rob a small store or rural gas station. Their exploits captured the attention of the American press and its readers during what has sometimes been called the public enemy era between 1931 and 1934. They are believed to have murdered at least nine policemen and four civilians. They were killed in May 1934 during an ambush by police near Gibsland, Louisiana. The presentation of the press by Bonnie and Clyde was sometimes at odds with the reality of their lives on the road, especially Parker. Within two years she was present at 100 or more felonies that she was Barov's attendant,[1] although she was not a cigar smoking, machine gun-wielding killer depicted in newspapers, newsreels, and pulp detective magazines daily. However, many police accounts detail her attempts to kill police officers (although gang member WD Jones contradicted them in court). [2] [3] Parker's photo of posing with a cigar came from an undeveloped roll movie that police found in an abandoned hideout, and a snapshot was published across the country. Parker had smoke cigarettes, although she never smoked cigars. [4] [notes 1] According to historian Jeff Guinn, the photos found in the hideout led to Parker's glamorization and the creation of a myth about the gang. The 1967 film Bonnie and Clyde, directed by Arthur Penn and starring Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway in title roles, revived the interest of criminals and glamorized them with a romantic aura. [5] The 2019 Netflix film Highwaymen depicted the persecution of Bonnie and Clym. Bonnie Parker Bonnie Elizabeth Parker was born in 1910 in Rowena, Texas, the second of three children. Her father, Charles Robert Pareir (1884–1914), was a bricklayer who died when Bonnie was four years old. [6] Widowed mother Emma (Krause) Overser (1885-1944) moved her family back to her parents' home in Cement, an industrial suburb on the West Issal, where she worked as a seamstress. [7] Bonnie wrote poems such as The Story of Suicide Sal[8] and The Trail's End, more commonly known as Bonnie and Clyde. [9] In his second year of high school, Parler met Roy Thornton (1908-1937). The couple left school and married on September 25, 1926, six days before her 16th birthday. [10] Their marriage was suing him for frequent absences and brushes by law, and it turned out to be temporary. They never divorced, but their paths never crossed again after January 1929. She was still wearing ring when she died. [notes 2] Thornton was in jail when he heard about her death. He commented: I'm glad they went out like they did. It's much better than being caught. [11] Sentenced to five years for robbery in 1933 and after attempting several prison breaks from other facilities, Thornton was killed while trying to escape huntsville State Prison on October 3, 1937. At the end of her marriage, Parker moved back with her mother and worked as a waitress in Dallas. One of her regular clients was postal worker Ted Hinton. In 1932 he joined the Dallas Sheriff's Department and eventually served as a member of the posse that killed Bonnie and Clyde. [12] Parker briefly kept a diary in early 1929, when she was 18, in which she wrote about her loneliness, her impatience with life in Dallas, and her love of talking images. [13] Clyde Barrow Clyde Chestnut Barrow [14] [15] was born in 1909 for the poor farming of a family in Ellis County, Texas, southeast of Dallas. [16] [17] He was the fifth of henry basil barrow's children (1874–1957) and Cumie Talitha Walker (1874-1942). The family moved to Dallas in the early 1920s, part of a migration pattern from rural areas to the city where many settled in the city's slums of the West Division. The Barrows spent their first months in West Sansas living under their wagon until they got enough money to buy a tent. [18] Barrow was first arrested in late 1926, at the age of 17, after joggng when police confronted him over a rental car that he had not returned in time. His second arrest was made with his brother Buck shortly after possession of a stolen turkey. Barrow had some legitimate jobs between 1927 and 1929, but he also cracked the safe, robbed stores, and stole cars. He met 19-year-old Parker with a mutual friend in January 1930, and they spent a lot of time together during the coming weeks. Their romance was interrupted when Barrow was arrested and convicted of car theft. Keds was sent to Eastham Prison Farm in April 1930 at the age of 21. He escaped from a prison farm shortly after his imprisonment, using a weapon Parker smuggled into him. He was recovered shortly after and sent back to prison. [19] Barrow was repeatedly sexually assaulted while in prison, and he retaliated by attacking and killing his tormentor with a pipe, crushing his skull. [20] This was his first killing. Another prisoner, who was already serving a life sentence, claimed responsibility. To avoid hard work in the countryside, Barrow purposefully had his two toes chopped off by either him or other prisoners in late January 1932. However, Barrow was set free six days after his intentional injury. Without his knowledge, Barrow had successfully petitioned for his release. [21] On February 2, 1932, he was released from Eastem as a hardened and bitter criminal. His sister sister said: Something awful sure happened to him in prison because he wasn't the same man when he got out. [22] Fellow prisoner Ralph Fults said he watched Clyde change from schoolboy to rattlesnaus. [23] In his career in Eastham, Barrow robbed grocery stores and gas stations at a rate that was far beyond the ten or so bank robberies associated with him and the Barrow Gang. His favorite weapon was the M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR). [21] According to John Neal Phillips, Barrow's goal in life was not to gain fame or fortune from robbery banks, but to seek revenge against the Texas prison system for violations that he suffered while serving time. [24] First meeting Several accounts describe Parner and Barrow's first meeting. The most likely point is that they met on January 5, 1930, at the home of Barrow's friend Clarence Clay at 105 Herbert Street in the neighborhood of West Dallas. [25] Barrow was 20 years old and Overser was 19 years old. Parker was out of work and staying with a female friend to help her during her recovery from a broken hand. Barrow fell into the girl's house while Parker was in the kitchen making hot chocolate. [26] Both were smitten immediately; most historians believe that Parker joined Barrow because she was in love with him. She remained his loyal companion because they committed their many crimes and waited for a violent death, which they considered inevitable. [27] Armed robbery and murder in 1932: Early robberies and murders of Parker's pose with a cigar and gun got her image in the press as a cigar-smoking gun moll after police found an undeveloped movie at Joplin's house after Barrow's release from prison in February 1932; [14] Their goal was to collect enough money and firepower to launch a raid against Eastham jail. [24] On April 19, Parner and Fult were captured in an unsuccessful hardware store in Kaufman, where they intended to steal firearms. [28] Parler was released from prison a few months later, after the grand jury did not break him; Fult was tried, convicted and served time. He never rejoined the gang. On April 30, Barrow was the getaway driver for a robbery in Hillsboro, during which store owner J.N. Bucher was shot and killed. [29] Mr. Bucher's wife identified Barrow from police photographs as one of the gunmen, even though he had stayed outside the car. Parler wrote poetry to put time in jail. [30] [Note 3] She reunited with Barrow within weeks of her release from Kaufman County Jail. On August 5, Barrow, Raymond Hamilton, and Ross Dyer were drinking moonshine at a public dance in Stringtown, Oklahoma, when Sheriff C.G. Maxwell and Deputy Eugene C. Moore approached them in the parking lot. Barlow Hamilton opened fire, killing Moore and seriously injuring Maxwell. [31] Moore was the first law that Barrow and his gang had been killed; they eventually killed nine. On October 11, they allegedly killed Howard Hall at his store during a robbery in Sherman, Texas, although some historians believe it is unlikely. [33] W. D. Jones had been a friend of the Barrow family since childhood. He joined Parker and Barrow on Christmas Eve 1932 at the age of 16, and the three left Dallas that night. The next day, Jones and Barrow killed Doyle Johnson, a young family man, stealing their car in the Temple. On January 6, 1933, when he, Trump and Jones went to a newspaper trap set for another criminal, Barrow killed Travis County Deputy Malcolm Davis. [36] The gang had murdered five people since April. 1933: Buck and Blanche Barrow join the gang's Joplin hideout; the photographs and Bonnie's Suicide Sal poem were published in the newspapers valstvsd37°03'06N 94°31'00W / 37.051671° N 94.516693° W / 37.051671; -94.516693 (Site of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow Garage Apartment) On March 22, 1933, Clyde's brother Buck was granted full pardon and released from prison, and he and his wife Blanche set up a cleaning with Bonnie, Clyde and Jones in a temporary hideout at 3347 1/2 Oakridge Drive in Joplin, Missouri. According to family sources,[37] Buck and Blanche were there to visit; they tried to persuade Clyde to surrender to law enforcement. The group ran loud, alcohol-fueled card games late at night in a quiet neighborhood; Blanche remembered that they bought a beer thing that day. [38] The men came and went noisy all the time, and Clyde accidentally fired a BAR in the apartment while cleaning it. [39] No neighbor went to the house, but one reported the suspect to the joplin police department. Police assembled a five-man force of two cars on June 13 to confront what they suspected were bootleggers living in a garage apartment. The Barrow brothers and Jones opened fire, killing Detective Harry L. McGinnis directly and fatally injuring Constable JW HARRYMAN. [40] [41] Parler opened fire with a bar when the officers fell, forcing Highway Patrol Sergeant G.B Kahler to bend behind a large oak tree. .30 caliber bullets from the BAR hit a tree and forced wood chipping into the sergeant's face. [42] Parler got in the car with others, and they pulled Buns out of the street, where she continued her dog, Snow Ball. [43] The surviving officers later testified that they had fired only fourteen rounds into the conflict; [44] One hit Jones's side, one hit Clyde but was deflected with his suit button, and one grazed the buck after

ricocheting off the wall. WD Jones committed two murders in his first two weeks with Barrow at the age of 16. A cut-down shotgun is one of his whippit guns. The pistol on the hood is Officer Persell's. Bonnie with the shotgun reaches officer Persell's pistol in Klayde's waistband. The group escaped police joplin, but left behind most of their property at the apartment, including Buck's parole papers (three weeks old), a large arsenal of weapons, a handwritten poem by Bonnie, and a camera with several rolls of undeveloped film. [45] Police developed the film Joplin Globe and found numerous photos of Barrow, Parker, and Jones posing and pointing weapons at each other. Globus sent a poem and photos over the newswire, including a photo of Parker clenching a cigar in her teeth and a pistol in her hand, and a criminal gang became front-page news across America as the Barrow Gang. The photo of Parker posing with a cigar and gun became popular: John Dillinger had a matinee-idol good look and Pretty Boy Floyd had the best possible nickname, while Joplin's photos introduced new criminal superstars with the most titillating trademark of all illegal sex. Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker were wild and young, and undoubtedly slept together. [47] The group ranged from Texas to the north as Minnesota for the next three months. In May, they attempted to rob a bank in Lucerne, Indiana, [48] and robbed a bank in Okaben, Minnesota. [49] They kidnapped Dillard Darby and Sophia Stone in Ruston, Louisiana over the course of stealing Darby's car; it was one of several events between 1932 and 1934 when they kidnapped police officers or the victims of a robbery. [note No 4] They usually release hostages far from home, sometimes with money to help them return home. [3] [50] Stories of such encounters made headlines, just like more violent episodes. The Barrow Gang did not hesitate to shoot anyone who got in his way, whether it was a police officer or an innocent civilian. Other members of the Barrow Gang who committed the murder included Hamilton, Jones, Buck, and Henry Methvin. In the end, the cold-bloodedness of their murders opened the public's eyes to the reality of their crimes and led to their ends. [51] The photographs entertained the public for some time, but the gang was desperate and deducing, as blanché described in his own name, written in prison in the late 1930s. [52] Restaurants and motels became less safe; they sobed for the preparation of the campfire and bathing in cold streams. [53] Didn't justify, around the clock in the vicinity of five people in one car caused vicious bickering. [54] [Note 6] Jones was the driver when he and Barrow stole a car belonging to Darby in late April, and he used that car to leave others. He stayed away until June 8. Barrow failed to see warning signs at the bridge construction on June 10, driving with Jones and Parker near Wellington, Texas, and the car flipped into a ravine. [3] [56] Sources do not agree on whether there is a petrol fire[57] or an acid from the car battery under the floor boards.[58] [notes 7], but she sustained third degree burns to her right leg, so severe that the muscles hired and made the leg work out. [59] Jones added: She'd be burned so badly none of us thought she was going to live. The hide on her right leg was gone, from her hip down to her ankle. I saw bone in places. [60] Parker could hardly walk; she either hopped on her good leg or was done with Barrow. They received help from a nearby farm family, then kidnapped Collinsworth County Sheriff George Corry and City Marshal Paul Hardy leaving two of them handcuffed and barbed wire to a tree outside Erick, Oklahoma. Three met with Buck and Blanché, and hid in a tourist court near Fort Smith, Arkansas, nursing Parker's burns. Buck and Jones bungled the robbery and murdered Town Marshal Henry D. Humphrey in Alma, Arkansas. [61] Criminals had to get there, regardless of Parker's grave. [62] Platte City and Dexfield Park Two Units of Red Crown Tourism Court, where the gang's eye-catching behaviour drew the police; Buck was killed from what was a gunfire. 39°18'43N 94°41'11W﻿ / ﻿39.31194, 94.68639°﻿ W﻿ / 39.31194; -94.68639 (1933 Place at Red Crown Tourist Court Platte City, Missouri) in July 1933, the gang registered with the Red Crown Tourist Court[63] south of Platte City, Missouri. It consisted of two brick cabins joined the garage, and the gang rented both. [63] To the south stood the Red Crown Tavern, a popular restaurant between the Missouri Highway Patrol, and the gang seemed to go out of their way to draw attention. Blanché recorded the party as three guests, but owner Neal Houser could see five people getting out of the car. He noted that the driver supported the garage gangster style for a quick getaway. [65] Blanché paid for her cabins with coins instead of bills, and did so later by buying five diners and five beers. [66] [notes 8] The next day, Houser noticed that his guests had taped newspapers over their cabin windows; Blanché again pays for five meals with coins. Her outfit jodhpur riding in length dresses [67] also attracted attention; they were not typical attire women in this area, and eyewitnesses still remembered them forty years later. [65] Houser told Captain William Bakcter of Highway Patrol, the patron of his restaurant, about the group. Barrow and Jones went into town [Note 9] to buy bings, crackers, cheese and atropine sulfate to treat Parker's leg. [68] The druggist contacted Sheriff Holt Coffey, who supervised the cabins. Coffey was alerted by Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas law enforcement to watch on strangers looking for such supplies. The sheriff contacted Captain Bakters, who called for reinforcements from Kansas City, including an armored car. [63] Sheriff led a group of officers to at 11, armed with Thompson automatons. [69] In a gunfire that ensued, the .45 caliber Thompsons turned out to be no match for Barrow's .30 caliber BAR, stolen on July 7 from a National Guard armory at Enid, Oklahoma. [70] The gang escaped when a bullet with a wide lock on an armored car [note 10] and the police held it in a ceasefire signal. They're a singuising retreating Barrow vehicle. [63] Blanché has been captured at Dexfield Park, Iowa, still in her jodhpurs with husband Buck lying fatally injured nearby41°33′52N 94°13′44W﻿/41.564388°N 94.228942°W﻿/41.564388; -94.228942 (Site of Barrow Gang shootout at Dexfield Park, Iowa) Jones confession sparked murder warrants against the gang The gang had evaded the law again, but Buck had sustained a bullet wound that blasted a large hole in his forehead skull bone and exposed his injured brain, and Blanché was almost blinded by glass fragments in both eyes. [63] On July 24, Barrow Band settled in Dexfield Park, an abandoned amusement park near Dexter, Iowa. [3] [72] Buck was sometimes semi-comes, and he even spoke and ate, but his huge head wound and blood loss were so severe that Barrow and Jones dug him up the grave. Local residents noticed their bloody bandaders, and officers determined that the campers were a Barrow gang. Local police officers and about 100 spectators surrounded the group, and the Barrows soon came under fire. Barrow, Parker, and Jones escaped on foot. [3] Buck was shot in the back and he and his wife were captured by officers. Buck died of his head wounds and pneumonia after surgery five days later at Kings Daughters Hospital in Perry, Iowa. [72] The remaining six months were far from their normal scope, west to Colorado, north to Minnesota, southeast to Mississippi; however, they continued armed robberies. [74] [Notes No. 11] They restocked their arsenal when Barrow and Jones hijacked an armory at Plattville, Illinois on August 20, acquiring three BARs, handguns, and large amounts of ammunition. [75] At the beginning of September, the gang ventured to run to Dallas to see their families for the first time in four months. Jones parted company with them, continuing in Houston, where his mother had moved. [3] [72] [Note 12] He was arrested there without incident on November 16 and returned to Dallas. By the autumn, Barrow committed several robberies with little time for local co-workers, while his family and Parker visited her considerable medical needs. On November 22, they narrowly avoided arrest while trying to meet with family members near Sowers, Texas. Dallas Sheriff Smoot Schmid, Deputy Bob Alcorn, and Deputy Ted Hinton lay waiting nearby. As Barrow drove up, he felt a trap and drove past his family car, at which point Schmid and his stood up and opened fire with machine guns and BAR. Family members of the crossfire were not hit, but the BAR bullet passed through the car, striking both Barrow and Parker on foot. [76] They escaped that night. On November 28, a Dallas grand jury gave murder charges against Parker and Barrow for the killing — in January that year, nearly a decade earlier — of Tarrant County Deputy Malcolm Davis; [77] It was Parner's first murder warrant. 1934: Final run on January 16, 1934, Barrow orchestrated the escape of Hamilton, Methvin, and several others in eastham breakout. [24] The brazen raid generated negative publicity in Texas, and Barrow seemed to have achieved what historian Phillips suggests was his primary goal: revenge on the Texas Department of Corrections. [Note 13] Barrow Gang member Joe Palmer shot Major Joe Crowson during his escape, and Crowson died a few days later in hospital. [78] This attack attracted a manhunt from the full forces of Texas and the federal government to Barrow and Overser. As Crowson fought for life, prison chief Lee Simmons reportedly promised him that all individuals involved in the breakout would be hunted and killed. [24] After all, everyone was, except Methvin, who saved his life by setting up the Barrow and Overserie traps. [24] The Texas Department of Corrections contacted former Texas ranger Captain Frank Hamer and persuaded him to pursue the Barrow Gang. He was retired, but his commission wasn't over. [79] He accepted the assignment as a Texas Highway Patrol officer, who was then assigned to the prison system as a special investigator, and given the special task of taking down the Barrow Gang. Former Texas Ranger Frank Hamer, the Barrow Gang's relentless shadow at the notorious Eastham prison breakout Hamer was long, hefty, and taciturn, unimpressed with authority and driven by inflexible observance of rights, or what he thinks is true. [80] For twenty years he had been feared and admired throughout Texas as the embodiment of walkingOne rebellion, one ranger's ethos. [81] He had gained a terrible reputation for shooting several impressive captures and shootings of several Texas criminals. [82] He was officially credited with 53 kills, and suffered seventeen wounds. [83] Prison chief Simmons always publicly said that Hamer was his first choice, although there is evidence that he first approached two other rangers, both of whom refused because they did not want to shoot a woman. [84] As of February 10, Hamer became a constant shadow of Barrow and Overspend, smoking out of his car, only a city or two behind them. Three of Hamer's four brothers were also Texas Rangers; brother Harrison had the best shot of four, but Frank was considered the most tenacious. [85] Barrow and Metwin killed highway patrolman M. D. Murphy Edward Bryant Wheeler on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1934 at the intersection of Route 114 and Dove Road, near Grapevine, Texas (now Southlake). [86] [87] The Eyewitness said that Barrow and Transerby fired the deadly shots, and this story became widespread[88] before it was discredited. Methvin later admitted that he fired the first shot, after assuming that Barrow wanted the officers killed; he also said that Parler approached the dying officers, who were planning to help them, rather than administering the coup de grâce, as described in the discredited eyewitness. Barrow joined in, firing at Patrolman Murphy. It has long been assumed that Parker was asleep in the back seat when Methvin started shooting, and neither participated in the attack. [50] Public opinion appealed against the couple after the Grapevine murder and the ensuing negative publicity of the Spring Season, grapevine murders were recounted in exaggerated detail, affecting public perception; all four Dallas daily papers seized on the story told an eyewitness, a farmer who claimed to have seen Parker laugh at how Murphy's head bounced like a rubber ball to the ground as she shot him. [89] Stories claimed that police found a cigar butt with tiny tooth marks, believed to be parker. [90] Several days later, Murphy's bride wore her intended wedding dress to his funeral, attracting photos and newspaper coverage. [91] Eyewitness's ever-changing story was soon ruled out, but massive negative publicity increased the public clam for the destruction of the Barrow Gang. The galvanized bodies in action, and Highway Patrol boss LG Phares offered a reward of \$1,000 for the dead bodies of grapevine slayers, rather than their capture, just for the authorities. [92] Texas Governor Ma Ferguson added another reward of \$500 for each of the two killers, which meant that for the first time, there was a special price for Bonnie's head because she was so widely believed to have shot HD Murphy. [93] Public hostility grew five days later when Barrow and Methvin murdered 60-year-old Constable William Cal Campbell, a widower and father, near Commerce, Oklahoma. [94] They kidnapped Chief of Commerce, Percy Boyd, crossed the state line in Kansas and allowed him to go, giving him a clean shirt, a few dollars, and Parker's request to tell the world that she didn't smoke cigars. Boyd identified both Barrow and Parker's bodies, but he never learned Methvin's name. The resulting arrest warrant for Campbell's murders clarifies Clyde Barrow, Bonnie Parker and John Doe. [95] Historian Knight writes: For the first time, Bonnie was considered a murderer, actually pulling the trigger, just like Clyde. Whatever chances she had for pardon, she had just been reduced. [92] The Dallas Journal ran a cartoon on its editorial page, showing an empty electric chair with a sign on it Reserved by adding the names Clyde and Bonnie. [96] Death gibsland posse; front: Alcorn, Jordan, and Hamer; back: Hinton, Oakley, Gault Barrow and Parker were killed on May 23, 1934, on a rural road in Bienville Parish, Louisiana. [72] [97] Hamer, who had started tracing the gang on February 12, ran the posse. He had studied gang movements and found that they rotated a circle skirting the edges of five mid-western states using a state line rule that prevented officers from taking a fugitive to another jurisdiction. Barrow was consistent in his movements, so Hamer charted his path and predicted where he would go. The gangs' itinerary centered on family visits, and they were supposed to see the Methvin family in Louisiana. In case they were separated, Barrow was instrumental in Methvin's parents' residence as a rendezvous, and Methvin became separated from the rest of the gang shreveport. Hamer's posse consisted of six men: Texas officers Hamer, Hinton, Alcorn, and B.M Maney Gault, and Louisiana officers Henderson Jordan and Prentiss Morel Oakley. [98] The road in the Louisiana forests where Barrow and Parker died at 32°26'28.21N 93°5'33.23W﻿ / 32.4411694, 93.0925639°﻿ W﻿ / 32.4411694; -93.0925639 (Site of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow Ambush) 1934 Ford Deluxe V-8 after ambush with the corpses of Barrow and Parker in the front seats on May 21, four posse members from Texas were in Shreveport when they learned that Barrow and Parker were planning to visit Bienville Parish that evening with Methvin. A full posse set up a trap along Louisiana State Highway 154 south of Gibsland toward the sails. Hinton recounted that their group had been formed by 7 p.m. and waited for the next day (May 22) not to sing about the perpetrators. [99] Other accounts said that the officers set up the evening of May 22. [100] The shot was so noisy that the posse suffered temporary deafness all afternoon at about 9:15 a.m., May 23, the posse was still hidden in the bushes and almost ready to give up when they heard the Ford V8 Barrow drove approaching high speed. In their official report, they stated that they had persuaded Ivy Methvin to park his truck on the shoulder of the road that morning. They hoped that Barrow would stop talking to him, putting his vehicle close to the posse position in the bushes. When Barrow fell into the trap, the lawmen opened fire while the vehicle was still moving. Oakley fired first, probably before any custom to do so. [99] [101] [102] Barrow immediately killed Oakley's head shot, and Hinton reported hearing Parker scream. Officers fired about 130 rounds, emptying their weapons into the car. [103] Many of Bonnie and Clyde's wounds would have been fatal, but two had survived multiple bullet wounds over the years in their confrontations with The bullet-ridden Deluxe, originally owned by Ruth Warren of Topeka, Kansas, was later exhibited at carnivals and fairs, then sold as a collector's item; In 1988, Primm Valley Resort and Casino Las Vegas purchased it for about \$250,000. Barrow's enthusiasm for cars was evident in a letter he wrote earlier in the spring of 1934, addressed to Henry Ford himself: While I still have got a breath in my lungs I will tell you what a great car you do. I have drove a Ford only when I could get away with one. For the enduring speed and freedom from trouble Ford has got every other car skind and even if my business is not strictly legal it won't hurt anything to tell you what money car you need for the V-8. According to statements made by Hinton and Alcorn: Each of us six officers had a shotgun and automatic rifle and pistols. We opened fire with automatic rifles. They were emptied before the car got up with us. Then we used shotguns. There was smoke coming out of the car, and it looked like it was a fire. After shooting the shotguns, we emptied the guns off the car that had passed us and ran into a ditch about 50 yards down the road. It almost fell over. We kept shooting at the car even after it stopped. We weren't at risk. [97] Actual movie footage taken by one of the deputies immediately after the ambush show 112 bullet holes in the vehicle, of which about one-quarter hit the couple. [105] The official investigator's report by the parish investigator, Dr. J.L. Wade, listed seventeen entrance wounds in Barrow's body and twenty-six of Parparker[106], including several shots each, and one that had been severed in Barrow's spine. Businessman C.F. Boots Bailey was hard embalming the bodies because of all the bullet holes. [107] The perpetrators had more than a dozen rounds of weapons and several thousand rounds of ammunition for Ford, including 100 20-round BAR magazines Stunned officers inspected the vehicle and discovered an arsenal of weapons, including stolen automatic rifles, sawn semi-automatic shotguns, assorted pistols and several thousand rounds of ammunition, as well as fifteen license plates from various countries. [103] Hamer stated: I hate the bust cap on a woman, especially if she was sitting down, however, if it weren't for her, it would have been us. [108] Word of Death quickly got around when Hamer, Jordan, Oakley, and Hinton drove to town to phone their respective bosses. The crowd soon gathered on the spot. Gault and Alcorn were left to protect the bodies, but they lost control of the jostling, curious confluth; one woman cut off the bloody parker's hair locks and pieces from her dress, which were then sold as souvenirs. Hinton returned to find a man trying to cut off Barrow's trigger finger, and was sickened by what was happening. [99] Arrival at the scene, the corner reported: Almost everyone had begun collecting souvenirs such as shell casings, shavings of glass from shattered car windows, and bloody garments from Bonnie and Clyde garments. One aspiring man had opened his pocket knife and was reaching into the car to cut off Clyde's left ear. [109] The Hinton soldiers thred the circus atmosphere, and they got people out of the car. [109] Posse pulled a Ford, with dead bodies still inside, to the Conger Furniture Store & Funerals Salon in downtown Arcadia, Louisiana. The pre-embalming was carried out by Bailey in a small preparatory room at the back of the furniture store because it was common for furniture stores and funeral companies to share the same room. [110] Residents of the northwestern Louisiana city reported swells from 2,000 to 12,000 hours. Curious throngs arrived by train, horse, buggy, and plane. Beer is usually sold for 15 cents a bottle, but it jumped to 25 cents, and sandwiches quickly sold out. [111] Barrow was shot in the head by a .35 Remington Model 8. Henry Barrow identified his son's body, then sat crying in a rocking chair in the furniture section. [110] H.D. Darby was a funeral parlor and Sophia Stone's businessman was a home demonstration agent, both from nearby Ruston. Both arrived in Arkadia to identify bodies[110] because in 1933 the Barrow gang kidnapped them[112]. Parker reportedly had laughed when she discovered that Darby was a businessman. She noted that maybe one day he was working for her; [110] Darby was helping Bailey embalm. [110] Funeral and burial bonnie parker tomb, inscribed: Since the flowers are all sweeter to the sun and race, so this old world is brighter with folks like you. 32°52′03N 96°51′50W﻿ / 32.867416°﻿ N 96.863915°﻿ W﻿ / 32.867416; -96.863915 (Burial site Bonnie Elizabeth Parker) Bonnie and Clyde wanted to be buried side by side, but the Parker family would n't allow it. Her mother wanted to give her last wish to be brought home, but the mobs around Parker's house made it impossible. [113] More than 20,000 attended The Newcowner's funeral, and her family found it difficult to reach her grave. [113] Parker's services took place on 26 May. [110] Dr. Allen Campbell recalled that flowers came from everywhere, including some with maps probably from Pretty Boy Floyd and John Dillinger. [110] The largest floral tribute was sent by a dallas city news house group; the sudden end of Bonnie and Clyde sold 500,000 newspapers in Dallas alone. [114] Parker was buried in Fishtnar Cemetery, although in 1945 she was transferred to the new Crown Hill Cemetery in Dallas. [110] Thousands of people gathered outside the two Dallas funeral homes hoping to see the bodies. Barva's private funeral was sunset on May 25. [110] He was buried at Western Heights in Dallas, next to Brother Marvin. The Barrow brothers share one granite marker with their names on it and the epitac chosen by Clyde: Gone, but not forgotten. [115] The bullet-riddled Ford and the shirt that Barrow was wearing has been at the casino in Whiskey Pete's Primm, Nevada since 2011; previously, they were exhibited at Primm Valley Resort and Casino. [116] The American National Insurance Company of Galveston, Texas, paid full insurance policies to Barrow and Overser. Since then, the cost policy has changed to exclude the cost of deaths caused by the criminal activity of the insured. [117] Six of the posse men were each receiving one-sixth of the reward money, and Dallas Sheriff Schmid had promised Hinton that it totaled about \$26,000.[118], but most of the organizations that had pledged rewards suddenly reneged on their promises. After all, each lawman earned \$200.23 for his efforts and collected memorabilia. [119] Klyde and Buck Barrow's grave, written: Gone but not forgotten 32°45′56N 96°50′45 W﻿ / 32.765537°﻿ N 96.845863°﻿ W﻿ / 32.765537; -96.845863 (Burial site Clyde Chestnut Barrow) Until the summer of 1934, a new federal statute for bank robbery and kidnapping of federal offenses. The growing coordination of local authorities by the FBI, as well as in two-way radio police cars, combined to make it more difficult to commit robberies and murders than they were months ago. Two months after Gibsland, Dillinger was killed on the streets of Chicago; three months after floyd was killed in Ohio; And one month after that, Baby Face Nelson was killed in Illinois. [120] Parker's niece and last surviving relative are campaigning for her aunt to be buried next to Barrow. [121] [122] The divergent accounts of Posse members came from three organizations: Hamer and Gault were former Texas Rangers then working for the Texas Department of Corrections (DOC), Hinton and Alcorn were employees of the Dallas Sheriff's office, and Jordan and Oakley were sheriff and deputy at Bienville Parish, Louisiana. The three duos did not trust each other and clung to themselves.[123] and each had their own agenda for the operation and offered different messages about it. Simmons, head of the Texas DOC, brought another perspective, having effectively pushed the posse. Schmid tried to arrest Barrow in Sowers, Texas in November 1933. Schmid is called halt and gunfire broke out of the outlaw car, which made it a quick U-turn and sped away. Schmid's Thompson slot machine got stuck in the first round and he couldn't get off a single shot. The pursuit of Barrow was not possible because the posse had parked his car away to prevent it from being seen. [76] Hamera posse discussed calling to stop, but The Texans vetoed the idea.[124] telling them that the history of killers has always been to shoot their way out, [101] as it had happened in Platte City, Dexfield Park, and Sowers. [125] When the ambush occurred, Oakley stood up and opened fire, and the other officers opened fire immediately afterwards. [101] Jordan was reported to have insured Barrow; [126] Alcorn said that Hamer called; [127] and Hinton claimed that Alcorn did. [99] In another report, everyone said they both did. [128] These controversial allegations could be collegiate attempts to divert attention from Oakley, who later admitted firing too early, but that's just speculation. [129] In 1979, Hinton's story of the saga was published posthumously as Ambush: The Real Story of Bonnie and Clyde. His methvin family's involvement in the trap planning and execution was that the posse had attracted Methvin's father Ey to the tree the previous night to prevent him from warning the pair. [99] Hinton claimed that Hamer engaged with Ivy: if he kept quiet about being tied, his son would avoid prosecution for two Grapevine murders. [99] Hinton claimed that Hamer made every member of the posse swear that they would never divulge this secret. Other accounts, however, place Ivy at the center of the action, not tied up, but on the road, waving to the Barrow stop. [92] [131] Hinton's memoir shows that Parker's cigar in the famous cigar photo was a rose and retouted as a cigar by the dark room staff at Joplin Globe while they prepared the photo for publication. [132] [Note 14] Guinn says that some people who knew Hinton suspected that he became delusional late in life. [133] After the posse never received the promised generosity of the perpetrators, they were told to take everything they wanted from the confiscated items in their car. Hamer appropriated an arsenal of [134] stolen weapons and ammunition, plus box fishing gear, according to his compensation package with Texas DOC regulations [Notes 15] In July, Clyde's mother Cumie wrote to Hamer asking for the return of guns: You never want to forget my boy has never tried a trial for murder, and no one is guilty until proven by some trial, so I hope you will respond to this letter and also return the guns I ask. [135] There are no records of responses. [135] Alcorn claimed barrow saxophone from the car, but he later returned it to the Barrow family. [136] Posse's members also took other personal items such as Parker's clothing. The family of the couple asked them back, but were rejected.[103][137] and the goods were later sold as souvenirs. [138] The Barrow family claimed that Sheriff Jordan kept the alleged suitcase for cash, and writer Jeff Guinn claims that Jordan bought the barn and land in Arcadia shortly after the event, thus hinting that the indictment was merit despite lack of evidence for the existence of such a suitcase. [136] Jordan tried to save the death car on his own, but Ruth Warren from Topeka, Kansas sued her because she was the owner of the car when Barrow stole it on June 29; [139] Jordan returned it to her in August 1934, still covered with blood and human tissue. [140] [Note No 16] [141] Henry Metvin avoids being charged with two grapevine, Texas, murders because of his father's cooperation with the posse. But he was prosecuted for other crimes in Oklahoma, where he was convicted and served eight years. Blanché never has a gun; she was convicted of attempted murder and served six years. In February 1935, Dallas and the federal authorities arrested and tried twenty family members and friends to help unbeting Barrow and Parker. It became known as a harboring trial, and all twenty either pleaded guilty or were found guilty. Both mothers were imprisoned for thirty days; other sentences ranged from two years imprisonment (floyd Hamilton, brother Raymond) to one hour in custody (for Barrow's teenage sister Marie). [142] The other defendants were Blanché, Jones, Metwin, and Parsbury's sister Billy. Blanché was constantly blinded in her left eye during the 1933 shootout at Dexfield Park. She was taken into custody on charges of assault with intent to kill. She was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison, but was released in 1939 for good behavior. She returned to Dallas, leaving her life in the crime past, and lived with her useless father as his caregiver. In 1940 she married Eddie Frasure, worked as a taxi cab dispatcher and beautician, and completed her parole rules one year later. She lived in peace with her husband until he died of cancer in 1969. Warren Beatty approached her to buy the rights to her name for use in the 1967 film Bonnie and Clyde, and she agreed to the original script. However, she objected to her characterization by Estelle Parsons in the final film, describing the actress's Academy Award-winning opening of her as a screaming horse's ass. Despite this, she maintained a strong friendship with Beatty. She died of cancer at the age of 77 on December 24, 1988 and was buried in the Dallas Grove Hill Memorial Park under the name Blanché B. Frasure. [143] Jones served six years in prison, convicted of one murder, charged with another, and suspected of two more committed as a juvenile. The Barrow cohorts of Hamilton and Palmer, who escaped Eastham in January 1934, were recaptured. Both were convicted of murder and executed in an electric chair in Huntsville, Texas, On May 10, 1935. [145] He reached Houston and got a job, cotton, where it was soon discovered and captured. He was returned to Dallas, where dictated a confession in which he claimed to have been held prisoner by Barrow and Parker. Some of the more tragic is that he said relates to gang sex life, and this testimony led to many stories about Barrow's ambiguous sexuality. [146] Jones was convicted of the murder of Doyle Johnson and will be sentenced to fifteen years. He gave an interview to Playboy magazine during the excitement surrounding the 1967 movie, saying that in fact it wasn't glamorous. [147] He was killed on August 4, 1974, misunderstood the woman he was trying to help. [148] Methvin was convicted in Oklahoma for the 1934 murder of Constable Campbell at Commerce. He was released in 1942 and killed by train in 1948. He fell asleep drunk on the train tracks, although some have speculated that he was pushed by someone seeking revenge. His father, Ivy, was killed in 1946 by a hit and run. [150] Parker's husband, Roy Thornton, was sentenced to five years in prison in March 1933 for theft. On 3 October 1937, he was killed by guards when an escape attempt was made from Eastham Prison. [11] Prentiss Oakley admitted to friends that he was fired prematurely. [129] In 1940, he became a sheriff of Bienville Parish. [129] 1958: Parker was portrayed in the media as the dominant tough girl who led a gang of several subversient men like Bonnie Parker Story Hamer returned to quiet life as a freelance security consultant for oil companies. According to Guinn, his reputation suffered somewhat after Gibsland[151] because many people felt that he had not given Barrow and Parker a fair chance to surrender. He made headlines again in 1948 when he and Governor Coke Stevenson unsuccessfully challenged a vote total reached by Lyndon Johnson during the election to the U.S. Senate. He died in 1955 at the age of 71, after several years of ill health. [152] Bob Alcorn died on May 23, 1964, 30 years after the Gibbsland trap. [150] Bullet-riddled Ford became a popular traveling attraction. The car was shown at fairs, amusement parks, and flea markets for three decades, and after it became a fixture at the Nevada race track. There was a fee of one dollar to sit in it. Ford was sold between casinos after being seen in the Las Vegas auto museum in the 1980s; it was shown in Iowa, Missouri, and Nevada. Since 2011, Ford has been on display at Whiskey Pete's Hotel Casino, near the border between California and Nevada, alongside Interstate 15. [153] Texas Rangers, troopers, and DPS (Defense Department Protective Services) [clarification required] shot honored patrolman Edward Bryan Wheeler on April 1, 2011, the 77th anniversary of the winemaking murders when the Barrow gang murdered Wheeler on Easter Sunday. They introduced the Yellow Rose of Texas praise to his last surviving brother, old Ella Wheeler-McLeod in San Antonio, giving her a plate and a framed portrait of her brother. [154] In Popular Culture Films Hollywood has handled the story of Bonnie and Clyde several times in particular: William Witney directed the film Bonnie Parker Story (1958) starring Dorothy Provine. [155] Arthur Penn directed Bonnie and Clyde (1967), which starred Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway. [155] This film has a couple who went over to the police, followed by a romantic story about criminals. [156] John Lee Hancock directed the Netflix film The Highwaymen (2019), showing the Texas Rangers on a successful hunt for the couple. The film starred Kevin Costner as Frank Hamer and Woody Harrelson as Maney Gault with Edward Bossert as Clyde Barrow and Emily Brobst as Bonnie Parker. [157] [158] Music Many pop music has been created for Bonnie and Clyde, including Serge Gainsbourg and Brigitte Bardot in 1967Bonnie and Clyde, which expresses a highly romanticized account of the pair, Georgie Fame's 1967 single Ballad Bonnie and Clyde, Mel Torme's 1968 song Day in the Life of Bonnie and Clyde, Merle Haggard's 1968 Legend of Bonnie and Clyde, and Die Toten Hosen's Bonnie & Clyde. Bluegrass duo Flatt & Scruggs released an entire album in 1968 about the duo and their crime spree, the story of Bonnie & Clyde. In 2019, Volbeat sang about the pair's song Bonnie Parker Awakening, from the album Rewind, Replay, Rebound. Souvenir hunters have destroyed several commemorative stones in a field trap site.32°26′28N 93°5′33W﻿ / 32.44111°﻿ N 93.09250°﻿ W﻿ / 32.44111; -93.09250 (Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow Ambush Monuments) Russian song about the Bonnie & Clyde story was released in 2015 by Vika Dove and Gogol (BDN). [159] Television Television film Bonnie & Clyde: The True Story (1992) Tracey Needham played Bonnie and Dana Ashbrook played Clyde. [160] Bruce Beresford directed the television miniseries Bonnie & Clyde on 8 and 9 December 2013, which hosted The Lifetime, History Channel on 8 and 9 December 2013, and A&E. Emile Hirsch played Clyde and Holliday Grainger played Bonnie. [161] In March 2009, Bonnie and Clyde were the subject of the BBC's Timewatch programme, which was partly based on private documents of gang members and previously unavailable police documents. [162] The eternal episodes of December 5, 2016 (Season 1, Bonnie & Clyde's last trip), Sam Strike depicts Klade Barrow and Jacqueline Byers, portraying Bonnie Parker. [163] In tomorrow's legends episode of April 28, 2020 (Season 5, episode 9 The Great British Forger off), Ben Sullivan portrays Klyde Barrow and Abby Ross as Bonnie Parker. Theatre in November 2009, music by Bonnie & Clyde premiered at the La Jolla Playhouse in San Diego. It lasted five weeks at the Asolo Repertoire Theater in Sarasota, Florida in the fall of 2010. Broadway [164] and ran 69 performances. [165] Broadway performers Laura Osnes and Jeremy Jordan starred respectively bonnie parker and Clyde Barrow. The Korean adaptation of the Bonnie & Clyde musical ran at Chungmu Art Theatre in Seoul from September to October 2013. [166] Bonnie & Clyde premiered at London's Off West-End for a short 5-day stint at The Other Palace Theatre in 2017. Books Books that are considered non-fiction are listed in the bibliography section. Side By Side: The novel Bonnie and Clyde by Jenni L. Walsh is coined into the Bonnie and Clyde crime spree, told through the perspective of Bonnie Parker. Published in 2018 by Forge Books (Macmillan Publishers). [167] Podcasts Bonnie and Clyde's Lives and Crimes were included in a three-part series on the popular true crime podcast, The Last Podcast on the left. (Episode 369 Part 1 – When You Go Short, Episode 370 Part 2 – Give Me Money Now, Episode 371 Filthy, Smelly, and Surly.) The podcast was hosted by Marcus Parks, Ben Kissel, and Henry Zebrowski. Slang The idiomatic phrase of modern Bonnie and Clyde usually refers to a man and a woman who works together as modern criminals. [quote required] The conversational expression Bonnie and Clyde are often used to describe a couple who are very loyal and want to do something for each other, even in the face of danger. In this case, it is synonymous with slang phrases ride-or-die[168] [169] and ride-or-die chick; e.g. song 03 Bonnie and Clyde by Jay Z and Beyoncé Knowles. Bonnie and Clyde syndrome[170][171] is a pop culture phrase of hipstiphilia – a phenomenon that becomes attracted, sexually aroused, or reaches orgasm based on knowledge or watching outline or crime occur. For example, high-profile criminals (such as serial killers) such as Ted Bundy, Charles Manson and Richard Ramirez reportedly received volumes of sexual fan mails and love letters. [172] [173] See also the 1910 U.S. Census by Klyde Barrow in Ellis County, Texas Jeffrey and Jill Erickson, American bank robber couple Gouffé Case Hybristophilia, a.k.a. Bonnie and Clyde Syndrome list of Depression-era outlaws Notes ^ Parker was Bonnie's mother, Cowan was Clyde's sister, and Fortune was a Dallas writer and reporter who was the lead author. Parker and Cowan repudiated the book immediately after its publication. [quote required] The page numbers in footnotes refer to the 1968 edition of the paperback. ^ A few months after their breakup, Thornton was convicted and imprisoned for robbery. Parker told his mother: Well, I didn't get [divorce] before Roy was sent up, and it looks kind of a messy lodge one now. Parker, Cowan and Fortune, p. 56 ^ Parker composed these poems in an old bankbook that the jail wife had given her to use as paper. Some did her own work, and some songs and poems she copied from memory. She titled much poetry from life's Other Side. After being released from prison, she either left it behind or gave it to prison. In 2007, the bank book sold for \$36,000. Item 5337 Archived July 8, 2011 at Wayback Machine Bonhams 1793: Fine Art Auctioneers and Evaluators Archived February 27, 2010, at Wayback Machine ^ Victims of Kidnapping included: Deputy Joe Johns on August 14, 1932: Officer Thomas Persell on January 26, 1933; civilians Dillard Darby and Sophia Stone on April 27, 1933, Sheriff George Cory and Chief Sheriff George Corry and Chief Paul Hardy on June 10, 1933; Chief Percy Boyd on April 6, 1934. ^ Blanché wrote that she felt all my hopes and dreams that jumped on me when they ran away from Joplin. ^ Barrow's sister Maria described her brother Buck as the most terrible, most severe of all her brothers and sisters. Phillips, p. 343 n20 ^ Six witnesses at a farmhouse described the battery of acid as the culprit; the open-fire story began with the Parker-Cowan-Fortune book; this was repeated in the Jones Playboyboy interview. ^ The gang had a lot of coins because they were broken into gumball machines at three service stations they robbed in Fort Dodge, Iowa, earlier that day. Guinn, pp. 210–11 ^ Sources are divided on this issue; most say it was Blanché who went to town, but she recounted it as Clyde and Jones; p. 112 ^ Armored car was an ordinary car that was reinforced with panels for additional boilerplate. ^ Guinn writes that their clothes were so bloody at Dexfield that they wore sheets with slits cut in their heads. ^ Knight and Davis had different versions, but when they split up, Jones never saw Barrow and Parker. Knight and Davis, pp. 114-15 ^ Phillips writes that Barrow was so focused on this for so long that after the Eastham raid, the life of Clyde Barrow became anticlimactic... only death remained, and he knew that. Phillips, Running, p. 217. ^ But the cigar is seen in other photos from Joplin rolls shot in the same place. (Ramsey, pp. 108-09) ^ Hamer was interested in the Barrow hunting challenge, but the pay was only a third of what he made working for the oil companies. To sweeten the deal, Texas Department of Corrections boss Lee Simmons gives him the name of all the weapons that posse could recover from the murdered murderers. Almost all the weapons that the gang had stolen from the armor were the property of the National Guard. There was a thriving market for celebrity guns, even in 1934 (Guinn, p. 343). ^ The engine was still running, despite the puzzle that happened in the trap. After Jordan admitted ownership of the vehicle, Mrs Warren arrived in the Arkaka to request it, and then took it to Shreveport, still in her horrific state. From there, she had it trucked back to (Ramsey, p. 272) The car was most recently on display at Terrible's Gold Ranch Casino in Verdi, Nevada. References ^ John Neal (2002). Running with Bonnie & Clyde: Ten Fast Years of Ralph Fults. Norman, OK: Oklahoma Press University. Isbn 0-8061-3429-1. 0-8061-3429-1. † Jones deposition, October 17, 1933. 59–62. FBI records and information archived on May 31, 2015, in reverse. ^ Jones, W.D. Riding with Bonnie and Clyde Archived on March 9, 2016, Wayback Machine, Playboy, November 1968. Repeated Cinetropic.com. ^ Parker, Emma Krause; Nell Barrow Cowan and Jan I. Fortune (1968). The true story of Bonnie and Clyde. New York: New American Library. ISBN 0-8488-2154-8 ^ Toplin, Robert B. 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The FBI files Bonnie and Clyde, covering 1933-1944 Poems From Bonnie Parker Unauthenticated Barrow Letter to Henry Ford Clyde Barrow Gang Collection from Dallas Police Department Archives from 2Not confused by '97 Bonnie & Clyde. 2002 song by American rapper Jay-Z '03 Bonnie & ClydeSingl from Jay-Z featuring Beyoncé Knowlesfrom album Blueprint 2: The Gift & The Curse and Dangerously in LoveReleasedOctober 10, 2002 (2002-10-10)RecordedAugust 2002Genre R&amp; B Length3:25LabelRoc-A-FellaDef JamSongwriter(s) Shawn Carter Kanye WestPrince Nelson Tupac Shakur Darryl Harper Ricky Rose Tyrone Wrice Producer(s)[Kanye WestJay-Z Synchronous Honey (2002) '03 Bonnie & Clyde (2002) Hovi Baby (2002) Beyoncé Knowles singles chronology Work It Out (2002) '03 Bonnie & Clyde (2002) Crazy in Love(2003) '03 Bonnie & Clyde is a song recorded by American rapper Jay-Z featuring his then girlfriend, singer American Beyoncé Knowles. It consisted of Shawn Carter, Kanye West, Prince Nelson, Tupac Shakur, Darryl Harper, Ricky Rose and Tyrone Wrice on Jay-Z's seventh studio album Blueprint 2: The Gift & The Curse (2002). The song was released as the album's single on October 10, 2002. R&amp; R The B song, '03 Bonnie & Clyde, sampled its beat from American rapper Tupac Shakur's 1996 song Me and My Girlfriend, paraphrased its chorus, and inspired crime movie Bonnie and Clyde. The instrumentation is based on programmed drums, bass instruments, and flamenco guitar. '03 Bonnie & Clyde usually received with a favorable review by music critics who complimented the combination a Beyoncé's Beyoncé's styles, collaboration and song production. The single reached number four on the Billboard Hot 100, becoming Jay-Z's second ten-one and Beyoncé's first as a solo artist. It was second in the UK to its highest point in other European territories. '03 Bonnie & Clyde is certified gold by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and platinum by the Australian Recording Industry Association (ARIA). The accompanying music video was directed by Chris Robinson, and features Jay-Z and Beyoncé playing a modern version of the 1920s bank robbers Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker. It was nominated for Best Hip-Hop Video at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards. '03 Bonnie & Clyde spawned a feud with American recording artist Toni Braxton, who was also sampled by Me and My Girlfriend for her 2002 song Me & My Boyfriend. She accused West and Jay-Z of stealing the idea of using the song as a model, which was later denied both of them. '03 Bonnie & Clyde performed for Jay-Z and Beyoncé on several television shows and were later included in a set list of their concert performances and tours, most not in particular for their co-headlining On Run and Run II tours. [1] Production and release of '03 Bonnie & Clyde marked the first collaboration between rapper Jay-Z and R&amp; B singer Beyoncé Knowles. [2] [3] Listening to Shakur's Don Killuminati: 7 Day Theory, producer Kanye West suggested that American rapper Tupac Shakur's song Me and My Girlfriend would be a good model to use in Jay-Z's duet with Knowles. [4] West told MTV News that Jay-Z had asked him to phone the duo for him and Knowles: We got this joint, it's the best beat you've ever made. [4] He continued: So I went home and called my dog to E Base, who plays a lot of instruments up at Baseline [studio] me and [producer] Just Blaze. [E] came through. I programmed the drum for 10 minutes, and then he played all the different parts. This version has all the live bass, live guitars, [live] chords on it. I brought it to Hov that night, he heard it, he thought about video treatment before he thought about the knock. He just knew it would be one. [4] Tensions arose during the '03 Bonnie & Clyde concept for me and my girlfriend sampling. [5] A&amp; R Tina Davis, senior vice president commented on this issue: We only had one day to clear the [Tupac Shakur] sample [of Me and my girlfriend] that was used last year by '03 Bonnie and Clyde by Jay-Z and Knowles [Beyoncé]. We were there and back with Afeni Shakur all day until we got clearance. And then it's a hit. [5] '03 Bonnie & Clyde was released on October 10, 2002 as the lead single from Jay-Z's album The Black Album. The Gift & the Curse, [6] Knowles later incorporated the song as a bonus song for her 2003 debut international edition, album Dangerous in Love. [7] 2003, Now This Is What I Call Music! included '03 Bonnie & Clyde as the opening song for volume 12 of the U.S. release and the fifteenth song in volume 54 uk release. [7] The song's release was the first reference to Jay-Z and Knowles' romantic status, spawning rumors of a thriving relationship. [8] Their relationship was made public until Jay-Z featured knowles songs Crazy In Love (2003) and Déjà Vu (2006). [2] Its release also marked the debut solo career of Knowles, leaving Destiny's Child on hiatus. [3] Composition '03 Bonnie & Clyde 20-second sample '03 Bonnie & Clyde, which offers Jay-Z rapping over an instrumental that samples Tupac's Me And My Girlfriend. It consists of programmed drums, bass instruments and chords made by a flamenco guitar. Having trouble playing this file? See media help. '03 Bonnie & Clyde features drums and live instruments such as bass instruments and guitar chords. [4] It also consists of a beat sample from Me and My Girlfriend. [6] The song was inspired by the 1967 American crime film Bonnie and Clyde[9] as Jay-Z and Beyoncé declared themselves the current version of the criminal duo. [10] Ethan Brown's New York magazine noted that its patina of flamenco guitar was reminiscent of Jay-Z's 2001 collaboration with R. Kelly on fiesta. [11] Beyoncé mimics the hook I and my girlfriend on the chorus as she sings. Down to the end of me and my friend. [6] Some lyrics sung by Beyoncé were sampled from If I was your girlfriend american recording artist Prince. [12] In the second article, Jay-Z references the relationship between Bobby Brown and Whitney Houston, and the American television comedy-drama series Sex and the City, as he raps: She riides wit me/ New Bobby and Whitney / The only time we don't talk is during Sex and the City/ Put us together as they gon stop us both? / When I'm off the road, Mom keeps us focused. [6] The poem then continues: Let's lock this down like it's supposed to be/new '03 Bonnie and Clyde, Hov and B. [6] Critical admission of '03 Bonnie & Clyde received favors from critics who praised the use of various role models and commented on the relationship between Jay-Z and Beyoncé. Chris Ryan of Spin magazine described '03 Bonnie & Clyde as the highlight of Blueprint 2: Gift &amp;amp; curve, pointing out that it consists of a house party crib as big as the Georgia Dome. [13] John Bush of AllMusic included the song as an album highlight,[14] further describing it as a slippery R&amp; B crossover with Beyoncé Knowles. [15] Marc L. PopMatters considered it to be the album's mandatory radio song. [12] Awarding the track with a score of eight out of ten possible points, Dele Fadele of the NME praised it as a cool duo Jay-Z and Beyoncé. [16] John Robinson from the same publication wrote that as the couple describes their life, it's not all Lexus and drinking Cris. [17] He added: Similarly, relaxed production makes behind-diamante-net-curtains a classic. [17] Ethan Brown's New York magazine titled '03 Bonnie & Clyde as a sequel to the previous Bonnie & Clyde Part II with Jay-Z featuring rapper Foxy Brown. [11] Erik Parker, music editor of Vibe magazine, was divided into a sample of the song, wrote that it was tasteless but well executed, and performed for Western production as impeccable. [18] Margena A. Christian of 3et magazine praised Jay-Z and Beyoncé's collaboration, favoring the former dropping lyrics and its cooing silky vocals. [19] Chuck Taylor of Billboard magazine wrote that although it was not clear at the time whether the couple were together or not, they created good music together. [20] Taylor praised the song's ability to show what each artist does best: Jay-Z spitting flame laving, and Beyoncé's sweets coos and hooks. [20] Taylor noted that the sample acoustic guitar added spice to the track, setting it to future success. [20] In a more negative review, Nathan Rabin of A.V. Club described the song as horrible and different from other songs on Blueprint 2: Gift &amp;amp; Curve. [21] Rap-Up credited '03 Bonnie & Clyde for giving Beyoncé little street credit. [22] Vibe's staff posted two of the best songs inspired by Bonnie and Clyde. [9] The 10 best Jay-Z songs listed by AOL Dean Silfenv from Number 6 are placed in '03 Bonnie & Clyde. [23] Popjustice listed '03 Bonnie & Clyde at number 66 on its list of best singles in 2003. [26] In the 2013 list of Jay-Z's 20 biggest billboard hits, '03 Bonnie & Clyde was ranked at 6. Elijah Watson and Erika Ramirez of Billboard magazine noted that the song turned out to be a couple was unstoppable from the jump. [27] Chart performance in '03 Bonnie & Clyde reached ten on the music charts in six European countries. [28] The Norwegian single chart and the Danish single chart reached the highest point in sixth place in the Italian single chart[28] and reached the Swiss single charts. [29] In Canada, the song reached 4th place and became Jay-Z's highest charting single [30], before it was outnumbered by his 2009 Alicia Keys-supported song Empire State of Mind, which reached three points. [31] In the UK , '03, Bonnie & Clyde scored two points in the UK single chart. [28] At that time it became his highest charting single in the UK since Hard Knock Life (Ghetto Anthem) in November 1998 achieved the same feat. [32] New Zealand's single chart peaked in point 4, his highest mapping single in the area. [28] The song also became Jay-Z's highest charting single in Australia, where it reached its highest point in two. [28] '03 Bonnie & Clyde has certified platinum by the Australian Recording Industry Association (ARIA), which stands for a shipment of 70,000 copies. [33] '03 Bonnie & Clyde broke into the top five of the Billboard Hot 100 number four; it became the highest mapping single, referring to the famous bank robbers Bonnie and Clyde. [34] The record was previously georgie fame 1986 single Ballad Bonnie and Clyde. [34] After the '03 Bonnie & Clyde performance on Saturday night Live (SNL) on November 2, 2002, its radio audience increased by 12%, allowing the song to move to the U.S. Hot R&amp; B; B/Hip-Hop Song Chart tenth points, which are seven. [35] It gave Jay-Z his 12th top 10 single, tying him with rapper P. Diddy, who had just as many top 10 synths in the chart. [35] '03 Bonnie & Clyde was in his first top 10 since his 2001 single Girls, Girls, Girls. [35] It was certified by the American Recording Industry Association (RIAA), which represents the sale of 500,000 copies. The song sold more than 1 million copies in the U.S. A music video of Chris Robinson directed songs accompanied by music videos and filmed in Mexico, during October 2002. [36] June Ambrose was hired as a personal stylist,[36] and John Shech and Lance Reddicks appear in the video as policemen on the tail. [36] Jay-Z and Beyoncé play the modern modern version of the 1930s bank robbers Klalyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker. [37] The video is loosely based on the American 1993 Romance crime film True Romance, which stars Christian Slater and Patricia Arquette as two lovers fleeing from cocaine dealers. [37] The clip used in choreography shows the relationship behind the screen as Jay-Z wraps his arm around Beyoncé, singing his part of the chorus. [38] The video also marked the departure of a clean-cut Beyoncé and created a symbiotic relationship between her and Jay-Z, allowing them to exchange with the audience. [38] The video was premiered on MTV on November 8, 2002. As Jay-Z and Beyoncé share an intimate moment in the phone booth, a spray-painted wall is displayed in the run-up to Tupac Shakur. The music video begins as police officers and Reddick discuss the criminal duo and ways to catch them. As the song begins, Jay-Z is seen driving a gunmetal grey Aston Martin while Beyoncé sits in the passenger seat. [38] Driving through the sands of Mexican cote, [38] police clips are cut on the scene from the beginning of the video. As Jay-Z and Beyoncé pull over to the hotel, they relate to the car to avoid notification from the police. As Beyoncé and Jay-Z count the money in the bedroom, police discover their hiding place and go upstairs only to find that the two have fled the scene in their car. Scenes of Beyoncé and Jay-Z A Mexican bar is inter-cut with scenes of intimate time at the phone booth; behind the phone booth, spray-painted on the wall is a tribute to Tupac Shakur. The duo again dissuse the police, which follows one step behind. After Beyoncé performed her poem in an empty pool, police formed a blockade on the highway, trying to catch him and Jay-Z, only to be stumped again as two gas station attendant pacifiers were found driving the car. [38] The video ends as Beyoncé and Jay-Z light a campfire on the beach and drive away in another car. Corey Moss of MTV News noted that the end of the video doesn't reveal how the real Bonnie and Clyde met it in the end. [37] The story continues in the 2004 video for Jay-Z's song 99 Problems. [37] Music video '03 Bonnie & Clyde was nominated for Best Hip-Hop Video at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards. [39] Official top 20 countdown of Jay-Z music video, MTV UK listed the clip number 10. [40] Controvers controversies controversies controversies controversies controversies controversies controversies controversies controversies Braxton (pictured) stated: I have kids to feed, and it's taking money from their college funds because Jay-Z sample Me and My Girlfriend. [41] On October 8, 2002, Toni Braxton and her team issued a statement claiming that Jay-Z's song '03 Bonnie & Clyde had stolen Braxton's idea for the 1996 Tupac Shakur song Me and My Girlfriend. [4] Braxton sampled Shakur's song on the road for Me & My Friend, which included Braxton's album, More Than a Woman (2002). In a call to a New York radio station hosted by Wendy Williams, Braxton announced that Jay-Z and Beyoncé are messing with their money. They're trying to steal my mojo. [4] Braxton said that her song was recorded in the summer of 2002, and claimed that Jay-Z only decided to do '03 Bonnie & Clyde after she played her version of the song Def Jam Recordings. [4] Kanye West responded to Braxton's request in an interview with MTV News: I had no idea about Toni Braxton's [song]. She can't act like no one has ever heard me and my girlfriend before. People hear the song all the time. I can [understand her complaint] if it [was] an original song. [4] West defended the song's sample, stating that the idea came to him after listening to a friend's Makaveli album one night. [4] Roc-A-Fella Records Co-CEO Damon Dash responded to Braxton's claims: Jay is a talented dude. I don't think he will steal anything intentionally. It is a bad coincidence, and things happen for some reason. We'll see what happens behind it. . I read it in the paper, and Jay and I talked about it all morning, and it was a little funny. I know he didn't intentionally make the same record she made. I don't think he even heard it. [My] reaction is: Sorry, it wasn't intentional. Jay makes records and puts them out. This is music. It's just music. We do n't have around and have a project [f--] someone lives up. The music business is good for us. I am am getting into any beef or anything over the music. [4] Speaking on MTV News, Jay-Z responded to Braxton's claims: I wouldn't take it from her. I don't even think so. My first thought would be: Maybe I could call her up, maybe I could get on this record. The most obvious [explanation] is that it is none of our records. It's not like you're an ideal. She's not hip-hop, but it happens in hip-hop often. We're going to sample ourselves and my entry came out first. I am sorry. What can I do? [36] He went on to say that if he had known that they were both planning to taste the same Tupac song, he would have arranged a duet with him. [41] Live performances on November 2, 2002, Jay-Z and Beyoncé performed together on Saturday Night Live (SNL). [35] [42] Later, on November 21, 2002, they appeared on MTV's TRL Spankin in New Music Video, where they also performed the song. [43] [44] In 2009, Beyoncé performed an abbreviated version of '03 Bonnie & Clyde during her time... Yours revue, held at Encore Las Vegas Theatre in July and August. [45] The song was later included in the 2009 live album I Am... Yours: Intimate Performance at Wynn Las Vegas, which was a chronicleing revue. [46] In August 2011, Beyoncé performed '03 Bonnie & Clyde again on her 4th intimate night with Beyoncé in August 2011 and included a live DVD of Roseland: Elements 4, released in November 2011. [47] [48] During the concerts, Beyoncé announced the song, saying: It's 2002... I started to feel a bit lonely until one day.... [49] '03 Bonnie & Clyde was included in Jay-Z's live album Live brooklyn released on October 11, 2012 after he performed the song during eight shows in Brooklyn. [50] In 2013, Jay-Z included the song in his Summer Stadium tour legendist. [51] '03 Bonnie & Clyde was part of the beyoncé and Jay-Z co-tour list (2014), where the shows were opened with a song performance. [52] On the screen along with the sirens were shown in a black and white video, as the duo appeared on stage surrounded by smoke. They began performing the song with Beyoncé wearing a translucent fishnet mask and Jay-Z wearing black sunglasses, a star speckled shirt, black jacket and gold chain. [53] The song was in line with the show's general forensic theme. [54] d /54 Formats and track listings Digital EP[56] '03 Bonnie & Clyde (Radio Edit, Hey Arnold!: The Movie Version) – 3:28 Digital (Radio Edit) – 3:28 U Don't Know (Remix) – 4:27 '03 Bonnie & Clyde – 3:27 Credits and staff adapted from Blueprint2: The Gift & the curse's liner notes. [58] E-Base - bass guitar, guitar, instruments, Keyboards Shawn Carter - vocals (rap), composer Goldstein – mixing D. Harper – composer Gimel Young Guru Katon – engineer, mixing Beyoncé Knowles – vocals Prince Nelson – additional writing from sample R. Rouse – composer Tupac Shakur – additional writing from sample Kanye West – composer, producer Shane Berman Woodley – engineer Tyrone Wrice – composer Charts and certifications Chart (2002–03) Peakposition Australian Singles Chart[28] 2 Austrian Singles Chart[28] 2 Belgian Singles Chart (Flanders)[28] 12 Belgian Singles Chart (Wallonia)[28] 12 Canadian Singles Chart[30] 4 Danish Singles Chart[28] 6 Dutch Single Top 100[28] 5 Finnish Singles Chart[28] 10 French Singles Chart[28] 25 Germany (Official German Charts)[59] 6 Irish Singles Chart[60] 8 Italian Singles Chart[28] 8 New Zealand Singles Chart[28] 4 Norway Singles Chart[28] 6 Swedish Singles Chart[28] 14 Swiss Singles Chart[28] 1 UK Singles Chart[61] 2 US Billboard Hot 100[62] 4 US Hot R&B; B/Hip-Hop Songs[62] 5 US Hot Rap Tracks[62] 7 Chart (2003) Position Australian Singles Chart[63] 16 Australian Urban Singles Chart[64] 9 Belgijas singls Chart (Flanders) [65] 80 Belgijas singls Chart (Wallonia)[66] 66 Holandiese singls Chart[67] 47 Vācijas singls Chart[68] 88 Italian Singls Chart[69] 70 Swedish Singls Chart[70] 91 Swiss Singles Chart[71] 50 UK Singles Chart[72] 50 US Billboard Hot 100[73] 37 US Hot R&amp; B; B/Hip-Hop Songs[74] 59 US Pop Songs[75] 27 Region Certification Certified units/sales Australia (ARIA)[76] Platinum 70,000^ United Kingdom (BPI)[78] Silver 267,000[77] Amerikas Savienotās Valstis (78) Silver 267,000[77] Amerikas Savienotās Valstis (78) Silver 267,000[77] Amerikas Savienotās Valstis (78) Silver 267,000[77] Amerikas Savienotās Valstis (88)RIAA [79] Gold 500,000 ^ ^ sūtījumu skaitli, pamatojoties tikai uz sertifikāciju Skatīt arī '97 Bonnie & Clyde, 1998 dziesma ar Eminem References ^ Seit ir visas dziesmas Beyoncé &amp; Jay-Z spēlēja atklāšanas nakti Run II Tour. 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