

CASE FILE

Cassidy + Wild Bunch
Gangs associated

Wild Bunch
Essays

1907, n.d.

Wild Bunch
ADDRESS BY

WILLIAM A. PINKERTON
ANNUAL CONVENTION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION CHIEFS OF POLICE
JAMESTOWN, VA.
1907.
TRAIN ROBBERIES, TRAIN ROBBERS, & "HOLLUP" MEN.

One of the most notorious bands of train robbers and bank "hold-ups" who operated in the West and Southwest, from Wyoming to Texas from 1895 to 1902, was known as "the Wild Bunch." After each robbery they would hide in the "Hole in the Wall" country of Wyoming, and after the excitement had blown over would return to their headquarters in small cities of Texas.

This band from time to time included Tom Ketcham, alias "Black Jack," leader, who was hanged at Clayton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901, for killing Sheriff Edward Farr, of Whalensburg, New Mexico, who was attempting to arrest him for a train "hold-up."

William Carver, alias "Bill" Carver, second leader, killed April 2, 1901, while resisting arrest in Texas for a murder committed at Sonora.

Sam Ketcham died June 24, 1900, in the Santa Fe, New Mexico, penitentiary, of a wound inflicted by a posse of officers attempting to arrest him for the robbery of the Colorado Southern R.R. Co. at Cimarron, New Mexico.

Elza Lay, alias McGuinness, is now serving a life sentence in the Santa Fe, New Mexico, penitentiary for participation with "Black Jack" Ketcham in the Cimarron train robbery.

Lonny Logan and Harvey Logan, alias "Curry brothers." Lonny was killed at Dodson, Mo., February 28, 1900, while resisting arrest.

George Curry, alias "Flat Nose George," third leader, killed near Thompson, Utah, April 15, 1900, resisting arrest by a Sheriff's posse.

Bob Lee, alias Bob Curry, now serving a ten-years' sentence in the Rawlins, Wyoming, State Penitentiary, for the robbery of the Union Pacific train at Wilcox, June 2, 1899.

Among the bank and train robberies committed by the "Wild Bunch" in recent years were: Butte County Bank, member American Bankers' Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, June 23th, 1897.

Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Wilcox, Wyoming, January 2d, 1899.

Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Tipton, Wyoming, August 29th, 1900. About 1900, after these robberies, under the leadership of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, the band included O.C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, alias "Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, alias "Sundance Kid;" and Ben Kilpatrick alias "The Tall Texan." A part of this band on September 19, 1900, at the noon hour, "holding-up" the officials with rifles and revolvers, robbed the First National Bank, Winnemucca, Nev., a member of the American Bankers' Association, of \$32,640 in gold.

July 3, 1901, Logan, Cassidy, Longbaugh, "Will" Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie Jones," alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, "held-up" a Great Northern Express train, securing \$40,500 of unsigned bills of the National Bank of Montana, and the American National Bank of Helena, Mont., and for which Ben Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan," was arrested by the police in St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1901, with a number of the unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, since transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. In Kilpatrick's

room of the Laclede Hotel, the police arrested Laura Bullion, a companion of Kilpatrick, as she was leaving with a satchel containing several of the unsigned bills. She was convicted of being an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

December 13, 1901, at Knoxville, Tennessee, two policemen who attempted to quiet a pistol fight over a game of pool were shot by one of the participants, a stranger who afterward "held-up" the occupants of the saloon, backed out of the rear door and jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually traced and arrested in an exhausted condition from cold, exposure and injury from his jump. We subsequently identified this man as Harvey Currey, alias Harvey Logan. Logan was convicted and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for uttering bank notes stolen at Wagner on which notes the signatures had been forged. On November 29, 1902, while awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by "holding-up" the guards in the Knoxville jail; fleeing to the mountains on horseback. He has not been recaptured.

O.C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, of Texas, another one of this band, in Nashville, Tenn., on October 27, 1901, offered a merchant one of these notes, circulars describing which had been sent by us broadcast throughout the United States. The merchant became suspicious and telephoned the police who responded quickly, but Hanks, noting what occurred, quickly drew a revolver, "held-up" the officer temporarily, jumped into an ice wagon and forcing out the driver drove rapidly down the street; abandoned

the wagon and at the point of his revolver captured a buggy and in this escaped through the marshes to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to row him across in a boat and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902, he was killed by officers in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, while resisting arrest. In 1892, Hanks and Harry Longbaugh "held-up" a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber, Montana, for which Hanks was arrested, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released April 30, 1901, rejoining his old companions in "hold-up" robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, a clever horse-woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South America, where they, it is said, have been joined by Logan. Being expert ranch men they engaged in cattle raising on a ranch they had acquired, located on a piece of high table land from which they commanded a view of 25 miles in various directions, making their capture practically impossible. During the past two years, they committed several "hold-up" bank robberies in Argentina in which Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, it is said, operated with the band in male attire. We advised the Argentina authorities of their presence and location, but they became suspicious of preparations for their arrest, fled from Argentine Republic and were last heard from on the Southwest Coast of Chili, living in the wild open country.

Wild Bunch

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One of the most notorious bands of train robbers and bank "hold-ups" who operated in the West and South-West from Wyoming to Texas from 1895 until 1902, was known as "The Wild Bunch". They made their headquarters in the South in various small cities in Texas, after their robberies they hid in the north in the "Hole in the Wall" country in Wyoming.

This band originally comprised:-

"Tom Ketcham, alias "Black Jack", leader, hanged at Clayton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901, for killing Sheriff Edward Farr, of Whalensburg, New Mexico, who was attempting his arrest for a train "hold-up".

William Carver, alias "Bill" Carver, second leader, killed April 2, 1901, while resisting arrest in Texas for a murder committed at Sonora.

"Sam" Ketcham, died June 24, 1900, in the Sante Fe, New Mexico penitentiary, of a wound inflicted by a posse of officers attempting to arrest him for the robbery of the Colorado and Southern R. R. Co., at Cimarron, New Mexico.

Elza Lay, alias McGuinness, now serving a life sentence at the Sante Fe, New Mexico, penitentiary for participation with "Black Jack" Ketcham in the Cimarron train robbery.

Lonny Logan, and Harvey Logan, alias "Curry brothers,
Lonny was killed at Dodson, Mo., February 28,
1900, while resisting arrest.

George Curry, alias "Flat Nose George", third leader,
killed near Thompson, Utah, April 17, 1900,
resisting arrest by a Sheriff's posse.

"Bob" Lee, alias "Bob" Curry, now serving a ten years
sentence in the Rawlins, Wyoming, State penitentiary,
for the robbery of the Union Pacific train at
Wilcox, Wyo., June 2, 1899.

When the Southern end of this band was practically wiped
out by death, arrest and conviction of the members, a new band
was formed under the leadership of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid"
Curry, which was composed of O. C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, alias
"Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh ,
alias "Sundance Kid"; Ben Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan". A
part of this band on September 19, 1900, at the noon hour, robbed
the First National Bank, of Winnemucca, Nev., a member of the American
Bankers Association, of \$32,640.00 in gold, holding up the officials
with rifles and revolvers.

Logan, Cassidy, Longbaugh, "Will" Carver, "Ben" Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie" Jones, alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, July 3, 1901, "heldup" a Great Northern Express train, stealing therefrom \$40,500. of unsigned bills of the National Bank of Montana, and the American National Bank of Helena, of Helena, and for which "Ben" Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan" was arrested by the police in St. Louis, Missouri, November 5, 1901, for having a number of unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, and has since been transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. When Kilpatrick was arrested, the police found a room key of the LaCledde Hotel on him. When they arrived at the hotel, they found Laura Bullion, companion of Kilpatrick's, leaving with a satchel containing a number of unsigned bills. She was arrested as an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

On December 13, 1901, a stranger got into an altercation with two others over a pool game at Knoxville, Tennessee, resulting in a pistol fight. Two policemen came in to quiet the disturb-

ance. The stranger shot both, "held-up" the occupants of the saloon backed out of the rear door and jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually traced and arrested in an exhausted condition from cold, exposure and injury from his thirty foot jump. We subsequently identified this man as Harvey Curry, alias Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, who had committed at least six murders and who was a part of the band concerned in many train hold-ups and bank robberies in the West, North-West and South-West. Logan was taken to Knoxville, Tenn., tried and convicted for uttering forged bank notes and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on November 29, 1902. While awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by holding up the guards in the jail and fleeing to the mountains on horse-back. He has not been recaptured.

O. C. Harks, alias "Camila" Harks, of Texas, another one of this band, attempted to pass some of the unsigned notes in

Nashville, Tennessee, on October 27, 1901. Circulars describing these stolen unsigned notes had been sent by us to every city town and hamlet in the United States, with the request that the local authorities notify their merchants. When Hanks offered one of these stolen notes at Nashville, the merchant became suspicious and notified the police by telephone, who responded quickly, but Hanks, observing what occurred quickly drew a revolver, "held-up" the officer temporarily, jumped into an ice wagon and forcing the driver out of the wagon drove rapidly down the street; intercepting a man in a buggy he abandoned the wagon and captured the buggy, forcing the driver therefrom at the point of a revolver and in this escaped through the marshes to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to row him across in a boat and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902, he was killed by officers in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, while resisting arrest. In 1892 Hanks and Harry Longbaugh "held-up" a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber,

Montana, for which he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released April 30, 1901, rejoining his old companions in "hold-up" robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, a clever horse woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South America, where they, it is said, have been joined by Logan. During the past two years, they committed several series of "hold-up" bank robberies in Argentina. We advised the Argentina authorities of their presence and location. They became suspicious of preparations for their arrest, fled from Argentine Republic and were last heard from on the South-West coast of Chili living in the wild open country.

This is the last actual band of railroad train and bank "hold-up" robbers who have operated in the United States. Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, it is said, operated with the remnants of this band in male attire in their bank robberies in

September 19th, 1900, the First National Bank (member American Bankers' Association) of Winnemucca, Nev., was robbed of \$32,640 by desperadoes, who entered the bank at noon hour, and with revolvers "held up" the officials.

Pinkertons National Detective Agency, who are the agents for the American Bankers' Association, investigated the robbery and determined that this robbery was committed by an organized band of "hold up" robbers, known in the far West as the "Wild Bunch." These highwaymen had been for years, by the same methods, robbing banks and express trains in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, committing murders, robberies and other depredations almost at will, then escaping to the sparsely settled mountainous parts of the country, where their capture was almost impossible.

Harvey Curry, alias Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry was arrested near Knoxville, Tenn., December 13th, 1901. After the hanging of "Black Jack" Ketchum by the authorities in New Mexico, and the killing of Will Carver by a sheriff's posse in Texas, Curry who was then in hiding in Knoxville, had an altercation in a saloon with two habitués of the place, attracting the attention of two nearby policemen. They attempted to arrest him, and, in the fight he made to avoid arrest he shot both officers, injuring them so seriously that their lives for a time were despaired of. He then "held up" the proprietor, his employees, and others in the saloon who tried to assist in his capture, and, backing out of a rear door, escaped by vaulting over a fence into a railroad cut thirty feet deep.

Logan was arrested two days later in an exhausted condition from cold and exposure. He had lost his pistol in his desperate jump to escape.

From the circular issued by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, which contained Logan's photograph and description, Knoxville police were able to identify their prisoner as the notorious leader of the Western "Wild Bunch" band of outlaws, who had been driven from his Western strongholds by efforts made for his capture on the information furnished by the Pinkertons.

On Saturday, June 27th, 1903, Harvey Logan escaped from the Knox County Jail, Knoxville, Tenn., where he was awaiting removal by the United States authorities to the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment after conviction of uttering altered National Bank notes stolen from a Great Northern express car on the Great Northern Railway, July 3, 1901, by train robbers, who forced their way into the express car by using dynamite, overpowered the messenger and blew open the safe, stealing therefrom upward of \$45,000 in unsigned National Bank notes. Representing the American Bankers' Association, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Great Northern Railroad and the express companies, the Pinkerton detectives pursued Logan and his band through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas and Texas, and finally drove them to Kansas and Tennessee, where Logan was arrested, after passing some of the money stolen in the Great Northern express robbery.

On June 7th, 1904, train number 5 on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was held up by the train robbers at Parrachutte, Colorado, who

blew open the safe with dynamite, but did not succeed in getting anything.

A posse pursued the hold ups, who were on horseback for nearly two days, and came upon them in a gully, when one of the posse shot one of the gang, whereupon one of his companions was heard calling to the wounded hold up, "Are you hurt?" The wounded man replied, "Yes, I'm all in, and I will end it here." He then drew a revolver and shot himself through the head. The Denver Office of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, suspecting that the dead robber might be Logan, sent for a picture of him, which was identified by an Assistant Supt. at Chicago Office as Logan, and in behalf of the American Bankers' Association and the Great Northern Railway, Union Pacific and express companies, the Chicago Office of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, sent a man last night to Knoxville, Tenn. to show the picture of the dead hold up to the authorities there, who are familiar with Logan, as he was in jail there for two years. We are informed that the Knoxville police and others positively identify the picture of the dead thief as that of Harvey Logan, alias Kid Curry. Western officers suspected the dead bandit was another robber, whom the investigation shows is alive.

Great credit is due the American Bankers' Association and the Great Northern Railway and the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, and the officers who assisted in the pursuit of the "Wild Bunch."

Logan is considered one of the most remarkable criminals of modern times, and his dramatic end was fully in keeping with his past career, which illustrates the truth of the old adage that, "Honesty is the best policy."

South America.

When the band was not committing robberies in South America, they were engaged in cattle raising on a ranch they had acquired. They were expert ranchmen. Their ranch was located on a piece of high table lands from which they commanded a view of 25 miles in various directions. Owing to this their capture by the South American authorities was made almost impossible. ✓

THE "WILD BUNCH"

Even as the name "Missouri" in outlaw history is associated with the names of the James and Younger boys so the names of the Rocky Mountain states of the West are associated with the "Wild Bunch", the characteristic name of the cattle rustlers, horse thieves, bank robbers, train robbers, hold-ups and murderers that comprised this notorious band of outlaws- a band that was the scourge of the banks and railroad lines in the territory mentioned but that has been quite effectually broken up by the relentless pursuit, imprisonment and death of its members at a great expense and even the sacrifice ~~of the~~ lives of brave peace officers. ~~At one time~~ At one time or another the principal members of the "Wild Bunch" have been Harvey Logan, Harry Longbaugh, Butch Cassidy, Dave Atkins, Wm. Black, Bill Carver, Tom Capehart, Wm. Cruzan, George Currie, alias "Flat Nose George", Geo. W. Franks, alias Bob McManus, James Ferguson, O. C. Hanks, alias Camilla Hanks, alias Charley Jones, Ben Kilpatrick, George Kilpatrick, Bob Lee, Dave Lant, Wm. H. McGinnis, alias Elza Lay, Billy Madden, Bob Meeks, Tom O'Day, Wm. Nash, Walter Putney, Will Roberts, alias Hardtack, ~~and~~ and Matt Warner. Herewith are given some of the more notorious exploits of the "Wild Bunch".

Of those names mentioned in the foregoing Bill Carver, George Currie, alias "Flat Nose George", O. C. Hanks, alias Camilla Hanks, alias Charley Jones, Lonnie Logan and "Shorty Fox" were shot and killed while resisting arrest. Ben Kilpatrick, Bob Lee, Bob Meeks and Tom O'Day are in the penitentiary, O'Day serving time in the Wyoming state penitentiary for horse stealing. George W. Franks, alias Bob McManus, was arrested about two years ago on the charge of having been implicated in the robbery of the Colorado & Southern train at Folsom, N. M. July 11, 1899, with Sam Ketchum and Wm. McGinnis but on account of lack of evidence he was released. More recently, September 1906, he was arrested and placed in jail at Clayton, N. M., on the charge of cattle stealing. Wm. H. McGinnis, alias Elza Lay, was recently released from the Santa Fe, N. M., penitentiary where he had been sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the Colorado & Southern robbery at Folsom just mentioned. Wm. Nash is also serving time in the Wyoming penitentiary for horse stealing. Harry Tracy, the notorious outlaw and murderer, who made the break from the Oregon penitentiary with another convict during which they killed several of the guards and who was subsequently killed himself by officers, was at one time associated with Dave Lant in Brown's Park, Colorado.

The remaining members of the "Wild Bunch" are now scattered and broken and some of them are fugitives from justice. Butch Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh are wanted for the robbery of the bank of Winnemucca, Nevada, and there is a reward hanging over their heads. Harvey Logan, alias Harvey Curry, has a twenty years sentence hanging over him at Knoxville, Tenn., and there is a reward of \$1,100 for his return there.

"THE WILD BUNCH".

One of the most notorious bands of train robbers who operated in the Rockies and Texas from 1895 until 1908, and known as "The Wild Bunch", who used their headquarters at various towns in Texas and in the "Hole in the Wall" country in Wyoming, consisting of "Tom" Ketcham, alias "Black Jack", original leader, hanged at Clayton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901, for killing Sheriff Edward Farr, of Abilene, New Mexico, who was attempting to arrest him for a train "holdup"; William Carver, alias "Bill" Carver, second leader, killed April 2, 1901, while resisting arrest in Texas for a murder committed at Sonora; "Sam" Ketcham died June 24, 1900 in the Santa Fe, New Mexico penitentiary, of a wound inflicted by a posse of officers attempting to arrest him for the robbery of the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company, at Cimarron, New Mexico. Elza Lay, alias McGuinness, now serving a life sentence at the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Penitentiary for participation with "Black Jack" Ketcham, in the Cimarron train robbery. Lonny Logan, alias Curry, brother of Harvey Logan, killed at Dodson, Missouri, February 28, 1900; George Curry, third leader, killed near Thompson,

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Utah, April 17, 1900, evading arrest by a Sheriff's posse; "Bob" Lee, alias "Bob" Curry, now serving a ten years sentence in the Wyoming, Rawlins, State Penitentiary, for the robbery of the Union Pacific train at Wilcox, Wyoming, June 2, 1899.

After the disbandment of these outlaws by killing or long sentences in prison, a new gang was formed under the leadership of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, alias Lee, a brother of Lorry and cousin of "Bob" Curry, which was composed of O. C. alias "Carila" Hanks, alias "Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, alias "Sundance Kid"; "Ben" Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan", some of whom on September 19, 1900, robbed the First National Bank, a member of the American Bankers' Association, Winnemucca, Nevada, at the noon hour, holding up the officials with revolvers, of \$32,640.00 in gold. Logan, Cassidy, Longbaugh, "Bill" Carver, "Ben" Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie" Jones, alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, July 3, 1901, held up a Great Northern Express train, stealing therefrom _____ of which _____ were unsigned bills of the _____ Bank, and for which "Ben" Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan", was arrested

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by the police in St. Louis, Missouri, November 5, 1901, for having a number of unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, and has since been transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. When Kilpatrick was arrested, the police found a room key of the Aclede Hotel on him. When they arrived at the hotel they found Laura Bullion, companion of Kilpatrick's, leaving with a satchel containing a number of unsigned bills. She was arrested as an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

On December 13, 1901, a man got into an altercation with two others over a pool game at Knoxville, Tennessee, resulting in a pistol fight. The stranger, after firing several shots, held up the occupants of the poolroom while he backed out of the rear door. When ^{two} policemen attempted to arrest him, both of whom he seriously wounded, he jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually located in an exhaustive condition from the cold and exposure by a posse and subsequently identified by us as Harvey ~~KAGAN~~ Curry, alias Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, who had committed at least

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six murders and who was a part of the gang who had been concerned in many holdups on banks and trains in the West and Northwest.

He was taken to Knoxville, Tennessee, tried and convicted for uttering bank notes and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the United States Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio, on _____.

While awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by holding up the guards in the jail and fleeing to the mountains on horse-back. He has not been recaptured.

O. C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, another one of this gang, attempted to pass some of the unsigned notes in Nashville, Tennessee, on October 27, 1901. Circulars describing these stolen unsigned notes had been sent by us to every city town and hamlet in the United States, with the request that the local authorities notify their merchants, and when Hanks offered one of these stolen notes at Nashville, the merchant became suspicious and notified the Police by telephone, who responded quickly, but Hanks, observing what occurred, backed out of the door with drawn revolvers, "held up" the police officers, and forcing the driver from his wagon which he took possession of, drove rapidly from the city, where he

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captured a second horse and buggy, forcing the driver therefrom at the point of a revolver, and escaped, through the marshes and came to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to row him across and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902 he was killed by officers in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, while evading arrest. In 1898 Hanks and Harry Longbaugh held up a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber, Montana, for which he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released April 30, 1901, rejoining his old companions in hold-up robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh, with Etta Place, a clever horse woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South America, where we are reliably informed they were joined by Harvey Logan, and where during the past two years, they committed several series of holdup bank robberies. We advised the South American authorities and banks of their presence, which resulted in their fleeing from Argentine Republic, and were last heard from as residing on an island, the southern extremity of Chile in the Atlantic, known as Ultimo Esperanza meaning "The Last Hope". This is the

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last actual band of railroad train and bank holdup robbers who have operated in the United States, and we believe that with the co-operation of Sheriffs, United States Marshals, United States Secret Service and police officials, and railroad and express detectives, that "The Wild Bunch" have been suppressed in this country for ever. Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, operated with the remnants of this band in male attire in South America.

When they were not committing robberies, they were engaged in cattle raising, in which they were experts, always settling on table lands, from which they commanded over twenty to thirty miles view in various directions, and where their capture by the South American authorities was almost an utter impossibility.

HISTORY OF THE "WILD BUNCH"
BAND OF WESTERN OUTLAWS,
TRAIN AND BANK ROBBERS.

The history of the Western States of the U.S. contains the names of many lawless characters who ravaged that part of the country in the years following the War between the States, and up to the early years of the present century. The names of the Reno Brothers have their place in posterity as having staged the first armed train holdup. Frank and Jesse James, the Youngers, the Barrows, the Farrington and Sontag Brothers, the Daltons, the Joe Cook and Sam Bass gangs all contributed in a considerable degree to the history of robbery under arms in the Mid West.

42. A gang existed in the area referred to of whom less is generally known, but whose wide spread criminal activities as train and bank robbers extended in a trail of outlawry which extended practically from the Canadian border to Old Mexico. This gang, on account of their recklessness and vicious habits, were known by the well merited title of the "Wild Bunch". 43 In the closing years of the 19th. century the leading spirit of this mob of outlaws was one Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry. Logan was ^{the youngest} of four brothers who hailed from Kentucky. Left orphans at an early age the four boys were raised by their aunt, a Mrs Lee, who lived in Dobson, Missouri. Henry, the eldest boy, apparently never became involved in crime, but ~~but~~ Johnny and Lonny Logan threw in their lot with their younger brother Harvey, and embarked on a career of crime which was to subsequently end fatally for the trio. The boys were well developed physically, having straight black hair and swarthy complexions, inherited from their grandmother who had been a Cherokee sqaw. Other prominent members of the gang were George Curry, alias "Flat Nose George", an ex-rancher from Chadron, Neb, who had found cattle stealing a more remunerative occupation than honest ranching, George Leroy Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy, Jim Lowe, James Maxwell, etc, the son of a Mormon convert from Circle Valley, Utah, Elza Lay, also a native of Southern Utah,

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Benj. Kilpatrick, alias 'John Arnold', alias 'The Tall Texan', Harry Longbaugh, known as 'The Sundance Kid', on account of the fact that he hailed from Sundance, Wyoming, Bob Meeks, an all round thief and bank robber, Harry Tracy, a cold blooded and bloodthirsty killer who subsequently committed suicide when cornered by officers in a patch of wheat in a field, and O.C. Hanks, alias 'Camilla Hanks', alias 'Deaf Charlie'. These men were only a small segment of the entire gang, but theirs was the brains that planned the crimes that were committed by the "Wild Bunch".

7/4 Probably the most daring and spectacular crime committed by this gang was the holdup of a train of the Great Northern R.R. near Wagner, Montana on the afternoon of ^{Wednesday} July 3rd, 1901. As the train pulled out of the town of Malta, Montana shortly before 2-00 p.m. on that date, a powerfully built man with a swarthy complexion and black mustache unobtruse^{ively} climbed aboard the 'Blind' ^b Baggage ^c Car at the rear of the locomotive tender. As the train neared Wagner this man climbed over the tender of the locomotive and levelled two guns at the engineer, Thos. R. Jones, and the fireman, Michael F. O'Neill. "What does this mean?" asked Engineer Jones. "It means that this is a holdup and that it is going through" replied the armed man. At the commands of the bandit, whose instructions he had no alternative but to comply with, engineer Jones drove the train to a bridge, from under which came two other men, armed with Winchester rifles. The latter arrivals held at bay the remainder of the train crew and the passengers on the train while the man who had held up the engineer and fireman compelled them to walk in front of him to the express car, which he entered, and blew open the safe by means of a charge of dynamite. He then took from the safe its ⁴⁻¹⁻¹¹ contents, which comprised of incomplete bank notes of the National Bank of Montana (Helena, Montana) of a total value of \$40,000. en route from the U.S. Treasury Dept, Washington D.C. to Helena, Montana, and \$500. ⁴⁻¹⁻¹¹ worth of incomple^{ted} bank notes of the American National Bank, also located at Helena, Montana, and also in transit from the U.S. Treasury Dept. The denomination of the stolen

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bills was \$10.00 and \$20.00, and all the bills stolen lacked the ~~signature~~ ^{SIGNATURE} of both the President and Cashier of the banks to which the bills were consigned. After rifling the safe all three men rode away on horses which had been kept in readiness near the bridge, a fourth horse being led by one of the bandits. ^{11/5} When the delayed train ultimately arrived at Wagner, the crime was reported and the news of what had occurred telegraphed back to Malta. A search was speedily organized for the holdup men, without any immediate result. The case was also promptly turned over to ¹² Officials of ~~the~~ Pinkerton National Detective Agency ~~Inc.~~, who, in addition to being the agents of the victimized railroad, and the Great Northern Express Co, were also the investigating force for the ~~Protective Committee of the American Bankers Association~~, whose motto is "When a member of the Association is robbed, never give up until the robber is brought to justice", this being no idle platitude but a slogan that was and is rigorously lived up to by the Association.

← Pinkerton Officials, after questioning Engineer Jones, Fireman O'Neill, and others who were present at the holdup, decided, from the descriptions of the men furnished, that this robbery was the work of the "Wild Bunch", and that the man who robbed the safe was Harvey Logan.

¹³ As part of the plan to locate and apprehend the bandits, a circular was issued by ~~the~~ Pinkerton National Detective Agency, with the ~~authoriz-~~ ¹⁴ ~~ation of the American Bankers Assn~~, furnishing a full description and photographs of the men suspected of having engaged in this robbery, these ¹⁵ photographs being of Logan, Longabough and Hanks. The circulars also furnished a detailed list and serial numbers of the stolen bills.

← These circulars were distributed to all police stations, sheriff's offices banks, etc, throughout the country. ¹⁶ ~~A total reward of \$6,500. was offered by the A.B.A. for the capture of the wanted men.~~ ¹⁷ The next development occurred on the night of October 26th, 1901, when, at Nashville Tenn. a man who stated that his name was Ferguson, attempted to pass one of the \$20.00 bills of the series stolen in the Wagner train robbery

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intercept 'Mrs Rose' as she was leaving, with a bag full of the stolen bills in her possession!. These bills, with those found on Kilpatrick at the time of his arrest, amounted to the value of \$7,400.

On the bills found in the possession of the pair had been forged the names of A.J. Smith, President, and Walter F. Hall, Cashier, of the National Bank of Montana, this work having been done by Kilpatrick in an effort to avoid suspicion when passing the bills. Kilpatrick's companion was found to be Laura Bullion, a woman who had been his associate for some time, and also a friend and associate ^{of} ~~other~~ other members of the 'Wild Bunch' and,

#9 Kilpatrick was arraigned in the U.S. Court at St. Louis Mo on Dec. 12th 1901 was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus Ohio, after pleading guilty to the 12th count in the indictment that he had in his possession National Bank notes with intent to defraud. (Kilpatrick was later removed to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta Ga).

#10 The following day, Dec. 13th, Kilpatrick's companion, Laura Bullion was sentenced by the same Court to serve five years imprisonment in the Jefferson City, Montana Penitentiary, for a similar offence. (St. Louis Star - St. Louis, 1/17/1911, and Memo. on "Wagner train robbery", filed under Gt. North. R.R., Wagner Mont, Agency Binder #72, Vol. #3).

#11 Harvey Logan, who during the ensuing months had been successful in evading capture, had now gravitated to Knoxville Tenn, where he naturally resorted to that section of the city patronized by shady characters and drinking places and sporting houses of dubious reputation. Early in December he became involved in a brawl with two men in a saloon, and two officers, Dinwiddie and Saylor, on hearing the disturbance, entered the premises to stop the fight. Logan drew a gun and wounded both officers, but was severely ^{wounded} ~~wounded~~ himself. Leaving the premises by a rear door he sprang into the darkness, only to find that he had run out of a door which opened near a 30 foot Railway culver, down which the fugitive fell, sustaining further injuries. He managed to secure the services of a cab in which he drove for a considerable distance from the scene of his flight, after which he paid his fare and set out to walk still further, following

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a railroad track. That night, Saturday, Dec. 14th. 1901, he had reached the outskirts of Jefferson City, a small town about thirty miles East of Knoxville. The weather was bitterly cold, and Logan, who had lost his gun when he fell down the R.R. Culver, had no food, and was without a hat, and also suffering from the effects of the wounds he had sustained, found himself in an extremely unenviable position. He attempted to warm himself by means of a small fire which he made, and succeeded in sleeping for a while. For a number of hours on the following day, (Sunday Dec. 15th) he stayed by his fire, but the pain of his wounds becoming intolerable he was compelled in sheer desperation, to walk towards the town and seek aid. No sooner did he enter the town of Jefferson City than his appearance was noticed by the inhabitants, who immediately viewed him with suspicion. A telephone message was received at Knoxville, and, recognizing Logan's description, a posse of police under the command of Lieut George McIntyre at once proceeded to Jefferson city to effect his arrest.

H/12 At 6-30 p.m. on Sunday Dec. 15th. 1901 a train bearing the police and their prisoner arrived at Knoxville, and the arresting officers had to fight their way through a crowd of about 5,000 citizens who had heard the news of Logan's capture, to reach the Central Police Station with their prisoner. Logan was ~~identified~~ identified by Pinkerton's *(Asst/Supt Spence)* as being wanted for the Wagner train robbery, and in a grip which the prisoner had checked at the Southern ^{Railway} Depot was found several thousand dollars worth of the unsigned bills stolen in the train holdup. In an old valise, the property of Logan, was found a further stock of the stolen bills and these bills, with the others which Logan had succeeded in changing while at Knoxville, prior to his arrest, amounted to over \$10,000 ~~worth~~ worth of the stolen currency. *H/13* Logan was arraigned in the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and on Nov. 28th. 1902 he was convicted on ten counts, and sentenced to serve twenty years in the penitentiary at Columbus Ohio. ("Bandit is Convicted", Sunday Chronicle Chicago, Nov. 30th. 1902)

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There was some delay in transferring the prisoner to penitentiary at Columbus, and in June, 1903 Logan was still in captivity at the Knox County jail. *¶14* The prison authorities had been warned that Logan was a dangerous man who would almost certainly attempt to escape if any chance offered itself. He was therefore confined in a cell in a separate corridor of the jail, under the charge of a special guard armed with two revolvers. Special care was taken to prevent the prisoner acquiring any article which he might utilize in an escape attempt, no extra clothing was allowed, and he was not even allowed to have possession of his bedding except when necessary. In spite of all these precautions Logan, by some means which have never been revealed, managed to get possession of about three feet of broom wire, *(from a broom) (he used to clean)* which ~~was hidden~~ *was in* his cell.

← At about 4-00 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday June 27th. 1903, Guard Irwin was on duty at the jail, assigned to guard Logan. Irwin had left his two pistols in the ~~cell~~ corridor of the cell block in which Logan was confined, and had walked to the other end of the corridor to casually look out of a window located there. Logan, who had been patiently waiting for just such a move quickly lassoed the keeper, through his cell bars, with a lariat he had constructed from the broom wire. Dragging the strangling keeper towards him, and firmly pinning him to the bars of the cell, Logan threatened to choke him to death if he gave the alarm.

Irwin had no alternative but to comply with the prisoner's demands, and Logan, still keeping a tight hold on the choking lasso, managed to draw the keeper's guns towards him, by means of a stick which he put through *(This stick had a hook on its end, fashioned from Logan's table knife blade)* the bars of his cell and fished for the weapons with. *¶15* Having gained possession of the two guns, Logan then called to the other keeper, Bell, asking that he be given his medicine. Bell, wholly unsuspecting, came to the cell and was promptly covered by the guns in Logan's hands. ← Logan demanded that Bell, who had the keys of his cell, release him, and Bell, under compulsion complied with the demand. Logan then left the jail, intimidating all others whom he met, and rode away on the horse

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to Sheriff Fox, which the escaped convict had taken from the rear of the jail. The horse returned hours later, Logan disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him up. Posses sent in all directions, but there was no sign of the escaped convict who had evidently found friends who were giving him effective refuge.

A standing reward of \$1,100 was ~~offered~~ offered for the capture of the escaped convict but this ~~reward~~ reward went unclaimed. ("Harry Logan, Train Robber, Lassoed guard and escapes", The Denver Post, Sunday, 6/28/1903)

#17 Fate however was about to write 'Finis' to the career of Harvey Logan. A year after the train robber had made his escape from the Knox County jail, the fugitive from justice was to pay his debt to society in full. On June 7th. 1904 the West bound train #5 of the Denver and Rio Grande R.R. was held up by three men at Parrachute, ^{the} Col. The robbers dynamited the safe but got nothing for their trouble, and rode away. A posse, hastily organized, rode in close pursuit, and after two days hard riding caught up with the three men in the Divide near Rifle, Colorado. In the gun fight which followed one of the holdup men was badly wounded. The members of the posse were so close that several of them could hear the robbers who had taken cover in a gully, talking to the wounded man. "Are you hurt?" one of them asked their comrade. "Yes" was the reply "I'm all in and I will end it here". There followed the sound of a single shot, which died out as the hoof beats of the two remaining men's horses faded into the distance. (Members of the posse found that the shot, was one with which the outlaw had killed himself) The body of the dead outlaw was ~~placed~~ placed in a rough wooden box, and buried where he had ended his life, but not before the remains had been photographed. (Photos in St. Paul Pioneer Press, Tue. 7/12/1904) ← filed under "Harvey Logan", Agency binder #72, vol. 5)

#17 These photographs, when circulated, ~~at once~~ were scrutinized by Officials of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who ^{at once} declared that the photos were those of Harvey Logan, the escaped train robber.

In order to make this identification complete, Asst. Supt. Spence of the Pinkerton Agency's Chicago office went to Colorado to view the

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belonging to Sheriff Fox, which the escaped convict had taken from the stable at ~~the~~ rear of the jail. The horse returned hours later, but Logan disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him up. Poses were sent in all directions, but there was no sign of the escaped convict

#16 It was suspected that Logan had received assistance in his escape attempt, or at least that there had been culpable negligence on the part of the jail staff as the U.S. Government later brought a civil suit against the authorities of Knox County for the sum of \$10,000 damages for their permitting Logan's escape from their custody. It was a significant fact that Logan, after his escape on the Sheriff's horse, was seen riding his mount, having a brand new Western type saddle. It was later learned that the horse, who had not been ridden for some time before Logan's escape had been brought from his stall and 'Gentled' by Sheriff Fox's humped backed negro servant, as if in anticipation that the animal would be called upon for use in the near future.

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APPENDIX "A"

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body of the dead outlaw, which was exhumed and brought to Glenwood Springs for his inspection. Mr. Spence had been one of the Pinkerton Officials who had been working on the "Wild Bunch" case from its inception, and was well acquainted with Logan, and ^{the likeness of that of} the other members of that gang.

← One look at the ^{grizzly} ~~remains~~ remains was enough to satisfy Asst/Supt Spence that there was no doubt but that the dead man was indeed Logan, one time leader of the Wild Bunch, and that the robbers of the train at Wagner, Montana had all met with their just deserts. Logan's death ended the saga of the "Wild Bunch". With their leaders either dead or in prison the rank and file of the gang disintegrated and were no longer a menace to society. Only two important members of the gang were unaccounted for and they were George Cassidy, and Harry Longbaugh, who had vanished without trace, but who were to be heard of later.

9/18 Although the investigations conducted by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency ~~in~~ in the case of the Wagner train robbery had resulted in the final breaking up of the "Wild Bunch", and ended their crimes in the U.S, it was not the beginning of the war in which they had engaged against this vicious mob of criminals. The holdups of banks and trains in which this gang had participated had engaged the attentions of the Pinkerton Agency some time before, and an unremitting feud was declared between the Agency operatives and the lawless band of outlaws whose flagrant disregard of the law and its enforcement officers had made them the scourge of the Western States. The "Wild Bunch" was actually the spawn of several loosely banded gangs of horse thieves and cattle rustlers who, with other lawless characters, had taken refuge in several of the easily defended and sparsely populated locations which the Western States of that day so easily provided. One of the sanctuaries favored by these early outlaws was known as 'Hole in the Wall', a grassy fertile valley about thirty miles west of the town of Kaycee, Wyo. A great part of this valley was enclosed by a wall of red sandstone almost a 1,000 feet in height, through which there was only one

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opening, near the old and now deserted settlement of Barnum, Wyo.

← This opening was a narrow natural aperture caused apparently by erosion in the far past. This "Hole in the Wall" was the only natural entrance to the valley, which came to be known by that name, although the "Hole" was only the entrance to the valley. The natural advantages of this

sanctuary is at once apparent, as a comparatively small number of men once inside the valley and behind the wall could have held it against an army. The earliest outlaws who took refuge in this valley were said to be Jesse and Frank James, who were there for a brief time in 1877.

← Later the location was frequented by many cow hands who had turned to cattle rustling, and who found the valley a convenient spot in which to pasture their stolen stock. These renegade cowboys built their

cabin homes at the extreme Eastern end of the valley, near a stream known as Buffalo Creek, an affluent of the Powder River, at the junction of three small canyons. #19 One of the earliest outlaws to make his headquarters at "Hole in the Wall" was a character by the name of "Big Nose George", who specialized in robbing travellers on the old Oregon Trail, and it is said that he worked alone and was ^a brutal and cold-blooded specimen of humanity. His career was summarily ended in the year 1881

when he was hanged to a telegraph pole, and ^{the legend is that} after his body was cut down ~~his body was~~ ^{and} skinned, and his ~~no doubt~~ rhino like epidermis ^{was} cut up and transformed into gloves and moccasins!. #20 In the ^{early}

the Wyoming Ranges were well stocked with many thousand head of cattle brought to that State from Texas over the old Cherokee Trail, and hundreds of cow hands were hired to ride herd on these herds of stock.

← Then came the debacle of 1887. The winter of 1886-7 was the worst experienced in that region for many years, bringing heavy snows and unusually low temperatures, and took a toll of 90% of the cattle herds.

← When the cattlemen took stock, naturally every animal was closely checked over, and the cow boys riding the range found that their reprehensible habit of 'Cutting out' as many head of stock as would not be reasonably

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missed by their owners was no longer a practicable proposition. Worse still, many hundred of cow hands were thrown out of work as a result of the disaster, and, being unable to obtain other employment, resorted to wholesale rustling. These men formed themselves into a rough band which came to be known as the "Red Sash Gang", their leader being an oversize Texan named Nathan Champion, who, it is reputed, feared nothing.

H 21 Champion's centre of activities was at the "K.C" Ranch, after which the town of Kaycee, Wyo. is named, 70 miles south of the town of Buffalo Wyo. It is alleged that the Sheriff of Johnson County, W.G. (Red) Angus, as well as three of the County Commissioners were members of the gang, and that the Mayor of Buffalo, Charles H Burritt was the Attorney for the rustlers when their predatory activities necessitated their obtaining advice of Counsel. ("Outlaw Trail" by Chas Kelly, Pub. in Salt Lake City by the Author in 1938). By the year 1892 the Counties of Johnson, Natrona, and Converse Wyo, were under the complete domination of this band of rustlers, who flaunted the powers of the Board of Livestock Commissioners of Wyoming at every opportunity, even fixing their own dates for the cattle roundups. *H 22* Conditions reached a stage where the hard hit cattle owners saw that unless they took some drastic action that they were in danger of being completely put out of business by these men. It was therefore decided by the owners of stock to organize a band of reliable 'Trouble shooters' to invade the 'Hole in the Wall' and teach the rustlers there a salutary lesson, and 25 of the leading stock owners agreed to donate the sum of \$1,000 each to finance this undertaking. Being loth to involve their own employees in an action which would almost certainly result in later reprisals, 25 gunmen from the Rio Grande of Texas were enrolled to assist in this enterprise. These, with 30 other men comprised the expedition, which set out from Denver Col. under the command of Major Frank E Walcott, a native of Kentucky on April 5th. 1892. The Expedition was well supplied with food, mounts, and ammunition, but bad luck attended it from the start. After being

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subjected to interminable delays by bad weather, they finally reached the "K.C" Ranch long behind schedule, where, after a 24 hour battle they killed both Nathan Champion and his partner, a man named Nick Rae. ← Riding northward, in the direction of Buffalo they found that the rustlers were prepared for war, and had turned out to repel this 'Invasion' as the attempt was later known, in full force. The Expedition was compelled to take refuge at the "T.A" Ranch, where they became engaged in a battle with 400 of the rustlers called together by Sheriff Angus. That they would have been exterminated to a man is beyond doubt had they not been rescued by a Company of Cavalry from Fort McKinney, near Buffalo, who rode to their rescue and then removed them under military guard to Cheyenne Wyo, where they were held on charges of insurrection and murder, which were later dismissed.

*H*₂₃ The rustlers had proved that they controlled Northern Wyoming!.

It was after the death of Champion that George Curry, alias 'Flat Nose George' (Not to be confused with 'Big Nosed George') took over the leadership of the gang. Curry, ^{who} was originally a rancher ^{and} who had found cattle rustling more remunerative than honest ranching, ~~who~~ hailed from Chadron, Nebraska. Harvey and Lonny, the ^{two} Logan

brothers, who had arrived at Hole in the Wall, as outlaws a few months before ~~under the name of the~~ ^{two} ~~Logan~~ Roberts brothers.

(They also used the name of Curry, but were no relation to 'Flat Nose George'). The reason for the ^{two} ~~Logan~~ Logan brothers ~~joining~~ join-

ing forces with the outlaws was a murder committed by Harvey Logan at Landusky, Montana, a short time before. *H*₂₄ Several months before joining forces with George Curry, Harvey, Johnny and Lonny Logan had moved a large number of cattle to Montana, where they went into the ranching business, locating five miles from the town of Landusky. Cattle rustling in Montana, as in Wyoming, was carried on on a large scale, and one wealthy herd owner, W.H.Winters, who had been particularly hard hit as a result of cattle losses to the thieves, swore out a warrant against

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the Logans for cattle stealing. This action so enraged the three brothers that they decided to kill this cattle owner who had the temerity to dispute their right to plunder his stock!. A short time later the Logans and Winters met at the near by town of Harlem, but in the resulting gun fight, for which Winters was not unprepared, Johnny Logan was the only casualty, being killed by Winters, who escaped unscathed from the melee. The only witness to the fight was a man named Pike Landusky, after whom the town of Landusky had been named. *J₂₅* The Logans had another cause to dislike Landusky. Lonny Logan and Elfie, one of Landusky's step daughters, had shared a romance the sequel of which was the birth of a son to the girl, whom she named Lonny Curry, Jr. Pike Landusky had expressed his views on this affair in words which gained in force what they lacked in diplomacy, and a bitter feud sprang up between him and the Logans, which was not placated by Landusky's presence at the shooting of John Logan and the knowledge that his testimony would nulify any attempt to make a charge of murder against Winters. The climax came when, at a Christmas party given by Landusky at his home, the Logans entered uninvited and, picking a quarrel with Pike, first beat him nearly insensible and then, when he attempted to draw a gun to defend himself Harvey Logan immediately shot and killed him. Ironically enough Pike 'Got the drop' on Logan, but his weapon was one of the then new automatic type of gun, and, being unfamiliar with the safety catch mechanism he was unable to ^{quickly enough} fire it. Had Harvey Logan been killed then the public might have been spared much trouble and expense at a later period.

After the death of Pike Landusky the Logans, as stated, came to Wyoming, and teamed up with George Curry at 'Hole in the Wall'. (Breaking Up The Train Robbers Syndicate, Denver Republican, Sept. 20th. 1903)

J₂₆ On April 13th. 1897 Deputy Sheriff Wm. Deane attempted to arrest the Logans and Curry single handed at Champion's old headquarters, the "K.C" Ranch, now operated by George Curry. Seeing one of the gang alone he called upon him to surrender, not seeing that the others had him covered

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from another direction. The officer tried to turn his horse and make a getaway, but was killed by a fusilade of bullets fired by his assailants. ←(No one was ever brought to justice for this crime). A week later an incident occurred which fired Curry and his henchmen the Logans with ambitions for more spectacular crimes than cattle stealing. ^{7/27} George LeRoy Parker, or, as he was better known, 'Butch Cassidy, the name by which he will be referred to in this outline, the son of the Mormon rancher of Circle Valley, Utah, had recently been discharged from the Wyoming State Prison, on a pardon granted by Governor Wm.A Richards. Cassidy had been sentenced to prison for horse stealing, and had been granted his pardon on the condition that he would commit no further offenses in the State of Wyoming. On April 21st.1897, a week after the killing of Dep. Sheriff Deane, Cassidy, in company with Elza Lay, ~~■~~ held up the payroll of a mining camp located at Castle Gate, Utah, robbing the paymaster, E.L.Carpenter, and his two helpers, Phelps and Lewis of the sum of \$8,800. and managed to avoid arrest. The holdup had been a daring business, as the paymaster's office was located over a store which had been full of men at the time that the robbery occurred. Parker and Lay had held up Carpenter and his two helpers in the hallway at the foot of the staircase leading to the paymaster's office, and had escaped without being detected, although Lay, in leaving the scene of the crime discarded or dropped a bag containing \$100. in silver. ^{7/28} Inspired by this bold piece of banditry, George Curry and the Logan brothers decided to stage a worth-while holdup on their own account. While at the "K.C" Ranch, the Logans had met for the first time. Harry Longabaugh, alias the 'Sundance Kid' and recognizing the value of his assistance in the enterprise which they had in mind, enthusiastically enrolled his services in the proposed robbery. ← Shortly after 9-00 a.m, on June 28th.1897, Harry Longabaugh, the Logan brothers, and two other minor members of the gang, Thomas Putney and Tom O'Day, a new recruit from Thermopolis, Wyo, rode into the town of Belle Fourche, So.Dakota and drew rein in front of the Butte County bank.

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← Entering that establishment they drew guns on Arthur Marble, the Asst. Cashier, and other bank employees and officers on duty, but apparently only succeeded in obtaining the sum of \$100.00, all the cash on the counter at that time (P.N.D.A memo filed under 'Butte Co. Bank Robbery, Belle Fourche', Vol.3 Binder 72, Agency records).

← Mr Marble attempted to fire a shot at one of the holdup men, but the weapon did not function. After the holdup one of the bandits left the bank by the front door, and the others beat a retreat through the side door. After discharging a fusilade from their weapons to intimidate ~~the~~ ^{the men,} the robbers, with the exception of Tom O'Day mounted their horses and coolly rode away. Tom's horse shied, and then bolted after the others, leaving him on foot. He attempted to cut ^{a mule wagon} from it's harness ~~and~~ ^{harnessed to a wagon,} but was recognized by a clergyman the Rev. E. E. Clough who had been in the bank at the time that the holdup occurred. O'Day was promptly ~~jailed, being~~ lodged in the jail at Deadwood, the Butte Co. jail having been destroyed by fire the week prior to the robbery. ^{#29} Rewards totaling \$2500. were offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and all Sheriff's offices and other law enforcement organizations covering a wide area were were issued with circulars furnishing descriptions of the thieves with the result that on July 15th. 1897, the Logan brothers, ^{Harry Longabaugh} ~~and~~ and Walter Putney were located and arrested by a posse under the direction of Stock ^{Inspector} ~~Insp.~~ Long at the "3V" Ranch at Crook Co. Wyo. Putney surrendered to the posse, but the Logan brothers and Longabaugh attempted to make their escape, an attempt which was prevented by the vigilance of members of the posse. The prisoners were removed to Deadwood jail, from ^(Longabaugh and the Logan brothers) ~~where~~ ^{and Putney} effected their escape a few days later, leaving O'Day to face the music alone. O'Day was placed on trial ^{first} but acquitted, which so disgusted the bank officials that they refused to prosecute Putney, nor put up any money for a search of the escaped robbers. The Butte Co. Bank however, was a member of the American Bankers Assn, and the Protective Committee of the Association at once placed the case in the hands of

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the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who, as previously stated, handled all their investigations. Therefore when the "Wild Bunch" made their raid on the Belle Fourche Bank they made the first error that was to result in the ultimate breaking up of their band, and death or long terms of imprisonment for many of its members. ("End of the Wild Bunch, The 'Bulletin', San Francisco, 8/28/1904)

The "Wild Bunch" was distinctly uneasy at the turn events had taken, and their peace of mind was not restored by the fact that Sheriff Al. Sproul of Buffalo, Sheriff Patton of Natrona Co, and the Sheriff of Butte Co. So. Dakota entered the valley with a strong posse at the end of July to search for stolen cattle. The expression "The heat is on" was not to be heard for many years after the events recorded but it would have fit perfectly the condition of mind experienced by the unruly gang that occupied 'Hole in the Wall', and they decided that a change of scene might be advisable for a time at any rate. On Aug. 19th. 1897 seventy five of the gang, led by George Curry and the Logan brothers left the 'Hole' and headed for "Butch" Cassidy's headquarters at Powder Springs, ^(a few) ~~some~~ miles north of 'Brown's Hole' another natural fortress popular with cattle rustlers and other undesirable citizens. 'Brown's Hole' was a valley surrounded by high mountain walls located where the Eastern boundary of Utah and the Western Boundary of Colorado meets the Southern boundary of Wyoming. ^(The advantage) This geographical condition placing the valley in three States was of course early realized by the lawless elements of the country as it was an easy matter, in the event of undue curiosity on the part of law officers, to move cattle from one State to another, and then back making it necessary for officers of three States to be present to make any show of authority effective. No taxes had been assessed or collected in 'Brown's Hole' since the Civil War, nor had any appropriations for any Schools, road building, or other improvements been made for the valley, whose occupants apparently were perfectly satisfied to remain a forgotten community. A Post Office was maintained at a store at the Utah end of

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the valley , but this was the only concession made by it's inhabitants to outside civilization. Until the summer of 1896 Brown's Hole had been almost exclusively populated by horse and cattle thieves, whose ambitions did not rise above these unlawful activities, but, with the arrival of "Butch" Cassidy, lately released from his period of incarceration in the Wyoming State prison, a change of conditions took place. ^{at Brown's Hole} On arrival Cassidy had found an old friend, Willard Christiansen, son of a Mormon convert who had been intimate with Brigham Young. At the age of 13 Christiansen, in a fight with another boy, had struck his opponent on the head with a club, and leaving him for dead, had gone to 'Brown's Hole' Andrew Hendrickson, the boy whom Christiansen had assaulted, lived but was always 'A little queer in the head' afterwards. Christiansen assumed the name of Matt Warner, and developed into an expert rustler. By the time that Cassidy arrived at Brown's Hole Warner had acquired a ranch there as a blind to his rustling activities. Cassidy renewed the acquaintance and also took under his banner Elza Lay, who had known Cassidy in So. Utah at the time that Cassidy was engaged in the theft of horses there.. Bob Meeks, a desperado from Huntington Utah was also accepted as a likely man in the projects that Cassidy had in mind, and these four, with a few other cow hands who had been engaged in 'Rustling' formed the nucleus of the new gang, who planned exploits more daring than cattle rustling. Such was the condition in the summer of 1897 when George Curry and the Logan brothers, followed by 75 of their faithful henchmen left 'Hole in the Wall' and rode to Powder Springs, where Cassidy and his adherents had made their camp ^{at} Powder Springs rapidly became known as the outlaw headquarters of the Western States. The Executive Council of the gang were the Logan brothers, George Curry, Butch Cassidy and Harry Longabaugh. George Curry had to constantly exercise a restraining influence on Harvey Logan, who, although fearless in a fight, was too ready to shed blood, and had to be handled with care. This inner council of the "Wild Bunch", in which the men led by George Curry had

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merged with 'Butch' Cassidy and his lieutenants, planned a scheme embracing the wholesale holdup and robbery of trains, and christened themselves the "Train Robber's Syndicate". Elaborate plans were drawn up for their proposed robberies, and through the inevitable 'Grapevine' this grandiose project came to the notice of the officials of the various railway companies who were to be victimized. ^{who} The officials of the Union Pacific R.R. ~~at once~~ retained the services of ~~the~~ Pinkerton ^{Director's Intelligence} National Detective Agency ^{all} to investigate this new menace and learn ~~what was~~ possible in regard to this nefarious enterprise. As a result, a short time later a stranger drifted into the camp at Powder Springs. The newcomer was undoubtedly an experienced cow boy, and he soon convinced the outlaws that he himself was "On the run" from the authorities, owing to what he appeared to consider ^{their} ~~an~~ mawkish narrowness of vision as to what constituted the crime of homicide!. He succeeded in joining the ranks of the 'Wild Bunch' and so ingratiated himself into the confidence of the 'Inner Council' that he managed to learn all their plans, and their secret code, after which he vanished as mysteriously as he had come. ^{The} ^(of the Agency's Pen) affable stranger was no other than Pinkerton Operative Charles ^{W. Siringo} and the information that he had obtained, together with the secret code he had learned was soon in the hands of the gang's intended victims.

The leakage of this information held up the gang's plans for more than a year, and they never after committed anything to writing, but issued their orders, which were transmitted by messenger, verbally. ('Outlaw Trail', Pages 77-9 and 114-25)

^{H.S.} The gang meanwhile were experiencing other complications. Matt Warner, with two companions Walter Wall and E.D. Coleman, both the latter being prospectors, had, in a fight in which they had become involved at Dry Fork, Utah, shot and killed two other prospectors, named Richard Staunton and David Melton. For this crime Warner and his two companions was arrested and lodged in jail at Vernal, Utah, and being without funds appealed to his friend Cassidy to raise some money to engage a lawyer for him.

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Cassidy put the matter up to Elza Lay and Meeks, and they agreed that Warner, as a member of the gang in good standing, was entitled to aid. ← The only detail to be settled then was, where to get the money from, and it was decided that the Bank of Montpelier, Idaho should supply the funds to procure the release of their unfortunate friend. The trio obtained employment at a Ranch near Cokeville, Idaho and on August 13th. 1896, as Cashier Gray of the Montpelier bank was chatting with an acquaintance outside the bank, a few minutes before the bank was to be closed for the day Cassidy and Lay, who had ridden into town with Meeks, approached him and threatening him with guns which they had concealed underneath their coats, forced him to conduct them into the bank, where Gray, A.N.Mackintosh, and a female typist were lined up against the wall of the bank facing the wall. Cassidy then swept all the money into a sack which he carried, this being cash to the amount of \$7,160. (Denver Crim.Hist.#1497, Geo.Parker alias Cassidy, filed under Robb. ← of Montpelier Bank, Vol.3 Binder #72, also "Outlaw Trail", page 89) Mackintosh, who was near a window, saw a man across the street holding 3 horses, and judged from this man's nervous manner that he was one of the thieves. The two robbers left the bank, and with the man who had held the horses rode quickly away with their loot. A posse under the charge of Sheriff Davis was quickly organized and followed hot on the trail of the thieves, but as the bandits had had the forethought to arrange for relays of fresh horses to be on hand at strategic points they managed to outdistance the officers. Cassidy kept his word to provide able defence counsel for the prisoners and retained the services of Douglas V Preston, Judge Powers and D.N.Straup to defend the 3 men.

In spite of the efforts of this trio of legal talent Warner and Wall were sentenced to serve five years in the State penitentiary - certainly a light sentence for homicide - while Coleman, owing to some inexplicable quirk of justice, was acquitted. ('Most Desperate Plot Unearthed', Salt ← Lake Herald, Sept.9th.1896)

Warner and Wall were released from prison on on Jan.21st.1900, having

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served 3½ years of their five year sentence. The services of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency were enlisted to seek the thieves who had robbed the Montpelier bank, and with their customary thoroughness quickly learned that the holdup had been the work of the "Wild Bunch" and that the probable perpetrators of the robbery had been Cassidy, Lay and Meeks.

← Months passed and the union of the 'Hole in the Wall' band, with Curry and the Logans as leaders, joined forces with Cassidy, Lay and Meeks at Powder Springs. Dick Benda, or Bender, the elderly chief of the rustlers who had ^{previously} habitated at Powder Springs chose this convenient time to die of pneumonia, thus eliminating the necessity of disputing his leadership with the younger and more energetic criminals who had invaded his territory. Meeks was at this time arrested by Sheriff John Ward at Fort Bridger, near Powder Springs, for suspected complicity in a holdup there. Pinkerton Operatives, learning of the arrest, arranged for Teller Mackintosh to come to Fort Bridger and identify Meeks as one of the men who had taken part in the Montpelier bank holdup. Mackintosh positively identified Meeks as the man who had held the horses of the holdup men, outside the bank, with the result that Meeks was placed on trial and, following conviction, sentenced to serve 32 years in the Idaho State prison, this being the maximum sentence for armed robbery under the laws of that State. Meeks managed to escape in the Fall of 1903, by mounting some scaffolding which had been placed against the prison walls while some repair work was progressing, and dropped to the ground the other side. He was recaptured immediately, having broken a leg, the broken bone of which lacerated the flesh so badly that it was necessary for him to have it amputated. After the amputation the authorities, apparently taking the view that a one legged bandit was not a serious menace to society, gave Meeks a pardon, but his days of riding with the "Wild Bunch", or anyone else were over. ("Breaking up the Train Robber's Syndicate", Denver Republican, Sept. 20th. 1903, also 'Outlaw Trail', Page 159)

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On March 1st. 1898 another murder was committed by one of the gang of outlaws who congregated at Brown's Hole. The murderer in this case was a man named Patrick Louis (Swede) Johnson, who, despite his name, was neither Swedish nor Irish. This was not Johnson's first murder, he having killed a man in Thompson's Springs, Utah some time before, and immediately joined the other outlaws at Brown's Hole. Here he met Harry Tracy, who had been sentenced to the Utah State prison on July 1897 for Burglary, and had escaped from there in company with Dave Lant a native of Payson, Utah, also serving a prison sentence for burglary. Lant, who had come with Tracy to Brown's Hole also established a friendship with Johnson at that place. On March 1st. 1898 Johnson shot and killed a boy named Willie Strang, the son of a prospector, the boy having in a joke, knocked a dipper of water from Johnson's hand while he was drinking. After shooting the boy, Johnson, in company with Tracy and Lant, left the 'Hole' and struck Eastward in the direction of Colorado.

A posse, directed by Valentine Hoy, one of the rare inhabitants of the 'Hole' who stood for law and order, was formed and caught up with the three fugitives at Lodore Canyon. Lant and Tracy refused to surrender Johnson to the posse and in the resulting fight Hoy was shot and killed, and another man ^{but} named Jack Bennett, who had brought supplies for the outlaws, was captured. ^{the} The murder of Hoy, following on the killing of the Strang boy was too much for the rustlers, the majority of whom were not coldblooded killers for the sake of killing, and they called for help from the County Sheriff, ~~Wm.~~ Wm. Preece, who answered the call accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Fowler, Ex Sheriff John T Pope, and a strong posse of men to locate the murderers. Jack Bennett, ^{who was} a worthless character who had engaged ^{engaging} in bootlegging and other more questionable activities, ~~including~~ a nefarious traffic in Indian ~~Squaws~~ Squaws was summarily hanged to the cross bar of two posts at the entrance to a ranch. His body was not cut down until a week later, the irate rustlers intending to give the murderous fugitives the same treatment on that crossbar. The posse

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caught up with the three fugitives, who had travelled on foot without food for over fifty miles towards Powder Springs where they hoped to obtain mounts and supplies necessary for an escape, at a deep gully near Kinney Ridge, where the outlaws had entrenched themselves.

← The posse were guided to the spot by the bloody footprints made by Johnson whose shoes had worn out, and whose feet had been bleeding when walking in the snow. Johnson and Lant wanted to surrender but Tracy refused to do so, threatening to kill the first man who left him to give up to the officers. After many weary hours of waiting by the posse who were obliged to take cover for fear of being killed by Tracy who they knew would shoot the first man who showed himself, a group of horsemen were seen to approach in the distance. It was a posse from Colorado who had been sent to cut off the fugitives should they attempt to cross a stage road in the other direction. With the approach of these men from their rear first Johnson and then Lant ran out of the gully with their hands up shouting 'Don't shoot, Don't shoot!'.

← Tracy still held out shouting defiance and cursing the officers, but finally surrendered still swearing heartily, just as the Colorado posse closed in on him. Sheriff ~~Swanson~~ Swanson of Wyoming removed Johnson to the jail at Green River, charged with the killing of Strang, and Sheriff Neiman took charge of Lant and Tracy for the murder of Valentine Hoy in Colorado. Unfortunately, as things turned out, the three were not made the victims of 'Lynch law', a fact that later was to cost the lives of many victims shot and killed by the prisoner Tracy. ^{4/37} The affair brought to a head the lawless conditions at Brown's Hole, and Governor Adams of Colorado, Gov. Richards of Wyoming, and Gov. Wells of Utah conferred together to determine ways and means to wipe out this blot in their territories. Various methods were discussed, and an effective plan would have been decided on had not the Spanish American War broken out shortly afterwards and dispelled the matter from the minds of the authorities. At the outbreak of the war many of the ^{lesser} outlaws enlisted in the

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army and established for themselves commendable and distinguished records. Tracy and Lant escaped from jail on March 24th. 1898 after knocking out the Sheriff and securing his keys. They were recaptured a day or two later, and transferred to Aspen jail for safe keeping.

← Tracy, while there, carved a gun out of a piece of wood, which he covered with tin foil and with this 'Weapon' he and Lant succeeded in making a jail break, establishing a precedent for another criminal of Tracy's temperament yet to be born. - John Dillinger. ('Outlaw Trail', Pages 187-202)

F38 Tracy made his way to Oregon where, at Portland he met another man, David Merrill, a criminal as cold blooded and heartless as himself.

← The pair had a close physical resemblance to one another, and Tracy is supposed to have been married to Merrill's sister ('Outlaw Trail', Page 201). They were arrested after committing many burglaries, and received a long sentence in the Oregon State Penitentiary. The pair made their escape from that penal institution on the morning of June 9th 1902. On the morning of that date the prisoners which formed the Foundry Gang were being marched to their work by Guards Gerard and Ferrel when Ferrel was killed by a shot from Tracy, who had apparently *received a rifle smuggled in* ~~to the prison by friends~~ *to the prison by friends*.

Tracy then fired on other Guards, and killed a prisoner named Ingram who was serving a life term when that man tried to grapple with him. In the confusion which followed Tracy and Merrill managed to mount to the top of the prison wall by means of a ladder that had been left near by, and commenced shooting at the guards on duty at the wall towers, killing Guard S.R. Jones, and wounding Guard Duncan Ross.

← Guard Tiffany discharged all the shots in his rifle at the two men but did not succeed in wounding them, but was wounded himself by a shot fired by the two escaping men. He fell from the wall, and was used as a covering shield by the two men who descended after him, and retreated still using his body as a guard to the neighboring woods, where, after dispatching him with another bullet they took possession of his rifle and

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disappeared into the woods. The fugitives managed to remain undetected all that day at Salem Oregon and held up two citizens whom they forced to strip and took their clothing. They then stole two fast horses from the stable of a man named Felix Labaucher, and left the town.

#39 Their trail was picked up and on June 11th. they were surrounded by a posse at some woods near Gervais, Oregon, on the line of the ^{Southern Pacific} So. Pac. R.R.

← The pair were evidently intending to proceed for the State of Washington. A strong posse, supplemented by Company 'F' of the Oregon State Guard drew a cordon around the woods where the two desperadoes were hiding but in some way Merrill and Tracy evaded their vigilance during the night, for in the morning they were gone. The escaped convicts were pursued by Sheriff's posses and State Militia, but continually kept in the lead of their pursuers, holding up farms for food and horses as they made their way through the country. On July 2nd. Tracy appeared alone at the tent of Horatio Alling, Manager of an oyster fishery Company at South Bay, near Olympia Washington. "I'm Tracy the convict" said the escaped man "I want something to eat right away. Be quiet, raise no fuss and I won't harm you". After his meal Tracy commandeered the company launch and forced the Captain of that vessel to take him to Seattle. ← During the trip someone asked Tracy where Merrill was. "I Killed him" replied Tracy calmly "He had no nerve and he was a traitor, a coward and always ready to bolt. The fellow meant to kill me and steal out of the country". When the launch arrived at Seattle ^{TRACY} headed North towards Lake Washington, and again disappeared. *#40* Reports came in from all over the countryside ~~and~~ ^{and} Tracy was reported ^{being} at a dozen various places, but it soon was reliably established that he was in the vicinity of Bothell, Washington. Sheriff Sudahee at once rushed to the scene with a posse and every road was guarded. Tracy was run to earth in the yard of a cabin but used his rifle to such purpose that he killed a Deputy named Anderson and two other men named Williams and Raymond, and again managed to make a clean getaway. Some time later he called at the home of Mrs R.H. Van
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Horn, a resident of Fremont, a suburb of Seattle, and demanded food and clothes of that lady, but while Tracy was eating his meal Mrs Van Horn, a courageous woman managed to shape with her lips the word "Tracy" to a grocers boy who called for her day's orders from the store. An hour later when Tracy prepared to leave the house Sheriff Cudahee, who had remained steadfastly on the outlaw's trail, was lying in ambush six feet from the house. Tracy had left the house with two other men, and Cudahee was doubtful as to which was the outlaw, but Police officer Breece, Game Warden Neil Rawley and another man named J.I. McKnight quickly approached, and Breece, pointing a rifle at the outlaw cried "Throw down that gun Tracy". Tracy fired point blank, killing Breece instantly, and a second after fatally shooting the Game Warden, after which Tracy took to his heels heading for the woods, escaping two shots fired at him by Sheriff Cudahee. ⁴¹ Tracy next appeared at Renton where at the home of the Jerrols family he repeated the technique he had used at the Van Horns. On this occasion he had given the son of the family two watches, instructing that they be sold and a revolver and ammunition purchased with the proceeds. He made terrible threats of what he would do to the occupants of the house should the boy betray him to the police. ⁴² The Jerrols boy however informed the Sheriff's office of the convict's presence at his home in spite of Tracy's threats, and deputies were clustered around the house when Tracy left in the darkness of the late evening. ⁴² One of the deputies ran forward with a shout, but Tracy disappeared into the darkness. ⁴² At last a group of five citizens of Creston, Lincoln Co. Washington accomplished what the law enforcement officers had been unavle to accomplish. Tracy had travelled to Eastern Washington, which, unlike the Western part of the State does not offer the cover of woods that had served Tracy so well. Hunger, cold and exposure had taken their toll of the desperate murderer, and he was finally reported to be hiding at the ranch of L.B. Eddy. Deputy Sheriff C.C. Straub, Dr. E.C. Lanter, Attorney Maurice Smith, Section Foreman J.J. Morrison, and Frank L. Green

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proceeded to the ranch. Tracy was found in the barn of the ranch, but with his customary agility managed to make his way into the open, using Farmer Eddy as cover for this movement. Tracy, who was armed with a rifle, took cover behind a rock and started firing at his pursuers, but owing to the growing darkness his shots missed. He then dashed for a patch of wheat in a field near at hand, with the shots of the men in chase whistling past his ears. He was seen to stumble and fall on his face, but managed to crawl on his hands and knees to the cover of the protecting wheat. The killer had apparently been hit by a bullet.

← Minutes later a single shot was heard from the wheatfield, and then silence. The following morning, when the posse cautiously worked their way through the field they came upon the body of their quarry. Wounded and crippled, the 'Mad dog' killer had dispatched himself by a bullet through the brain, sooner than surrender himself to justice and the certain knowledge that a hangman's noose awaited him as an atonement

for his many crimes. ("The Hunting of Harry Tracy", Pages 253-72, Filed under "Tracy-Merrill Gang" Agency Binder 72, Vol.2)

← Meanwhile the "Wild Bunch" were not inactive, and having recovered from the setback to their plans caused by the activities of Pinkerton Operative Siringo had re-embarked upon their plans for train robberies. At 2-30 a.m. on June 2nd. 1899 the first section of train #1 the overland flier was held up near Wilcox, Wyo. The train had stopped when Engineer W.R. Jones had seen a red light on the tracks near a small bridge. As he stopped the train two men, armed and masked, climbed into the cab and ordered Jones to move the train on across the bridge. When he hesitated to obey this order one of the men struck him a blow on the head with the gun he carried, but was rebuked by the other bandit who cautioned his partner not to kill the engineer. One of the holdup men then took the throttle and drove the train over the bridge, which was immediately blown up by accomplices of the men who had taken possession of the locomotive. Four of these men then went to the express car, two on each side, and demanded that the messenger admit them to the car. Messenger Woodcock

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refused to comply with their demands, but instead extinguished the lights in the car, secured the doors more thoroughly, and stood gun in hand prepared to shoot the first man to force his way in. One of the robbers, finding that Woodcock refused to admit them, touched off a stick of dynamite which he placed against the door-sill, and the resultant explosion destroyed the door and threw Woodcock against the iron safe in the car, knocking him unconscious. The bandits climbed into the car, throwing the messenger out onto the ground, but found that the safe was locked.

Woodcock was only partly conscious and unable to answer the thieves questions as to what the combination of the safe was, so the use of more explosive was resorted to. Ten pounds of dynamite was placed on the top of the safe, attached to a fuse and the resulting explosion blew off the safe door, made a ten inch hole in the safe, and made the car a total wreck. The ground was littered by remnants of paper money, and splashes of what resembled blood, but which was later found to be the remains of a consignment of raspberries. The robbers, having collected their loot mounted their horses and rode away, the richer by some \$30,000.

P. 41 The second section of the train, which fortunately was several minutes late, was saved from disaster in running into the space left by the blown up bridge by a brakeman from the first section, who had evaded the robbers and made his way across the gap to warn the engineer of the train's second section. A Special train was speedily dispatched to the scene, ~~from~~

~~from~~ Cheyenne, carrying officials of the ^{Union Pacific Railroad,} U. P. R., Pinkerton ~~Invest-~~
~~igators,~~ ^{detectives,} and a strong body of men ready to take up the trail of the robbers. From the descriptions ^{furnished by} the train crew it was apparent that three of the bandits had been Harvey Logan, George Curry and Elza Lay, and this proved that the holdup was the work of the "Wild Bunch".

← The robbers, who had headed north after the holdup were were followed eight hours later by a posse. They were trailed to the Platte River at Caspar, which they crossed early on Sunday morning, and were followed from there by another posse headed by Sheriff Joseph Hazen of Converse County,

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Wyo. This posse overtook the fugitives at Teapot Creek, about thirty miles north of Casper, and a gunfight took place in which there were no casualties on either side. The hunted men retreated, persistently pursued by Sheriff Hazen and his posse, who overtook the train robbers again at a point about ten miles north of the first encounter. Here the pursuit was so close that the robbers had to make a stand, which they did, concealing themselves behind rocks from which they directed a fusilade of shots at the posse. Sheriff Hazen, who was in front of his men was shot in the stomach and fatally wounded, and the posse, whose tempers were raised to white heat by the loss of their leader, pressed the outlaws so closely that they were compelled to leave their horses and retreat to a spot which afforded better cover a couple of miles away. Night fell, and the members of the posse surrounded the besieged robbers as well as circumstances would permit, but when morning came it was found that the hunted men had managed to slip through the cordon and make a clean getaway. (Agency memo, filed under "U.P.R.R", Wilcox Wyo", Agency binder #72, Vol.3, also Illustrated Police News, Sat. 7/1/1899, also "Outlaw Trail", Pages 234-40)

determined that the robbers,
Pinkerton operatives ~~were assigned to the case, and investigation proved that,~~ contrary to their usual custom of returning to 'Hole in the Wall' or "Brown's Hole", ~~the men who had robbed the train at Wilcox~~ had headed South to join another gang which for some time had infested the area ^{San} of Angelo Texas, and had been responsible for several Post office and train holdups in New Mexico. *For* The leader of this gang was Tom Ketcham, alias "Black Jack" Ketchum, a brutal criminal who was later hanged at Clayton, New Mexico for the murder of a Sheriff. The gang included Tom's brother, Sam Ketchum, William Carver, a cowboy turned outlaw, George and Ben Kilpatrick and O.C. Hanks. (As will be noted Kilpatrick and Hanks later worked with other members of the "Wild Bunch", and were among those responsible for the train robbery at Wagner, Mont. in 1901). Other lesser members of this gang brought it's numbers up to include about ten desperate men who would not hesitate to kill on the

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slightest provocation. ~~After the outlaws who robbed the train at Wilcox slipped through the cordon made by Sheriff Hazen's posse, the services of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency Inc were again enlisted to make every effort to locate the train robbers, and the services of Pinkerton Operative Siringo and Dayles of the Agency's Denver office were~~ ^{utilized in this case.} ~~utilized in this case.~~ Word had been received that one or more of the

holdup men had been seen heading for Hanksville Utah, and Siringo and Sayles, starting from Salt Lake City, ^{following} followed that lead. At Price, Utah, the two operatives were detained by bad weather, and while in that town narrowly escaped arrest as members of the train holdup gang that they had set out to arrest. On arrival at Hanksville they learned that two men, who had acted suspiciously had been observed to cross the Colorado River at Dandy Crossing with thirteen head of horses about ten days before, and that less than a week previously a third man had crossed at the same place with five horses, and from the description furnished this last man was no other than Harvey Logan. Siringo crossed the river and followed the trail of this man across the river and for several miles on the other side, but lost the trail at White's Canyon, and was obliged to return to Hanksville. The two operatives then decided to follow the trail of the other two men and their thirteen horses.

After experiencing great hardships, and only with great difficulty obtaining water for themselves and their beasts, as well as provisions for the trip the pair at last reached Bluff City, Utah, to learn that the robbers had passed that way, still retaining their two weeks lead, also that Operatives Darbird and Garman of the Pinkerton Agency's Denver office had arrived at Bluff City two days before, and were on the trail of the ^{robbers} thieves who had headed East. Siringo and Sayles disposed of their horses and equipment and entrained for Durango, where they overtook Darbird and Garman, and followed the trail to Lumberton, New Mexico where they learned that their quarry had been seen travelling South towards Bland, New Mexico. Siringo followed this clue while Sayles covered the

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ground in the vicinity of Pagosa Springs Colorado. At Bland Siringo found that the men seen going in that direction with horses were not the parties he was seeking, and so, turning back, rejoined Sayles but lost the trail again at Canyon City, Colorado. Sayles was sent to Montana to investigate the source of some of the bills taken at Wilcox, which had been sent to the city of Washington had come from. Siringo continued on the trail of the robbers alone, the chase leading through the State of Kansas and into Tennessee, where the robbers twisted in and out of the swamp country until further pursuit became useless, as all signs of them were lost. ^{7/47}Opt Siringo was accordingly recalled to Denver, where it had been learned from Sayles that he had found that Lonny Logan and his cousin Bob Curry had been operating a saloon at Harlin, Montana, but had sold their saloon and left town hurriedly before an arrest could be made. Siringo was accordingly instructed to join Sayles at the city of Helena, obtain all necessary information and then to follow Lonny Logan and Bob Curry, or make an effort to locate them through friends. Siringo, after being further delayed by bad weather arrived at Landusky, Montana, where Pike Landusky the man for whom the town was named had been killed by Harvey Logan. Here Siringo ~~gleaned~~ gleaned much information concerning the Logans, which he duly transmitted to the Agency's Denver office. ("Riata And Spurs" by Charles A Siringo, Pub:-Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston & N.Y. 1927, Pages 209-227)

← It was learned that Harvey and Lonny Logan had returned to their Aunt's home at Dodson, Mo, and that unsigned bank notes, part of the loot stolen at Wilcox were being passed in that vicinity. ^{7/48} On the last day of February 1900 Pinkerton Operatives, accompanied by Police Detectives McAnnany, Keshlear ^(Kansas City PD) and Hickman, drove in two carriages to the home of Mrs Lee, the aunt of the Logan brothers, whose home was on Troost Avenue.

← The house, located on a slight elevation of ground afforded an excellent strategic point from which the wanted men could detect any one approaching the premises, there being no cover which would conceal the

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officers. The carriages were therefore left a half-mile from the house and Hickman and Keshlear approached it from the front while the Pinkerton Operatives, with Detective McAnnany circled the place and approached from the rear. This maneuver proved successful, as Lonny Logan, seeing the party approaching the front of the house slipped out of the rear door, in an attempt to escape capture, and made for a strip of woods. ← He was confident that he could reach the woods, as it had been snowing heavily and in the deep snow walking was difficult and running impossible. ← Hickman saw Logan and called upon him to halt, but Lonny Logan, who was seen to be carrying two revolvers, one in each hand, took no notice and continued walking towards the woods. The rest of the rear guard however, arrived at this time, and Logan found his progress barred by Detective McAnnany and several Pinkerton operatives, who were approaching directly in his path. The outlaw saw that he was trapped, and, levelling his revolvers at the approaching party commenced shooting, his fire being returned with good measure by his opponents. The detectives and Pinkerton operatives were all armed with revolvers, with the exception of Hickman who carried a Winchester rifle, which he immediately put to good use, firing shots at the fugitive as fast as the bullets could be pumped into the rifle. Lonny Logan, who had thrown himself flat on the ground, and was partially protected by a small hummock of snow fired all the shots in his revolvers, re-loaded them and once more emptied them at the officers. ← He then sprang to his feet and came floundering through the snow directly at McAnnany and the Pinkerton Operatives, but before he had gone twenty steps, he collapsed and sank in a heap in the snow. When his pursuers reached him he was quite dead, a bullet having penetrated his brain. There were also six bullet holes in his clothing and he had been wounded twice through the body, the latter wounds having apparently been inflicted during the gunfight, before he was killed. Among the arresting party there were no casualties, although Keshlear's hat had a bullet through the crown, and one of the Pinkerton operatives had received a bullet through

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[A positive rule of the Pinkerton Agency forbids the acceptance of rewards by the Pinkerton Agency or any of its ⁽³²⁾ employees]

the sleeve of his coat!. The body of the dead bandit was taken back to town, and the Kansas City Police Dept received the \$3,000. reward offered for the dead bandit. Of Harvey Logan nothing was seen, and he evaded capture at this time. ('Louie' Logan Killed in K.C., Tough Here on Crooks Then", Kansas City Post, Friday Sept. 10th. 1915).

#49 After the Wilcox train robbery Cassidy, Lay and Logan finally reached Alma, N.M. where they obtained employment on the ^{"W.S"} Ranch of owned by a Mr Wilson, an Englishman and an 'Absentee' landlord, the ranch being operated by Capt. Wm. French, an Irishman. After working a few weeks the trio quit their job and a few days later, on the night of July 11th. 1899, a train of the Colorado & So. R.R. was held up by three men at Folsom, N.M. a point about eighty miles South of Trinidad. The 'Modus Operandi' of this holdup was markedly similar to that of the Wilcox holdup. As the train approached the location of the holdup two men who had boarded the train as passengers climbed over the coals in the tender and held up the engineer and fireman with revolvers. Two more men who had with them horses for the robbers then came up to the stationary train and while one man held the horses his companion covered the engineer and fireman with guns while the two men who had boarded the train gave their attention to the express car. The messenger barricaded the doors of the car and refused to admit the holdup men, on which the pair fired several shots through the sides of the car, and while they were doing this the messenger emptied the safe of its valuables, after which he allowed the robbers to enter the car. They destroyed the safe with a charge of dynamite but, due to the messenger's clever strategy, the thieves had to leave empty handed, after demolishing the safe, and practically wrecking the express car. The authorities were notified of the holdup and a posse, immediately organized, followed on the outlaw's trail, which was in the direction of Springer, N.M. This posse, headed by Sheriff Edward Farr caught up with the bandits on July 11th at a point near Cimarron, N.M.

← The thieves had occupied positions in a mountain crevice, and

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at once commenced hostilities by opening fire on their pursuers. Sheriff Farr was shot and killed, as was also Deputy U.S. Marshall W.H. Love.

← Another member of the posse named Smith received a wound in his leg, but the casualties were not all on one side, as it was observed that one of the outlaws was severely wounded in the shoulder. The wounded man was captured on July 18th. at a neighborhood ranch, and identified by Pinkerton officials as Sam Ketchum, brother of "Black Jack" Ketchum, leader of the New Mexico bandits. The other men succeeded in making their escape, but it was determined by investigation made by the Pinkerton ~~National Detective Agency~~ that two of them were Harvey Logan, who on this occasion had used the alias of George W Franks, and Elza Lay who had used the name of Wm.H. McGinnis. ⁹⁵⁰ A reward of \$1400. was offered for the capture of these men by the Colorado and Southern R.R., and D.E. and Jeff Farr, brothers of the murdered Sheriff. The search for them was carried on and Elza Lay was captured at Carlsbad N.M. on Aug. 15th. 1899, after a desperate fight with the arresting officers. Following trial and conviction for participation in the Folsom train holdup, he was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Santa Fe penitentiary. However on July 4th. 1905 his sentence was commuted to ten years imprisonment and he was discharged from prison on December 15th. of that year. Logan succeeded in avoiding arrest at this time. Sam Ketchum was arraigned before the U.S. Commissioner at Springer and charged with the murders of Sheriff Farr and W.H. Love, for delaying U.S. Mails, and also for train robbery. He died of blood poisoning while awaiting trial on July 24th. 1899, after consistently refusing to make any statement regarding the crimes with which he was charged. "The other fellows will tell the story", he informed officers who questioned him. (Agency memo. filed under "Folsom N.M. * Col \$ South. R.R. Train # 1, Binder #72, Vol 3)

951 Tom ("Black Jack") Ketchum made the foolhardy attempt to hold a train ^{down} up at the same point (Near Folsom) on August 16th. 1899. Whether or not this attempt was made to avenge the death of his brother Sam will never

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be known. Frank Harrington ~~was~~ the conductor of the train and the mail agent on the train opened fire on the solitary holdup man, who received a load of buckshot in his right arm, but changing his rifle to his left shoulder succeeded in wounding both the men who fired at him. However his wound was of so severe a nature that he was unable to make his escape but was arrested by the train crew. It was necessary to amputate the injured arm while Ketchum was awaiting trial, in Santa Fe prison.

← On arrest he had given the name of Frank Stevens, but he was quickly identified from his photograph by ~~members of the~~ Pinkerton ^{Operatives,} organization.

← He was tried and convicted of the attempted holdup, at Clayton N.M. and, under the laws of that State, which provide capital punishment for the offense of train robbery, Ketchum was sentenced to death for the attempted holdup. Desperate efforts were made by friends of the condemned man to enable him to avoid being hanged, their efforts even going to the length of a forged message granting a stay of execution to the criminal, purporting to be from President McKinley, but it was all to no purpose. Ketchum paid for his crimes on the gallows at Clayton N.M. on April 26th. 1901 in the presence of 150 witnesses. The executioner gave him too long a drop with the result that the condemned man's head was severed from his body. Tom Ketcham was the only member of this

gang of bank and train robbers to suffer the extreme penalty of the law!
 ← (N.Y. Sun, 4/25/1901, also N.Y. Times, 4/27/1901, also a letter from
 ← the office of the Gen'l Supt, Col. & So. R.R. Co, Denver Col. 9/12/99,
 ← signed W.H. Reno, Sp. Agent)

7/52 Flat Nose George Curry had thought to avoid trouble by leaving his friends of the 'Wild Bunch' when they had gone to join the Ketchum gang after the Wilcox train holdup. Curry had gone to Castle Dale, Utah, and continued his rustling activities there under the guise of a cattle buyer. One day in the middle of April 1900, A Mr. Fullerton, Manager of the Webster Cattle Company, observed a man changing the brand one one of the company's cows.
 ← Fullerton promptly notified Sheriff Preece of Vernal. Preece and Sheriff Tyler of Moab, Utah, had been on the lookout for a young rustler

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named Tom Dilley, who was wanted on warrant for cattle stealing and assault,
 ← After hearing Fullerton's statement Sheriff Preece took up the matter, directing Fullerton to ride on and notify Sheriff Tyler. Preece went to the place where Fullerton had seen the man changing the brand on the animal ~~was~~ found ^{a rustler} there, and started in pursuit. The rustler fired shots at Sheriff Preece and a running fight over a distance of six miles ensued, the wanted man eventually taking cover behind some rocks, where Preece continued the attempt to shoot him down. Sheriff Tyler, having been notified by Fullerton of Preece's message, rode up at the back of the man at bay, and killed him with a shot through the head. When the two officers examined the dead man they found that the body was not that of Dilley, but was George Curry, for whom ^{there} ~~there~~ was a reward offered by the ^{Union Pacific Railroad} ~~U.P.R.R.~~ of \$3,000. dead or alive!. Preece claimed to have fired the shot that killed the outlaw, prior to Tyler's arrival, but Tyler, on the strength that the man had been shot through the back of the head, claimed the reward. Curry was killed on April 17th. 1900, making another depletion in the ranks of the rapidly dwindling "Wild Bunch".
 ← ("Outlaw Trail" Page 258)

753 The next robbery committed by the "Wild Bunch" was the holdup of the Union Pac.R.R.train #3, at about 8-30 p.m, on the evening of August 29th 1900, at a point 2½ miles West of Tipton, Sweetwater ^{County,} ~~Co.~~ Wyo, and like the two previous train robberies, was executed with true "Wild Bunch" technique. A masked figure crept over the top of the tender and at the point of his gun held up the engineer and fireman and forced the engineer to stop the train where a fire had been set at the side of the tracks. Three other masked men then approached the train and joined the first holdup man, at the same time as Conductor Ed.J.Kerrigan stepped down from the train to ascertain what the cause of the stoppage was. One of the bandits ordered him, at gun's point, to uncouple the mail and express cars from the remainder of the train, but Kerrigan responded by climbing back up the steps of the first car. The order was

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repeated, with fluent verbal threats as to what would happen if it was not immediately complied with, but the plucky conductor explained that he would not comply with the outlaw's demand until he had set the brakes of the cars, as the train was on a grade, and the uncoupled coaches would run backwards down hill with the almost certain result of a fearful accident. After setting the brakes, Kerrigan 'Cut' the train as ordered, and was then herded onto the locomotive, and at the commands of the robbers the engineer pulled the depleted train down the track about a mile distant from the scene of the ~~robbery~~ holdup. There the bandits, leaving one of their number to keep guard over the train crew, turned their attention to the express car, guarded by Messenger Woodcock, who had been on duty in the express car at the time of the Wilcox holdup. As he had done on that occasion, Woodcock locked the doors of the car and stood firm in refusing the robbers admission, but was persuaded to admit them by Conductor Kerrigan, who feared for the messenger's life, should he persist in his refusal. Inside the express car, the robbers began work on the safe, but succeeded in blowing it apart only after three blasts of dynamite had been used. The hold up men however were due for a disappointment, as instead of the rich haul they had expected the extent of their loot was only \$50.40, all the cash in the safe on that trip!. A shipment of \$100,000. Government funds consigned to the Philippines, scheduled for shipment on the train that was held up had been luckily delayed.

No one was ever brought to justice for this robbery, but it was determined that the robbers were Harvey Logan, Ben Kilpatrick and Wm. Cruzan; Cruzan having been the man who had first held up the engineer and fireman of the train. The fourth and fifth men were thought to be Butch Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh. (Agency memo, filed under "Tipton Wyo, U.P.R.R. Train #3", Binder #72, Vol.#3, Agency records, also "Outlaw Trail" Pages 270-1)

At least one member of the "Wild Bunch", namely 'Butch' Cassidy, had seen the writing on the wall, and had decided to seek a haven in sunnier climes, it being to procure funds for this purpose that he had participated in

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the Tipton train holdup, hoping to secure the rich plunder of the money intended for the Philippines, which had not been on the robbed train. ← Thwarted in this attempt he determined to replenish his dwindling assets by holding up a bank, and at noon, Saturday, Sept. 19th. 1900, he, with two others, rode into the town of Winnemucca, Nevada and held up the 1st. Nat'l Bank ~~there~~ there. One of Cassidy's companions was later learned to be Harry Longabaugh, alias "The Sundance Kid", who had agreed to throw in his lot with Cassidy when he left the U.S, and the other man was thought to be Harvey Logan. The three men entered the bank where three customers were at the paying teller's window, and held up everyone present at the point of their guns. Cashier McBride was ordered to open the vault, but explained that President Nixon, the head of the bank was the only one that could do this. The President was brought from his office, and under threats against his life, forced to open the vault and place the money contained therein, amounting to the sum of \$32,640. in a sack. The holdup men then took the sack containing the money and left the bank by the back door, taking with them Nixon, Mc. Bride, Book-keeper Hill, Stenographer Calhoun, and the three customers who had been in the bank at the time of the holdup with them to prevent an early alarm being given. Then, with a few shots fired into the air, the robbers rode quickly out of town with the sack containing the stolen money.

The robbery had taken approximately five minutes, and had occurred at the busiest time of the business day. One of the thieves dropped a bag of gold as he rode away, and stopping to retrieve this he was almost captured as his horse nearly ran away, and the bandit re mounted after much difficulty. A posse was organized at once, and rode in pursuit of the thieves, and a locomotive was also pressed into service to follow the holdup men, who had ridden off on a road paralleling the railroad tracks.

The men who rode on the engine returned soon, after firing a few ineffective shots at the fugitives. The posse followed the robbers for some distance, but owing to the usual arrangement made by the thieves for a

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change of horses en route, they hopelessly outdistanced their pursuers.
← ("Anaconda Standard", April 30th.1902, also Circular #4, filed under
Winnemucca Nev, 1st. Nat'l Bank, Agency Binder #72, Vol.3)

#55 As the robbed bank was a member of the American Bankers Assn, the
Pinkerton^{1,2)} National Detective Agency were retained in the case, and their
investigations determined that two of the holdup men were 'Butch' Cassidy
and Harry Longbaugh, the third man being suspected as being Harvey Logan.

Circulars were immediately printed, and distributed to all local
law enforcement agencies within a wide area, giving a description and
photos of the wanted men, and these circulated descriptions did much to-
wards establishing the identifications of several of the members of the
gang who were later arrested under assumed names. After the Winnem-
ucca bank robbery the leaders of the gang met at Fort Worth Texas, and
there, during a friendly scuffle, some of the felt hats worn by them were
damaged. They repaired to a hat store, and seeing some derby hats
in the window there, decided, as a jest, to attire themselves in this
headgear, which was somewhat unusual in the West at that time.

← Elaborating on the joke, Harvey Logan, Cassidy, Ben Kilpatrick, Harry
Longbaugh, and Bill Carver decided to have their photos taken as a
group. The result was impressive. Sitting demurely in the front
row of the picture were Harry Longbaugh, Ben Kilpatrick, and Butch Cass-
idy, while standing staidely to the rear their hands reposing in the
approved 'Group' manner on the shoulders of those in the front were
Bill Carver and Harvey Logan. The joke was to be a bitter boomerang
for those in the group, as ^{copies of} the photo fell into the hands of the ^{Pinkerton} ~~authorities~~
~~and~~ and was widely circulated in both North and South America.

#56 Cassidy's resolve to leave the country was a shrewd one. Nearly all
the leading spririts of the "Wild Bunch" had been either killed, or
were serving long terms of imprisonment, thanks to the well aimed efforts
of ~~the~~ Pinkerton^{1,2)} National Detective Agency, plus the activities of quick
shooting Western Sheriffs. With the exception of Harvey Logan,

Harry Longbaugh, and ^{"Butch"} Cassidy, all the "Wild Bunch" leaders were dead or
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in prison. The "Wild Bunch" had been broken up only after they had enjoyed a long and sanguinary career of crime, there being only one segment of the gang that had been snuffed out after a brief career of armed robbery. This exception was the McCarthy brothers, Bill George and Tom McCarthy, sons of an Army Surgeon who had been in the Confederate Service on the War between the States. These three brothers had been prosperous ranchers, owning land on one of the best ranges in Utah, but, coming under the influence of the lawless element among their neighbors, had taken to cattle rustling. Tom McCarthy was a brother in law of Willard Christiansen, alias Matt Warner, who doubtless influenced the brothers in their decision to lead the lives of outlaws, and it is believed that "Butch" Cassidy participated in various holdups, during his early career, with the McCarthy's, who, like all the other outlaws, quickly acquired ambitions which soared to crimes which furnished quicker returns than cattle rustling. Their first recorded train robbery occurred near Grand Junction Col, in November 1887, when they attempted a holdup of a train of the Denver & Rio Grande R.R. Stopping the train by piling a heap of rocks on the tracks, they held up the engine crew and entered the express car, but found nothing of value. They became alarmed when the remainder of the train crew approached to learn the reason of the stoppage. and after thoughtfully removed the obstruction from the tracks, and bid the engineer good night, proceeded on their way without profiting themselves by their venture. After this the brothers, assisted by some of their rustler friends, staged several holdups of stages, stores and post offices, apparently more as a hobby than from necessity, as both Bill and Tom McCarthy about this time sold their cattle interests for amounts totaling nearly \$35,000. On March 30th. 1889 Tom McCarthy entered the 1st. Nat'l Bank of Denver Col, and requested an interview with the President of that institution. He explained to the bank officer that he had heard of a robbery that was to take place at that bank, the plan being for the thief to threaten a high officer of the bank that he would

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explode a bottle containing nitro glycerine, unless the bank official complied with his demand to hand over a large sum of money. "How do you happen to know of this plot?" enquired bank president Moffat when Tom had finished talking "Because I am the man who planned the robbery" replied the outlaw with a smile, and drawing a bottle containing liquid from his pocket "You'll do as I ask or I'll drop this bottle and blow up the building. Fill out a blank check for \$21,000 and sign it, and then get it cashed, and bring in the money here. I want \$20,000 in bills and \$1000 in gold." Moffat, fearing that McCarthy would fulfil his threat, complied with the outlaw's demands, and McCarthy left the bank with the money, which he passed to a confederate, presumed to be Matt Warner, and the bottle, which was charged with nothing more lethal than tap-water!.

~~It was a standing jest in the locality for many years how the Bank was held up by a bottle of water!~~ ^{using} At ~~the~~ Telluride Col, where the San Miguel Valley Bank was held up, the thieves operated on more orthodox lines. Tom McCarthy, Matt Warner and Cassidy entered the bank, and, following the usual procedure of holding up the employees with their guns, grabbed the sum of \$10,500, escaping without being captured.

The McCarthy clan met their Waterloo in 1893, when, on the morning of Sept. 7th. of that year, Bill and Tom McCarthy, Bill's son Fred McCarthy, who at 19 years of age was being trained in the outlaw tradition, Matt Warner, and probably Leonard and Lew McCarthy, Tom's sons. At 10-15 a.m Tom Bill, and Fred McCarthy stepped into the bank and held up the cashier and Asst/Cashier. Fred McCarthy held a gun on Mr W.R. Robertson, who occupied a law office at the rear of the bank premises. A.T. Blachley, ^{the} cashier, shouted for help, and as he refused to desist, Tom McCarthy shot him in the head, killing him instantly. The shot was an error of judgement, causing more alarm than had the luckless Cashier's cries. The alarm had been given and the robbers rushed from the bank with only \$700.00 to reward them for their crime. Among those who had heard the shot was W. Ray Simpson, Junior member of the firm of W.G. Simpson & Son, a hardware

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store locate^d across the street from the bank. Simpson, with a repeating Sharps rifle, and a supply of shells, ran into the street in time to see the robbers preparing to ride away. Simpson rushed to a point about a 100 yards, loading his weapon as he ran, to intercept the robbers as they rode by, out of the alley in which their horses had been waiting.

← As the outlaws, riding at top speed on the best mounts obtainable, passed Simpson he took careful aim and fired at Bill McCarthy. The shell struck the outlaw in the head, carrying away the top of the skull which was found, with brains spattered around it, 20 feet from where the body fell. Fred McCarthy turned back on hearing the shot, and seeing his father fall, and dismounting, bent over the body, in spite of the entreaties of his Uncle Tom, who urged him to keep going. Simpson fired again and the shot entered the back of Fred's head and came out through his forehead. A third shot killed Tom's horse, but the robber managed to scramble to his feet and mount one of the riderless horses as it galloped past. That was the end of the McCarthy's as outlaws.

#58 George remained in Oregon, and Tom, after brooding over his brother's death, made a threat to 'Get' Simpson for his 'Dastardly act' to use Tom's expression, a threat that was never fulfilled. Leonard and Lew McCarthy joined the U.S. Army at the outbreak of the Spanish American war and won themselves enviable military records. The efforts of one resolute man had ended the activities of this family of outlaws. (Agency records filed under 'McCarthy Gang' Binder 72, Vol 2, and Under Individual gang members filed in Vol.4 Binder #72, also 'Outlaw Trail', Pages 24-42)

#59 Cassidy and Longbaugh sailed from New York bound for Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic at the beginning of the year 1902. Longbaugh, who had acquired the alias of Harry E. Place, had with him a woman named Etta Place, a Western girl who was known to various members of the gang and who had made a last minute decision to travel with Longbaugh.

← Cassidy used the name of James Ryan. The trio, on arrival at Buenos Ayres, embarked on a coast wise steamer to the port of Bahia Blanca,

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a point further South, and from there travelled by a semi-monthly steamer to Rawson, after which they reached their final destination, Cholilu, Province of Chubut, District "16th. October", accomplishing the final stage of their journey on the backs of mules. The trip had taken nearly 3½ months, and the party had covered a distance of 12,000 miles.

↳ Their home was established on four square leagues of Government land, which they stocked with 1300 sheep, 500 head of cattle, and 35 horses.

↳ It appeared that the last of the "Wild Bunch" were settling down, but fate had ordained otherwise. For four years the two outlaws lived the normal life of wealthy ranchers, and appeared satisfied with the thought that they had finished with the past, a complacency which was to be rudely shaken. In the Spring of 1903 Asst/Supt, ^{Frank R.} Dimaio, of the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency's Philadelphia office had occasion to travel to Sao Paulo Brazil, and while there was instructed to proceed to Buenos Ayres and make every effort to determine the whereabouts of Cassidy, Longbaugh and Etta Place. ^{Dimaio} ~~Dimaio~~, through the co-operation of Secretary Eames of the U.S. Legation, was furnished with introductions to Dr Francis Beasley, Chief of Police at Buenos Ayres, and other leading citizens of that place, also introductions to the various banks of that city. From Dr. Newberry the leading dentist of the city of Buenos Ayres, Dimaio learned that the wanted trio had settled at Cholilo, and were considered respectable citizens. At the London & River Platte Bank it was learned that up to May 16th. 1902, 'Harry Place' had had a balance of \$12,000. in gold notes there, but on that date had withdrawn the sum of \$3546.00, and had withdrawn the balance of the account on Aug. 14th. 1902.

#60 Dimaio cabled the Pinkertons New York office, informing them of what he had learned, and received instructions that arrangements should be made with the Police of the Ports of the Argentine Republic to report any departure, or contemplated departure, of the trio from any such port.

↳ This order was complied with, and Dimaio also arranged for a batch of circulars to be printed, with the names, aliases, photos and descriptions
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trio in question, with the information that they were wanted in the U.S. for the Winnemucca Bank Robbery. Although these "wanted" bills were widely circulated, they apparently did not reach the remote part of the country in which the outlaws had made their home, and it was not, apparently until two years later that the denouncement occurred. At that time a former Deputy Sheriff of one of the Western States who knew the members of the "Wild Bunch" well became, by some strange irony of fate, a neighboring landowner of Cassidy and Longbaugh, and meeting them, immediately recognized who they were, and informed the authorities.

The two outlaws were still in a position to obtain information from the United States, although their former ~~aid~~^{attorney,} Douglas Preston, could no longer be of assistance to them, having been elected Attorney General of Wyoming by this time. They learned however that detectives were on their trail, and that should they remain where they were capture was inevitable. Cassidy speedily proceeded to Chile, where he sold the ranch in Argentine to a Chilean organization. Then, doubling back to Argentine he, with Longbaugh and Etta Place, who, dressed in man's attire assisted them in their ventures, commenced a series of the most daring bank holdups and robberies that the harassed Argentine Republic had ever experienced. (Article by Arthur Chapman, in the Elks Magazine, April 1930)

#61 Shortly after 10-00 a.m., on the morning of March 2nd. 1906, four riders drew rein in front of the unpretentious hotel located in the public square of the town of Villa Mercedes, Province San Luis of the Argentine Republic, and ordered drinks. Such of the few people who were on the streets at that hour might have casually noticed that three of the equestrians were strongly made, heavily bronzed men, while the fourth was of much slighter build, and of more boyish appearance. Having finished their refreshments the three more sturdily built men entered the Bank of the Nacion Argentina located at Villa Mercedes, leaving their more apparently immature companion to hold the horses outside.

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Business at that hour of the morning, as is the custom in the majority of the inland towns of Argentine, was almost at a standstill, and the solitary clerk on duty on lifting his eyes from the ledger spread before him to languidly enquire in what manner he could serve the seniors found his indifference displaced by the liveliest anxiety on the score of his own continued good health, when he realized that one of the three visitors was pointing with unerring aim in his direction a large and business like revolver, and listening to a terse caution that instant death would follow upon any form of resistance or outcry being made. The threat was hardly necessary, as the clerk had no intention of committing any such indiscretion, his only hope being to get out of the affair with a whole skin. Meanwhile the other two bandits had vaulted the counter and were engaged in quickly but methodically gathering up all the cash and securities in sight. At this point the manager of the bank, who had seen the three men enter, and assuming that some business might be transacted that would need his attention, hurried back^{to,} and entered the bank as the two men were gathering up the tangible assets of the institution. The infuriated manager at once commenced to give the alarm and was promptly shot through the head by one of the bandits, all three of whom were armed, and who, after shooting the manager, killing him instantly, backed out of the bank with their weapons drawn, and carrying their loot. The three intruders, together with their companion who had held the waiting horses, quickly mounted the animals and rode at a hard gallop out of town. The alarm was given and the South American equivalent to a Sheriff's posse quickly gave chase to the fleeing thieves, and pressed them so hard that at one time their capture appeared imminent. Just when their situation appeared most desperate, one of the robbers turned his horse and charged back at the pursuing riders, shooting quickly as he did so. The pursuers were so disconcerted by this move that they turned back, assuming that the fugitives had met with reinforcements from their own friends!

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\$ 20,000. *these bandits were*

This venture netted the bandits, ~~later known to be~~ Harry Longbaugh, Butch Cassidy, Etta Place, the 'Young man' who held the horses, and a man named Dey who had joined the robbers in this holdup, but, as far as is known, worked with them on only this one occasion. (As a matter of fact Cassidy appeared to have had more difficulties in enrolling suitable assistants for his nefarious enterprises in South America than he had had when operating in the U.S.). After this bank holdup Dey travelled to Bolovia, where, at the hotel he checked in there, he was observed by another guest a Dr. Lovelace from Texas, to be in possession of a bag which was apparently filled with English sovereigns.

← When Dr Lovelace commented on the sum contained in the bag, Dey responded with the words "The Lord has treated me very generously lately". (N.Y. Herald, Sun. Sept. 23rd. 1906, - "Yankee Desperadoes Hold Up The Argentine Republic" - and article by Arthur Chapman, 'Elks Magazine', April 1930)

H62 The Police of the San Luis District looked up their files, and found there the circular issued by Pinkerton's Asst/Supt Dimaio nearly four years before, describing the thieves who had come to the Argentine, and found that the descriptions of the wanted men agreed with the descriptions of the robbers of the bank at Villa Mercedes. Cassidy proceeded to Buenos Ayres, and Longbough and Etta Place went to Antofagasta, Chile, until the hunt had died down. However the trio did not wait long before staging another holdup, again on a branch of the Bank of the Nacion Argentina, this time at the seaport town of Bahia Blanca. This holdup, committed by Cassidy, Longbaugh and Etta Place, was carried out with almost identically the same technique as at the Villa Mercedes affair.

← Again there was the entrance to the bank with drawn guns by the men while the woman, attired in man's clothing, held the horses in readiness for a quick getaway, the hurried confiscation of all the money in sight, the sum being even identical with that of the previous holdup, (\$20,000), but on this occasion no one was killed or even hurt. When pursued by officers of the law, the bandits shot the horses of their pursuers, but took care not to shoot the men, an act which charmed the Gauchos, and
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deeply impressed them with the 'high code of ethics' practised by these glamorous American raiders!. As a point of fact Cassidy, particularly of the trio, always managed to endear himself to the common people, on account of his cheery disposition, and open handed generosity if they were in need. He always was to be found playing with the village children, always had a supply of candy in his pockets for them, and was always willing to listen to a hard luck story, thereby establishing such an amount of goodwill among the ignorant peasants that he was always sure of sanctuary among them, for none of them would have informed on him, even for the large rewards that were offered for his capture. ("The Gauchos Loved Being Robbed by the Dashing Gringos", Sunday Mirror Mag. Section, 1/10/1937)

File The trio did not limit their holdups to banks while in So. America. During the year 1906 they held up the Bolovia Railway pay train at the Station of Eucalyptus, Bolovia, on this occasion being reinforced by the presence of a young American named McVey, who, like Dey, did not tempt fate by participating in any other crime with the outlaws. When committing this robbery Cassidy used the same 'Modus Operandi' that had served him so well in the States, holding up the engineer of the train, and forcing him to run the express car some distance from the rest of the train while the bandits forced the employee in charge of the car to open the safe and turn over to them its contents. Among the contents of the safe were several packages addressed to various railway employees, and when the bandits learned this, the packages, which contained personal possessions, such as watches, jewelry and other valuables, they returned them to the custodian of the express car. It is said that this was the reason why the railway employees did not join in the pursuit of the bandits after the holdup, and another instance of how Cassidy was in the habit of "Throwing a sprat to catch a Mackerel". By this gesture, which made only a trifling difference to the loot acquired, the bandits earned the esteem of every workman in the railway company's employment!. At the time of this holdup there was a regiment of Bolovian Cavalry close at hand, but

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the Colonel who was in Command refused to allow his men to assist in the pursuit of the bandits. It was alleged that the officer had become acquainted with Cassidy, and liked the outlaw!. With the railway workers and the Government troupes refusing to participate in the pursuit of the bandits, they rode away unmolested. One American and an Italian rode after them, but at a considerable distance for a few days, but when the rough country in the vicinity of the Andes was reached even these two gave up the chase. The bandits travelled to Eastern slope of the Andes and the head of one of the Amazon's tributaries, and there at the abandoned Jesuit Mission of Sacambaya, they made their camp. The authorities apparently had an idea where the outlaws had entrenched themselves, but had no stomach for attacking them in their mountain fortress.

On one occasion Cassidy met the Sheriff on a narrow trail, and on this occasion the officer greeted the outlaw, whom he knew, politely, but made no attempt to make an arrest. ⁶⁴ The following year, 1907, (No date on these holdups) Cassidy went to the Huanuni Mines at Bolovia operated by a Scotch firm, Penny & Duncan, his object being to obtain information in regard to the arrival of the payroll remittance, with a view to holding it up. Cassidy was received with every attention, and entertained with true Scotch hospitality, which was not in the manner usually laid to this maligned race!. Instead of making plans to rob the payroll Cassidy took employment with the company, in charge of the watchmen, and rendered loyal and efficient service. Suffice to say that not only was the mine payroll never stolen, but that when Cassidy learned of a plot to kidnap Mr. Penny, one of the partners, Cassidy saw that that gentleman was warned of the plot, and went to the lengths of furnishing him with a bodyguard, an American cowboy named Fred Sanford. When the would be kidnapers learned of the precautions that had been taken the plot was never attempted. ⁶⁵ On a day in November 1907 a party of two men and a young handsome woman arrived at the town of Rio Gallegos, Argentine, and checked in at the hotel Uglesich there. They were well

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dressed in English riding clothes, and rode the small rough haired Patagonian ponies peculiar to the region. The visitors appeared to be well supplied with cash and were liberal spenders, a fact that of course endeared them to the hearts of the townspeople. Visiting the local bank the party soon made the acquaintance of the manager, Mr. Bishop in charge of that establishment, the Bank of Rio Gallegos, who was charmed to make the acquaintance of these affable cosmopolitans, whose presence relieved the monotony of life at that Spanish-American town. For a month the strangers remained in town, and were known there as Mr and Mrs ~~Henry~~ Lewis Nelson, and Mr. Henry Thompson, Mrs Nelson's brother. Then at two o'clock in the afternoon of a day remembered for its bad weather in December 1907, 'Mr Nelson' entered the bank and enquired for Mr Bishop. He was no sooner inside the manager's office than 'Mr. Thompson' entered the bank, but not the genial gentleman whom the bank employees had hitherto known. This new Mr Thompson was a business like man who carried in his hands two guns, with which he covered the bank employees while Mr Nelson held a razor to the throat of the helpless manager and forced him to hand over all the available cash, a sum amounting to about 35,000 Pesos (About \$15,000). The affable 'Mr. Nelson' then withdrew, after apologising to Mr Bishop for the inconvenience caused him, and sending his best regards to Mrs Bishop, and the two men rode away.

They were seen to meet 'Mrs. Nelson' about 22 miles outside town, and a chase was started, but by their usual practise of shooting the horses from under the pursuers the trio got away. Needless to say "Mr and Mrs Nelson" were Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, and "Mr. Thompson" was Butch Cassidy. ("The Gauchos Loved Being Robbed by the Dashing Gringos", Sun. Mirror (N.Y) 1/10/1937)

#66 The trio laid low for a long period after this holdup, but early in the year 1909 they staged another holdup, this time the victim being the Paymaster of the Aramayo Mines, located near Quechisla, Southern Bolivia.

This holdup, in which the Mine's payroll remittance was robbed was

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robbed, was committed by Longbaugh and Cassidy, and there is no detailed record of this holdup. ("Butch Cassidy", by Arthur Chapman, Pub:- Elks Magazine, April, 1930).

¶ Lulled into a false sense of security by their apparant immunity to arrest, the couple committed an act of folly that was to write finis to their career of crime. A short time after the Aramayo Mines holdup, the pair, heavily armed, and riding tired mules, rode into the patio of the local police station located at the tiny Indian village of San Vicente Bolovia, and demanded food, this apparently strange action not being as illogical as it sounds, the police station being the only substitute for an inn at the village, there being no other place where travellers could obtain food or shelter. Announcing that they intended to spend the night at the station the two travellers stripped their rifles, saddles and equipment from the jaded mules, and piled their belongings in to a room at one side of the courtyard, after which they seated themselves at a table in a room the other side of the patio and proceeded to enjoy their meal, served with such liquor as the premises boasted. The two men were travel weary, having ridden hard during the previous two weeks. After the holdup at the mines, they had fled to Tupiza, where they obtained work with a transportation company, but, learning that they had been spotted as the men who had robbed the Aramayo mines payroll they had hurriedly left their jobs, and proceeded to Uyuni, Bolovia, and from there ridden their mules to San Vicente. Then occurred one of those trifling incidents on which the fate of men very often hang.

← One of the Vigilantes attached to the station observed a mule belonging to one of the strangers rolling in the dust of the courtyard to relieve his saddle galled back, and recognized the animal as the property of a man whom he knew, who had been a muleteer who had been employed in transporting the Aramayo mines payroll when the holdup took place!.

← The officer mused over the matter, and asked himself how these 'Gringos' came to be in possession of this animal?. They were roughly dressed, and strangers in the district, yet if they were the American bandits of

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whom he had heard so much discussion they were certainly the most careless bandits that ever thrilled a populace with their dashing exploits, for their rifles were carelessly left against the adobe wall of the room in which they had placed their equipment. It would be an easy matter to arrest these hungry and weary travellers, and at least ask them a few questions, as it so happened that there was a company of Government Cavalry stationed just outside the village. If they should happen to be the much sought bandits the rewards offered would be a god-send to he and his family thought this officer. Having made up his mind he quietly dispatched an Indian messenger to the captain of the cavalry troop, and awaited developments, which were not long in occurring. The captain of the troop, on receipt of the message, rode in with his men, and quietly surrounded the station. He then decided to make the arrest himself, ~~for~~ as he no doubt argued, ~~Nombre Dios, what would use~~ ^{to} ~~could~~ ^{could} this unheard of police officer possibly put the rich reward offered for these ~~endemonized~~ ^{robbed in his own pocket} 'Gringo' thieves. The intrepid officer of cavalry therefore marched ^(and drawn revolver) with spurs clanking, into the room where these men, who were so soon to be his prisoners, were eating and drinking, and uttered the dramatic demand "Surrender Senors!". They were the last words he ever spoke, as Cassidy, leaping to his feet, shot from the hip with his revolver, killing the Captain ^{Before he could pull the trigger of his own gun,} ~~instantly.~~

#68 Longbaugh, who was more than half drunk had jumped to his feet with Cassidy, but was seconds behind his friend, as Cassidy, always a moderate drinker, had reacted to the situation with the lightning speed only achieved by a sober mentality. The incident instantly sobered Longbaugh and he and Cassidy found themselves positions from which they could command a view of the Patio with the minimum of risk to themselves. Hearing the shot, a Sergeant, with a picked body of cavalymen had rushed through the courtyard gate to the assistance of their superior officer, calling upon the outlaws to surrender. Their answer was a fusilade of shots from the revolvers of the besieged pair, which took such telling effect that the

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Sergeant, and a large percentage of the men who had rushed in with him were killed or seriously wounded at the first volley. Those who remained on their feet returned the fire, and bullets sang through the air, to either bury themselves in the adobe wall of the room in which the wanted men had taken cover, or through the windows into the room. The remainder of the company were also shooting from behind the shelter of the courtyard wall.

← "Keep me covered Butch" said Longbaugh "I'll get our rifles". He knew that if he could only reach the wall against which their rifles were placed that the odds would be immeasurably lessened. Shooting as he went, Longbaugh lurched into the shambles of the courtyard, thick with pools of blood in which lay the dead sergeant and most of the men who had entered the courtyard with him. A few of the wounded were attempting to crawl to safety, and the mules, breaking their halters, had run in panic from the scene, among them the animal which was the cause of the battle. / The remainder of the troop were firing through the open gate and from every other vantage point outside the wall, and Longbaugh had not covered more than half the distance to the coveted rifles when he fell, desperately wounded. Cassidy immediately ran to the assistance of his fallen partner, and although wounded himself in the attempt, succeeded in dragging Longbaugh back to the shelter of the room where the shooting had started. The outlaws position was now serious, and Cassidy saw that unless he could obtain possession of the rifles so carelessly left against the far wall of the courtyard, that the end was a foregone conclusion.

← Longbaugh, who was mortally wounded, was of no further assistance to his partner in crime. Night fell, and the fight settled into an armed siege, with the opposing sides firing at the red flashes from the other's weapons.

969 Cassidy was running low on ammunition, having only a few shells left, and Longbaugh's cartridge belt was empty, as was also the belt of the dead Bolovian captain. Between 9-00 and 10-00 p.m, the soldiers heard the sound of two shots from the room where the bandits had fortified themselves, and after that silence, but the troupers had learned such a

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costly lesson from the accuracy of the shots of the besieged men that they thought that this was perhaps a trap to lure them into the room that the bandits occupied. Not until nearly noon the following day did an officer and a detachment of troupes rush through the patio and into the room where their captain had met his death. There they found three bodies, those of the captain, Longbaugh, and Cassidy. Cassidy, with only two bullets left, had shot Longbaugh through the head, and then used the last bullet to kill himself. ^{7/30} All the money taken at the Aramayo mines holdup was found in the pack saddles of the dead bandits, as well as a large amount in pounds sterling, taken at the time of the Bolovian railways holdup. Antiseptic drugs, a pair of field glasses, and a costly Tiffany watch, purchased by Cassidy before leaving New York, was also found in the dead pair's equipment. Thus died the last of the leaders of the "Wild Bunch", bringing to an end the depredations of what was undoubtedly the worst gang of armed robbers that ever infested the Western States. ("Butch Cassidy", By A. Chapman, Elks Mag. April 1930)

Duplicate

*See also
why with
successors*

"THE WILD BUNCH".

and bank "holdup"

One of the most notorious bands of train robbers who operated in the Rockies and Texas from 1895 until 1902, ~~was~~ known as "The Wild Bunch". ~~They~~ made their headquarters ~~at various towns in Texas~~ *in the south* and in the "Hole in the Wall" country in Wyoming, ~~consisting of~~ *the north after their capture* ~~the~~ *at the north* ~~Tom~~ Ketcham, alias "Black Jack", original leader, hanged at Clay-

ton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901, for killing Sheriff Edward Farr, of Whalensburg, New Mexico, who was attempting to arrest him for a train "holdup"; William Carver, alias "Bill" Carver, second leader, killed April 2, 1901, while resisting arrest in Texas for a murder committed at Sonora; "Sam" Ketcham died June 24, 1900 in the Santa Fe, New Mexico penitentiary, of a wound inflicted by a posse of officers attempting to arrest him for the robbery of the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company, at Cimarron, New Mexico. Elza Lay, alias McGuinness, now serving a life sentence at the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Penitentiary for participation with "Black Jack"

Ketcham, in the Cimarron train robbery. Lonny Logan, alias ~~Curry~~ *and* Curry, brother of Harvey Logan, killed at Dodson, Missouri, February 28, 1900; *while resisting arrest* George Curry, third leader, killed near Thompson, *his name was George*

Utah, April 17, 1900, ^{assisting} ~~evading~~ arrest by a Sheriff's posse; "Bob"

Lee, alias "Bob" Curry, now serving a ten years sentence in the

Wyoming, Rawlins, State Penitentiary, for the robbery of the Union Pacific

train at Wilcox, Wyoming, June 2, 1899.

~~After the disbandment of these outlaws by killing or long~~

~~sentences in prison,~~ a new gang was formed under the leadership

of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, ~~alias Lee,~~ a brother of ~~Tommy~~

~~and cousin of "Bob" Curry,~~ which was composed of O. C. alias

"Camila" Hanks, alias "Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch"

Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, alias "Sundance Kid"; "Ben" Kilpatrick,

alias "The Tall Texan", ^{a year or two before} ~~some of whom~~ on September 19, 1900, robbed

~~the First National Bank, a member of the American Bankers Association~~

^{at the noon hour} ~~at the noon hour,~~ holding up the offic-

^{of 32} ~~ials with revolvers,~~ of \$32,640.00 in gold. Logan, Cassidy,

Longbaugh, "Will" Carver, "Ben" Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie" Jones,

alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, July 3, 1901, held up a Great

Northern Express train, stealing therefrom 40500 of which

4000 were unsigned bills of the ^{the national bank and} ~~the~~ Bank,

and for which "Ben" Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan", was arrested

by the police in St. Louis, Missouri, November 5, 1901, for having a number of unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, and has since been transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. When Kilpatrick was arrested, the police found a room key of the ^{Acade}~~Acade~~ Hotel on him. When they arrived at the hotel they found Laura Bullion, companion of Kilpatrick's, leaving with a satchel containing a number of unsigned bills. She was arrested as an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

On December 13, 1901, a man got into an altercation with two others over a pool game at Knoxville, Tennessee, resulting in a pistol fight. ^{two} ~~The stranger, after firing several shots, held up the occupants of the ~~cab~~ ^{car} while he backed out of the rear door.~~

~~When ^{two} policemen attempted to arrest him, both of whom he seriously~~

wounded, ~~he~~ jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually located ~~in an~~ ^{exhaustive} condition from the cold and exposure

by a posse and subsequently identified by us as Harvey Logan Curry, ^{alias} ~~alias~~ Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, who had committed at least

✓
six murders and who was a part of the gang who had been concerned
in many holdups of banks and trains in the West and Northwest.

He was taken to Knoxville, Tennessee, tried and convicted for utter-
ing bank notes and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the

United States Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio, on Nov 29, 1912

While awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by
holding up the guards in the jail and fleeing to the mountains on
horse-back. He has not been recaptured.

O. C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, another one of this gang,
attempted to pass some of the unsigned notes in Nashville, Tennessee,
on October 27, 1901. Circulars describing these stolen unsigned
notes had been sent by us to every city town and hamlet in the
United States, with the request that the local authorities notify
their merchants, and when Hanks offered one of these stolen notes
at Nashville, the merchant became suspicious and notified the

Police by telephone, who responded quickly, but Hanks, observing
what occurred, backed out of the door with drawn revolvers,

"held up" the police officers, and forcing the driver from his wagon
which he took possession of, drove rapidly from the city, where he

intercepting a man in a buggy
captured ~~a second horse and buggy~~, forcing the driver therefrom
in at the point of a revolver, and ^{*in this*} escaped, through the marshes
and ~~canal~~ to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to
pick up row him across and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902 he was killed by officers in the streets of
San Antonio, Texas, while ~~making~~ ^{*awaiting*} arrest. In 1892 Hanks and
Harry Longbaugh held up a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber,
Montana, for which he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in
the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released
April 30, 1901, rejoining his old companions in hold-up robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh, ^{*d*} with Etta Place, a clever
horse woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South
America, where ~~we are reliably informed they were joined by~~ ^{*there it is said have been joined by*} Harvey
Logan, and ~~where~~ ^{*in the following*} during the past two years, they committed several
series of holdup bank robberies. We advised the South American
^{*authorities*} authorities and banks of their presence, ^{*location*} which resulted in their
~~fleeing from Argentine Republic, and were last heard from as re-~~ ^{*and because suspicious of preparations made*}
~~siding on an island, the southern extremity of Chile in the Atlantic,~~ ^{*in the I.M. coast of Chile a long*}
~~known as~~ ^{*in the I.M. coast of Chile a long*} ~~meaning "The Last Hope".~~ ^{*in the I.M. coast of Chile a long*} This is the

This is the

last actual band of railroad train and bank holdup robbers who have

operated in the United States, ~~and we believe that with the co-oper-~~

~~ation of Sheriffs, United States Marshals, United States Secret~~

~~Service and police officials, and railroad and express detectives,~~

~~that "The Wild Bunch" have been suppressed in this country for~~

~~ever.~~

Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, operated

with the remnants of this band in male attire in South America.

When they were not committing robberies, they were engaged

in cattle raising, in which they were experts, always settling

on table lands, from which they commanded ~~over~~ twenty to thirty

miles view in various directions, and where their capture by the

South American authorities was almost an utter impossibility.

It is said
that band operated in
land in South America
on a ranch they had a property
of 25000 acres was located on a piece of
mountain
view of 25 miles
made

ADDRESS BY

WILLIAM A. PINKERTON
ANNUAL CONVENTION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION CHIEFS OF POLICE
JAMESTOWN, VA.
1907.
TRAIN ROBBERIES, TRAIN ROBBERIES, & "HOLDUP" MEN.

One of the most notorious bands of train robbers and bank "hold-ups" who operated in the West and Southwest, from Wyoming to Texas from 1895 to 1902, was known as "the Wild Bunch." After each robbery they would hide in the "Hole in the Wall" country of Wyoming, and after the excitement had blown over would return to their headquarters in small cities of Texas.

This band from time to time included Tom Ketcham, alias "Black Jack," leader, who was hanged at Clayton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901, for killing Sheriff Edward Farr, of Whalensburg, New Mexico, who was attempting to arrest him for a train "hold-up."

William Carver, alias "Bill" Carver, second leader, killed April 2, 1901, while resisting arrest in Texas for a murder committed at Sonora.

Sam Ketcham died June 24, 1900, in the Santa Fe, New Mexico, penitentiary, of a wound inflicted by a posse of officers attempting to arrest him for the robbery of the Colorado Southern R.R. Co. at Cimarron, New Mexico.

Elza Lay, alias McGuinness, is now serving a life sentence in the Santa Fe, New Mexico, penitentiary for participation with "Black Jack" Ketcham in the Cimarron train robbery.

Lonny Logan and Harvey Logan, alias "Curry brothers." Lonny was killed at Modson, Mo., February 28, 1900, while resisting arrest.

George Curry, alias "Flat Foot Curry," third leader, killed near Thompson, Utah, April 15, 1899, resisting arrest by a Sheriff's posse.

Bob Lee, alias Bob Curry, now serving a ten-years' sentence in the Rawlins, Wyoming, State Penitentiary, for the robbery of the Union Pacific train at Wilcox, June 1, 1897.

Among the bank and train robberies committed by the "Wild Bunch" in recent years were: Butte County Bank, member American Bankers' Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, June 15th, 1897.

Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Wilcox, Wyoming, January 20, 1899.

Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Tipton, Wyoming, August 19th, 1900. About 1900, after these robberies, under the leadership of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, the band included O.C. Hanks, alias "Camilo" Hanks, alias "Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, alias "Sundance Kid;" and Ben Kilpatrick alias "The Tall Texan." A part of this band on September 19, 1900, at the noon hour, "holding-up" the officials with rifles and revolvers, robbed the First National Bank, Winnemucca, Nev., a member of the American Bankers' Association, of \$22,640 in gold.

July 2, 1901, Logan, Cassidy, Longbaugh, "Will" Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie Jones," alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, "held-up" a Great Northern Express train, securing \$45,500 of unsigned bills of the National Bank of Montana, and the American National Bank of Helena, Mont., and for which Ben Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan," was arrested by the police in St. Louis, Mo., November 2, 1901, with a number of the unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, since transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. In Kilpatrick's

room of the Laclede Hotel, the police arrested Laura Bullion, a companion of Kilpatrick, as she was leaving with a satchel containing several of the unsigned bills. She was convicted of being an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

December 13, 1901, at Knoxville, Tennessee, two policemen who attempted to quiet a pistol fight over a game of pool were shot by one of the participants, a stranger who afterward "held-up" the occupants of the saloon, backed out of the rear door and jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually traced and arrested in an exhausted condition from cold, exposure and injury from his jump. We subsequently identified this man as Harvey Currey, alias Harvey Logan. Logan was convicted and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for uttering bank notes stolen at Wagner on which notes the signatures had been forged. On November 29, 1902, while awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by "holding-up" the guards in the Knoxville jail; fleeing to the mountains on horseback. He has not been recaptured.

O.C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, of Texas, another one of this band, in Nashville, Tenn., on October 27, 1901, offered a merchant one of these notes, circulars describing which had been sent by us broadcast throughout the United States. The merchant became suspicious and telephoned the police who responded quickly, but Hanks, noting what occurred, quickly drew a revolver, "held-up" the officer temporarily, jumped into an ice wagon and forcing out the driver drove rapidly down the street; abandoned

the wagon and at the point of his revolver captured a buggy and in this escaped through the marshes to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to row him across in a boat and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902, he was killed by officers in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, while resisting arrest. In 1892, Hanks and Harry Longbaugh "held-up" a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber, Montana, for which Hanks was arrested, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released April 20, 1901, rejoining his old companions in "hold-up" robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, a clever horse-woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South America, where they, it is said, have been joined by Logan. Being expert ranch men they engaged in cattle raising on a ranch they had acquired, located on a piece of high table land from which they commanded a view of 25 miles in various directions, making their capture practically impossible. During the past two years, they committed several "hold-up" bank robberies in Argentina in which Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, it is said, operated with the band in male attire. We advised the Argentine authorities of their presence and location, but they became suspicious of preparations for their arrest, fled from Argentine Republic and were last heard from on the Southwest Coast of Chili, living in the wild open country.

Wild Bunch

"Wild Bunch is the name given to a miscellaneous assortment of cattle thieves, bank and train holdup men and general outlaws originating from various gang sources and congregating at one time or another in the Hole-in-the-Wall country of Wyoming, where commencing in 1897, they came under the leadership of George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy.

The gangs, the acceptable remnants of which formed the "Wild Bunch" were:

Brown's Hole Gang

Operating out of Brown's Hole country of Wyoming, from the early 1880's until the fall of 1897, when the leadership of George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy was accepted.

Powder Springs Gang

This gang operated under various leadership between the early 1880's and August 1897, from Powder Springs, Wyoming, situated in a little valley, a few miles north of Brown's Hole. Dick Benda (or Bender) the last leader died of natural causes in August 1897, whereupon George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy took over as leader of this as well as other associated gangs.

Robbers' Roost Gang

Robbers' Roost is an elevated plateau lying on the summit of San Rafael range on the extreme eastern end of Wayne County, in southeastern Utah. It is surrounded by mountains on all sides and extremely difficult of approach - an ideal hideout for bandits.

It was a rendezvous of cattle thieves for many years and commencing with the early 1880's became a hideout for organized holdup men. In April 1897, George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy, who had led criminal associates in a successful paymaster holdup at Castle Gate, Utah, sought refuge in Robbers' Roost and assumed leadership of cattle thieves and robbers there.

Ketchum Gang

This gang, operating in late 1880 and early 1890's, was depleted by casualties, and the remnants filtered into the Hole-in-the-Wall country of Wyoming, becoming associated with George Curry's Hole-in-the-Wall gang, and later with the Wild Bunch under George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy.

McCarthy Gang

This gang operating under the leadership of William McCarthy, operated in southeastern Utah and in Colorado, 1885 to 1893, the remnants later associating with the Brown's Hole and Hole-in-the-Wall gangs, and ultimately, 1899, with the Wild Bunch.

Red Sash Gang ✓

(Champion Gang)

This gang, captained by Nathan Champion, until the latter's death in 1892, had been engaged in cattle stealing and general robbery in the Hole-in-the-Wall country of Wyoming. After Nathan Champion's death, the gang members were absorbed by George Curry's Hole-in-the-Wall gang, which in turn came under the leadership of George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy.

Dick McCoy Gang

This gang operated in southwest Colorado between the late 1880's and 1891.

The McCoy gang merged with the McCarthy gang and the remnants of the latter gang finally were absorbed by the Hole-in-the-Wall gang.

Tom O'Day's Gang

The gang, led by Tom O'Day, operated out of the Hole-in-the-Wall country of Wyoming in the early 1890's and finally was absorbed by George Curry's Hole-in-the-Wall gang, which itself later came under the leadership of George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy.

Christian Gang

This gang operated through Indian territory in the early and middle 1890's.

Tracey-Merrill Gang

Originally members of the Robbers' Roost gang, they later with various associates engaged in cattle stealing, train and bank holdups and committed numerous murders during the 1890's and the fore part of this century.

Hole-in-the-Wall Gang

Cattle rustling and general stealing had been prevalent in the Hole-in-the-Wall country of Wyoming for many years. In the early 1890's these thieves who had branched out into holdup work, came under the leadership of George Curry, alias Flatnose George. (Killed by law officers April 17, 1900) In August 1897, the principal members of the Hole-in-the-Wall gang were forced by the persistent pursuit of Pinkerton's and the local law officers, removed to Powder Springs, Wyoming, and there accepted the leadership of George Le Roy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy.

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Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Wilcox, Wyoming, January 20, 1898.

Union Pacific Express train "hold-up," Tipton, Wyoming, August 20th, 1900. About 1890, after these robberies, under the leadership of Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, the band included O.C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, alias "Deaf Charlie"; George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, alias "Sundance Kid"; and Ben Kilpatrick alias "The Tall Texan." A part of this band on September 19, 1900, at the noon hour, "holding-up" the officials with rifles and revolvers, robbed the First National Bank, Winnemucca, Nev., a member of the American Bankers' Association, of \$32,640 in gold.

July 3, 1901, Logan, Cassidy, Longbaugh, "Will" Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, "Deaf Charlie Jones," alias Hanks, at Wagner, Montana, "held-up" a Great Northern Express train, securing \$40,500 of unsigned bills of the National Bank of Montana, and the American National Bank of Helena, Mont., and for which Ben Kilpatrick, alias "The Tall Texan," was arrested by the police in St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1901, with a number of the unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, since transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. In Kilpatrick's

room of the Laclede Hotel, the police arrested Laura Bullion, a companion of Kilpatrick, as she was leaving with a satchel containing several of the unsigned bills. She was convicted of being an accomplice and sentenced to two years and six months in the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson.

December 18, 1901, at Knoxville, Tennessee, two policemen who attempted to quiet a pistol fight over a game of pool were shot by one of the participants, a stranger who afterward "held-up" the occupants of the saloon, backed out of the rear door and jumped thirty feet into a railroad cut, but was eventually traced and arrested in an exhausted condition from cold, exposure and injury from his jump. We subsequently identified this man as Harvey Currey, alias Harvey Logan. Logan was convicted and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the United States Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for uttering bank notes stolen at Wagner on which notes the signatures had been forged. On November 29, 1902, while awaiting transfer to that institution, he made his escape by "holding-up" the guards in the Knoxville jail; fleeing to the mountains on horseback. He has not been recaptured.

O.C. Hanks, alias "Camila" Hanks, of Texas, another one of this band, in Nashville, Tenn., on October 27, 1901, offered a merchant one of these notes, circulars describing which had been sent by us broadcast throughout the United States. The merchant became suspicious and telephoned the police who responded quickly, but Hanks, noting what occurred, quickly drew a revolver, "held-up" the officer temporarily, jumped into an ice wagon and forcing out the driver drove rapidly down the street; abandoned

the wagon and at the point of his revolver captured a buggy and in this escaped through the marshes to the Cumberland River, where he forced two negroes to row him across in a boat and was lost trace of.

On April 17, 1902, he was killed by officers in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, while resisting arrest. In 1892, Hanks and Harry Longbaugh "held-up" a Northern Pacific train in Big Timber, Montana, for which Hanks was arrested, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary, from which institution he was released April 30, 1901, rejoining his old companions in "hold-up" robberies.

"Butch" Cassidy with Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, a clever horse-woman and rifle shot, fled to Argentine Republic, South America, where they, it is said, have been joined by Logan. Being expert ranch men they engaged in cattle raising on a ranch they had acquired, located on a piece of high table land from which they commanded a view of 25 miles in various directions, making their capture practically impossible. During the past two years, they committed several "hold-up" bank robberies in Argentina in which Etta Place, the alleged wife of Harry Longbaugh, it is said, operated with the band in male attire. We advised the Argentine authorities of their presence and location, but they became suspicious of preparations for their arrest, fled from Argentine Republic and were last heard from on the Southwest Coast of Chili, living in the wild open country.

HISTORY OF THE "WILD BUNCH" BAND
OF WESTERN OUTLAWS, TRAIN
AND BANK ROBBERS

The history of the western states of the United States contains the names of many lawless characters who ravaged that part of the country in the years following the War between the States and up to the early years of the present century. The names of the Reno Brothers have their place in posterity as having staged the first armed train hold-up. Frank and Jesse James, the Youngers, the Burrows, the Farrington and Sontag Brothers, the Daltons, the Joe Cook and Sam Bass gangs, all contributed in a considerable degree to the history of robbery under arms in the Mid-West.

A gang existed in the area referred to of whom less is generally known, but whose wide-spread criminal activities as train and bank robbers extended in a trail of outlawry which extended practically from the Canadian Border to Old Mexico. This gang, on account of their recklessness and vicious habits, were known by the well merited title of the "Wild Bunch."

In the closing years of the 19th century the leading spirit of this mob of outlaws was one Harvey Logan alias "Kid" Curry. Logan was the youngest of four brothers who hailed from Kentucky. Left orphans at an early age, the four boys were raised by their aunt, a Mrs. Lee, who lived in Dobson, Missouri. Henry, the eldest boy, apparently never became involved in crime, but Johnny and

Lonny Logan threw in their lot with their younger brother Harvey and embarked on a career of crime which was to subsequently end fatally for the trio. The boys were well developed physically, having straight black hair and swarthy complexions, inherited from their grandmother who had been a Cherokee squaw. Other prominent members of the gang were George Curry, alias "Flat Nose George", an ex-rancher from Chadron, Nebraska, who had found cattle stealing a more remunerative occupation than honest ranching, George Leroy Parker alias "Butch Cassidy", "Jim Lowe," "James Maxwell," etc., the son of a Mormon convert from Circle Valley, Utah, Elza Lay, also a native of southern Utah, Benjamin Kilpatrick alias "John Arnold", alias "The Tail Texan", Harry Longbaugh, known as the "Sundance Kid", on account of the fact that he hailed from Sundance, Wyoming, Bob Meeks, an all round thief and bank robber, Harry Tracy, a cold blooded and bloodthirsty killer who subsequently committed suicide when cornered by officers in a patch of wheat in a field, and O. C. Hanks alias "Camilla Hanks," alias "Deaf Charlie". These men were only a small segment of the entire gang, but theirs was the brains that planned the crimes that were committed by the "Wild Bunch".

Probably the most daring and spectacular crime committed by this gang was the hold-up of a train of the Great Northern Railroad near Wagner, Montana, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 3, 1901. As the train pulled out of the town of Malta, Montana shortly before 2:00 p.m. on that date,

a powerfully built man with a swarthy complexion and a black mustache unobtrusively climbed aboard the "blind" baggage car at the rear of the locomotive tender. As the train neared Wagner, this man climbed over the tender of the locomotive and leveled two guns at the engineer, Thomas R. Jones, and the fireman, Michael F. O'Neill. "What does this mean?" asked engineer Jones. "It means that this is a hold-up and that it is going through," replied the armed man. At the commands of the bandit, with whose instructions he had no alternative but to comply, engineer Jones drove the train to a bridge, from under which came two other men, armed with Winchester rifles. The latter arrivals held at bay the remainder of the train crew and the passengers on the train while the man who had held up the engineer and fireman compelled them to walk in front of him to the express car, which he entered, and blew open the safe by means of a charge of dynamite. He then took from the safe its contents which were comprised of incomplete bank notes of the National Bank of Montana (Helena, Montana) having a total value of \$40,000.00, en route from the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., to Helena, Montana, and \$500.00 worth of incomplete bank notes of the American National Bank, also located at Helena, Montana, and also in transit from the U. S. Treasury Department. The denominations of the stolen bills were \$10.00 and \$20.00, and all the bills stolen lacked the signature of both the president and cashier of the banks to which the bills were consigned. After rifling the safe all

three men rode away on horses which had been kept in readiness near the bridge, a fourth horse being led by one of the bandits.

When the delayed train ultimately arrived at Wagner, the crime was reported and the news of what had occurred was telegraphed bank to Malta. A search was speedily organized for the hold-up men without any immediate result. The case was also promptly turned over to officials of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, who, in addition to being the agents of the victimized railroad and the Great Northern Express Company, were also the investigating force for the American Bankers Association. Pinkerton officials, after questioning engineer Jones, fireman O'Neill and others who were present at the hold-up, decided, from the descriptions of the men furnished, that this robbery was the work of the "Wild Bunch", and that the man who robbed the safe was Harvey Logan.

As part of the plan to locate and apprehend the bandits, a circular was issued by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency furnishing a full description and photographs of the men suspected of having engaged in this robbery, these photographs being of Logan, Longbaugh and Hanks. The circulars also furnished a detailed list and serial numbers of the stolen bills. These circulars were distributed to all police stations, sheriff's offices, banks, etc., throughout the country. Rewards totaling \$6,500.00 were offered for the capture of the wanted men.

The next development occurred on the night of

October 26, 1901, when at Nashville, Tennessee, a man who stated this his name was Ferguson attempted to pass one of the \$20.00 bills of the series stolen in the Wagner train robbery on a local merchant. The storekeeper managed to notify the police of the matter, after checking the number of the stolen bill with the Pinkerton circular, and Detectives Dwyer and Dickens of the Nashville Police arrived before the stranger, who answered to the description of Camilla Hanks, had left the premises. When they attempted to arrest the man, he drew two revolvers, and in the fight which ensued, he managed to knock down both officers and make his escape. Jumping onto a passing ice wagon, he compelled the negro driver to leave the vehicle and then headed as fast as he could get the horses to travel for the Cumberland River. One of the horses fell, breaking a leg, and the fugitive, who it is believed was Hanks, commandeered a buggy, ejected its occupant and sped on until, the horse being spent, he stole another animal, outdistanced his pursuers and made good his escape. If this man was Hanks, and there would appear to be little doubt in the matter, his satisfaction at escaping the law was shortlived. On Thursday, April 16, 1902, a man was shot and killed in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, by City Marshall "Pink" Taylor for inciting a riot and resisting arrest when he tried to shoot it out with the Marshall. This man's body was identified as that of Camilla Hanks, who had finally met his match at the practice of violence.

On November 5, 1901 several of the unsigned bills were found in circulation at the city of St. Louis, Missouri. Pinkerton operatives found that these bills were being circulated by a man who had furnished the name of John Arnold, but whose description answered to that of Benjamin Kilpatrick. This man was traced by city detectives and Pinkerton operatives to 2003 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, where he was arrested after attempting a strong resistance to the arresting officers, with several of the stolen bills in his possession. The prisoner proved to be Kilpatrick and had in his possession a key which was found to be the key of a room at the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis. Inquiries at the hotel elicited the fact that Kilpatrick had registered there with a woman as Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rose. Officers reached the hotel just in time to intercept "Mrs. Rose" as she was leaving with a bagful of the stolen bills in her possession. These bills, with those found on Kilpatrick at the time of his arrest, amounted to the value of \$7,400.00.

On the bills found in the possession of the pair had been forged the names of A. J. Smith, president, and Walter F. Hall, cashier, of the National Bank of Montana, this work having been done by Kilpatrick in an effort to avoid suspicion when passing the bills. Kilpatrick's companion was found to be Laura Bullion, a woman who had been his associate for some time, and also a friend and associate of other members of the "Wild Bunch".

Kilpatrick was arraigned in the U. S. Court at St. Louis, Missouri, and on December 12, 1901 was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, after pleading guilty to the 12th count in the indictment that he had in his possession National Bank notes with intent to defraud. (Kilpatrick was later removed to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.)

The following day, December 13th, Kilpatrick's companion, Laura Bullion, was sentenced by the same court to serve five years imprisonment in the Jefferson City, Montana, Penitentiary for a similar offense. (St. Louis Star, St. Louis, January 17, 1911, and memo on "Wagner train robbery", filed under Great Northern Railroad, Wagner, Montana, Agency binder #72, Volume #3.)

Logan, who during the ensuing months had been successful in evading capture, had now gravitated to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he naturally resorted to that section of the city patronized by shady characters and drinking places and sporting houses of dubious reputation. Early in December he became involved in a brawl with two men in a saloon, and two officers, Dinwiddie and Saylor, on hearing the disturbance, entered the premises to stop the fight. Logan drew a gun and wounded both officers, but was severely wounded himself. Leaving the premises by a rear door, he sprang into the darkness, only to find that he had run out of a door which opened near a 30 foot railway culvert down which the fugitive fell, sustaining further

injuries. He managed to secure the services of a cab in which he drove for a considerable distance from the scene of his flight, after which he paid his fare and set out to walk still further, following a railroad track. That night, Saturday, December 14, 1901, he had reached the outskirts of Jefferson City, a small town about thirty miles east of Knoxville. The weather was bitterly cold and Logan, who had lost his gun when he fell down the railroad culvert, had no food and was without a hat and also suffering from the effects of the wounds he had sustained, found himself in an extremely unenviable position. He attempted to warm himself by means of a small fire which he made, and succeeded in sleeping for a while. For a number of hours on the following day, Sunday, December 15th, he stayed by his fire, but the pain of his wounds became intolerable and he was compelled in sheer desperation to walk towards the town and seek aid. No sooner did he enter the town of Jefferson City than his appearance was noticed by the inhabitants who immediately viewed him with suspicion. A telephone message was received at Knoxville, and recognizing Logan's description, a posse of police under the command of Lieutenant George McIntyre at once proceeded to Jefferson City to effect his arrest.

At 6:30 p.m. on Sunday, December 15, 1901, a train bearing the police and their prisoner arrived at Knoxville, and the arresting officers had to fight their way through a crowd of about 5,000 citizens who had heard the news of

Logan's capture to reach the Central Police Station with their prisoner. Logan was identified by Pinkerton's Assistant Superintendent ^{LOWELL} Spence as being wanted for the Wagner train robbery and in a grip which the prisoner had checked at the Southern Railway Depot was found several thousand dollars worth of the unsigned bills stolen in the train hold-up. In an old valise, the property of Logan, was found a further stock of the stolen bills, and these bills, with the others which Logan had succeeded in changing while at Knoxville prior to his arrest, amounted to over \$10,000.00 worth of the stolen currency.

Logan was arraigned in the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and on November 28, 1902, he was convicted on ten counts, and sentenced to serve twenty years in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. ("Bandit is Convicted", Sunday Chronicle, Chicago, November 30, 1902.) There was some delay in transferring the prisoner to penitentiary at Columbus, and in June, 1903, Logan was still in captivity at the Knox County jail.

The prison authorities had been warned that Logan was a dangerous man who would almost certainly attempt to escape if any chance offered itself. He was therefore confined in a cell in a separate corridor of the jail under the charge of a special guard armed with two revolvers. Special care was taken to prevent the prisoner from acquiring any article which he might utilize in an escape attempt, no extra clothing was allowed, and he was not even allowed to have possession of his bedding except when necessary.

In spite of all these precautions Logan, by some means which have never been revealed, managed to get possession of about three feet of broom wire, which he concealed in his cell. At about 4:00 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27, 1903, guard Irwin was on duty at the jail, assigned to guard Logan. Irwin had left his two pistols in the corridor of the cell block in which Logan was confined and had walked to the other end of the corridor to casually look out of a window located there. Logan, who had been patiently waiting for just such a move, quickly lassoed the keeper through his cell bars with a lariat he had constructed from the broom wire. Dragging the strangling keeper towards him and firmly pinning him to the bars of the cell, Logan threatened to choke him to death if he gave the alarm. Irwin had no alternative but to comply with the prisoner's demands and Logan, still keeping a tight hold on the choking lasso, managed to draw the keeper's guns towards him by means of a stick which he put through the bars of his cell and fished for the weapons with. This stick had a hook on its end fashioned from Logan's table knife blade.

Having gained possession of the two guns, Logan then called to the other keeper, Bell, asking that he be given his medicine. Bell, wholly unsuspecting, came to the cell and was promptly covered by the guns in Logan's hands. Logan demanded that Bell, who had the keys of his cell, release him, and Bell, under compulsion, complied with the demand.

Logan then left the jail, intimidating all others whom he met, and rode away on the horse belonging to Sheriff Fox, which the escaped convict had taken from the stable at rear of the jail. The horse returned hours later, but Logan disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him up. Posses were sent in all directions, but there was no sign of the escaped convict, who had evidently found friends who were giving him effective refuge. A standing reward of \$1,100.00 was offered for the capture of the escaped convict, but this reward went unclaimed. ("Harry Logan, Train Robber, Lassons Guard and Escapes", The Denver Post, Sunday, June 26, 1909.)

It was suspected that Logan had received assistance in his escape attempt, or at least that there had been culpable negligence on the part of the jail staff as the U. S. Government later brought a civil suit against the authorities of Knox County, for the sum of \$10,000.00 damages for their permitting Logan's escape from their custody. It was a significant fact that Logan, after his escape on the sheriff's horse, was seen riding his mount having a brand new western type saddle. It was later learned that the horse, who had not been ridden for some time before Logan's escape, had been brought from his stall and "gentled" by sheriff Fox's humped-backed negro servant, as if in anticipation that the animal would be called upon for use in the near future.

Fate, however, was about to write "finis" to the career of

Harvey Logan. A year after the train robber had made his escape from the Knox County Jail, the fugitive from justice was to pay his debt to society in full. On June 7, 1904 the west bound train #5 of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was held up by three men at Parrachutte, Colorado. The robbers dynamited the safe but got nothing for their trouble and rode away. A posse, hastily organized, rode in close pursuit and after two days hard riding caught up with the three men in the Divide near Rifle, Colorado. In the gun fight which followed one of the hold-up men was badly wounded. The members of the posse were so close that several of them could hear the robbers who had taken cover in a gully talking to the wounded man. "Are you hurt?" one of them asked their comrade. "Yes," was the reply, "I'm all in and I will end it here." There followed the sound of a single shot which died out as the hoofbeats of the two remaining men's horses faded into the distance. Members of the posse found that the shot was one with which the outlaw had killed himself. The body of the dead outlaw was placed in a rough wooden box and buried where he had ended his life, but not before the remains had been photographed. (Photos in St. Paul Pioneer Press, Tuesday, July 12, 1904; filed under "Harvey Logan", Agency binder #72, volume 5.)

These photographs, when circulated, were scrutinized by officials of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, who at once declared that the photos were those of Harvey Logan,

the escaped train robber. In order to make this identification complete, Assistant Superintendent Spence of the Pinkerton Agency's Chicago office went to Colorado to view the body of the dead outlaw, which was exhumed and brought to Glenwood Springs from his inspection. Mr. Spence had been one of the Pinkerton officials who had been working on the "Wild Bunch" case for its inception and was well acquainted with the likeness of Logan and that of the other members of that gang. One look at the grizzly remains was enough to satisfy Assistant Superintendent Spence that there was no doubt but that the dead man was indeed Logan, one time leader of the "Wild Bunch", and that the robbers of the train at Wagner, Montana had all met with their just desserts. Logan's death ended the saga of the "Wild Bunch". With their leaders either dead or in prison the rank and file of the gang disintegrated and were no longer a menace to society. Only two important members of the gang were unaccounted for and they were George Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh who had vanished without trace, but who were to be heard of later.

Although the investigations conducted by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency in the case of the Wagner train robbery had resulted in the final breaking up of the "Wild Bunch", and ended their crimes in the U. S., it was not the beginning of the war in which they had engaged against this vicious mob of criminals. The hold-ups of banks and trains in which this gang had participated had engaged the attentions of the Pinkerton Agency some time before and an unremitting feud was declared between the Agency operatives and the lawless

band of outlaws whose flagrant disregard of the law and its enforcement officers had made them the scourge of the Western States. The "Wild Bunch" was actually the spawn of several loosely banded gangs of horse thieves and cattle rustlers who, with other lawless characters, had taken refuge in several of the easily defended and sparsely populated locations which the Western States of that day so easily provided. One of the sanctuaries favored by these early outlaws was known as "Hole in the Wall", a grassy fertile valley about 30 miles west of the town of Kaycee, Wyoming. A great part of this valley was enclosed by a wall of red sandstone almost 1,000 feet in height, through which there was only one opening near the old and now deserted settlement of Barnum, Wyoming. This opening was a narrow natural aperture caused apparently by erosion in the far past. This "Hole in the Wall" was the only natural entrance to the valley, which came to be known by that name, although the "Hole" was only the entrance to the valley. The natural advantages of this sanctuary are at once apparent, as a comparatively small number of men once inside the valley and behind the wall could have held it against an army. The earliest outlaws who took refuge in this valley were said to be Jesse and Frank James who were there for a brief time in 1877. Later the location was frequented by many cow hands who had turned to cattle rustling and who found the valley a convenient spot in which to pasture their stolen stock. These renegade cowboys

built their cabin homes at the extreme eastern end of the valley near a stream known as Buffalo Creek, an affluent of the Powder River, at the junction of three small canyons.

One of the earliest outlaws to make his headquarters at "Hole in the Wall" was a character by the name of "Big Nose George", who specialized in robbing travellers on the old Oregon Trail, and it is said that he worked alone and was a brutal and cold-blooded specimen of humanity. His career was summarily ended in the year 1881 when he was hanged to a telegraph pole, and the legend is that after his body was cut down and skinned, his rhino-like epidermis was cut up and transformed into gloves and moccasins.

In the early '80's the Wyoming Ranges were well stocked with many thousand head of cattle brought to that state from Texas over the old Cherokee Trail and hundreds of cow hands were hired to ride herd on these herds of stock. Then came the debacle of 1887. The winter of 1886-1887 was the worst experienced in that region for many years, bringing heavy snows and unusually low temperatures, and took a toll of 90% of the cattle herds. When the cattlemen took stock, naturally every animal was closely checked over and the cowboys riding the range found that their reprehensible habit of "cutting out" as many head of stock as would not be reasonably missed by their owners, was no longer a practicable proposition. Worse still, many hundreds of cow hands were thrown out of work as a

result of the disaster and, being unable to obtain other employment, resorted to wholesale rustling. These men formed themselves into a rough band which came to be known as the "Red Sash Gang", their leader being an oversize Texan named Nathan Champion, who, it is reputed, feared nothing.

Champion's center of activities was at the "K. C." Ranch, after which the town of Kaycee, Wyoming is named, 70 miles south of the town of Buffalo, Wyoming. It is alleged that the sheriff of Johnson County, W. G. (Red) Angus, as well as three of the County Commissioners were members of the gang, and that the mayor of Buffalo, Charles H. Burritt, was the attorney for the rustlers when their predatory activities necessitated their obtaining advice of counsel. ("Outlaw Trail" by Charles Kelly, published in Salt Lake City by the author in 1938.) By the year 1892 the counties of Johnson, Natrona and Converse, Wyoming, were under the complete domination of this band of rustlers who flaunted the powers of the Board of Livestock Commissioners of Wyoming at every opportunity, even fixing their own dates for the cattle round-ups.

Conditions reached a stage where the hard hit cattle owners saw that unless they took some drastic action they were in danger of being completely put out of business by these men. It was therefore decided by the owners of stock to organize a band of reliable "trouble-shooters" to invade the "Hole in the Wall" and teach the rustlers there a salutary lesson, and 25 of the leading stock owners agreed to donate the sum of \$1,000.00 each to finance this

undertaking. Being loth^A to involve their own employees in an action which would almost certainly result in later reprisals, 35 gunmen from the Rio Grande of Texas were enrolled to assist in this enterprise. These, with 30 (16-24) other men, comprised the expedition, which set out from Denver, Colorado, under the command of Major Frank E. Walcott, a native of Kentucky, on April 5, 1892. The expedition was well supplied with food, mounts, and ammunition, but bad luck attended it from the start. After being subjected to interminable delays by bad weather, they finally reached the "K.C." Ranch long behind schedule, where, after a 24 hour battle, they killed both Nathan Champion and his partner, a man named Nick Lee. Aiding northward in the direction of Buffalo, they found that the rustlers were prepared for war, and had turned out to repel this "invasion," as the attempt was later known, in full force. The expedition was compelled to take refuge at the "T.A." Ranch, where they became engaged in a battle with 400 of the rustlers called together by Sheriff Angus. That they would have been exterminated to a man is beyond doubt had they not been rescued by a company of cavalry from Fort McKinney, near Buffalo, who rode to their rescue and then removed them under military guard to Cheyenne, Wyoming where they were held on charges of insurrection and murder, which were later dismissed.

The rustlers had proved that they controlled Northern Wyoming. It was after the death of Champion that George

Curry, alias "Flat Nose George" (not to be confused with "Big Nosed George") took over the leadership of the gang. Curry, who was originally a rancher and who had found cattle rustling more remunerative than honest ranching, hailed from Chadron, Nebraska. Curry selected as his principal lieutenants Harvey and Lonny, the two Logan brothers, who had arrived at "Hole in the Wall", as outlaws, a few months before under the name of the two Roberts brothers. (They also used the name of Curry, but were no relation to "Flat Nose George.") The reason for the two Logan brothers joining forces with the outlaws was a murder committed by Harvey Logan at Landusky, Montana, a short time before.

Several months before joining forces with George Curry, Harvey, Johnny and Lonny Logan had moved a large number of cattle to Montana where they went into the ranching business, locating five miles from the town of Landusky. Cattle rustling in Montana, as in Wyoming, was carried on on a large scale, and one wealthy herd owner, W. H. Winters, who had been particularly hard hit as a result of cattle losses to the thieves, swore out a warrant against the Logans for cattle stealing. This action so enraged the three brothers that they decided to kill this cattle owner who had the temerity to dispute their right to plunder his stock. A short time later the Logans and Winters met at the nearby town of Harlan, but in the resulting gun fight, for which Winters was not unprepared, Johnny Logan was the only

casualty, being killed by Winters, who escaped unscathed from the melee. The only witness to the fight was a man named Pike Landusky, after whom the town of Landusky had been named.

The Logans had another cause to dislike Landusky. Lonny Logan and Elfie, one of Landusky's step-daughters, had shared a romance, the sequel of which was the birth of a son to the girl whom she named Lonny Curry, Jr. Pike Landusky had expressed his views on this affair in words which gained in force what they lacked in diplomacy, and a bitter feud sprang up between him and the Logans which was not placated by Landusky's presence at the shooting of John Logan and the knowledge that his testimony would nullify any attempt to make a charge of murder against Winters. The climax came when, at a Christmas party given by Landusky at his home, the Logans entered uninvited and, picking a quarrel with Pike, first beat him nearly insensible and then, when he attempted to draw a gun to defend himself, Harvey Logan immediately shot and killed him. Ironically enough Pike "got the drop" on Logan, but his weapon was one of the then new automatic type of gun, and, being unfamiliar with the safety catch mechanism, he was unable to fire it quickly enough. Had Harvey Logan been killed then the public might have been spared much trouble and expense at a later period. After the death of Pike Landusky the Logans, as stated, came to Wyoming and teamed up with George Curry at "Hole in the Wall". (Breaking up the Train Robbers Syndicate, Denver Republican, September 20, 1903.)

On April 13, 1897 Deputy Sheriff William Deane attempted to arrest the Logans and Curry single-handed at Champion's old headquarters, the "K.C." Ranch, now operated by George Curry. Seeing one of the gang alone, he called upon him to surrender, not seeing that the others had him covered from another direction. The officer tried to turn his horse and make a getaway, but was killed by a fusillade of bullets fired by his assailants. (No one was ever brought to justice for this crime.) A week later an incident occurred which fired Curry and his henchmen, the Logans, with ambitions for more spectacular crimes than cattle stealing.

George LeRoy Parker, or as he was better known, "Butch Cassidy", the name by which he will be referred to in this outline, the son of the Mormon rancher of Circle Valley, Utah, had recently been discharged from the Wyoming State Prison on a pardon granted by Governor William A. Richards. Cassidy had been sentenced to prison for horse stealing, and had been granted his pardon on the condition that he would commit no further offenses in the state of Wyoming. On April 21, 1897, a week after the killing of Deputy Sheriff Deane, Cassidy, in company with Elza Lay, held up the payroll of a mining camp located at Castle Gate, Utah, robbing the paymaster, E. L. Carpenter, and his two helpers, Phelps and Lewis of the sum of \$8,800.00 and managed to avoid arrest. The hold-up had been a daring business as the paymaster's office was located over a store which had been full of men at the time that the robbery occurred. Parker and Lay had held up Carpenter and his two helpers in the hallway at the foot of the staircase leading to the paymaster's office, and had

escaped without being detected, although Lay, in leaving the scene of the crime, discarded or dropped a bag containing \$100.00 in silver.

Inspired by this bold piece of banditry, George Curry and the Logan brothers decided to stage a worth-while hold-up on their own account. While at the "K.C." Ranch the Logans had met for the first time Harry Longbaugh alias the "Sundance Kid" and, recognizing the value of his assistance in the enterprise which they had in mind, enthusiastically enrolled his services in the proposed robbery. Shortly after 9:00 a.m. on June 28, 1897, Harry Longbaugh, the Logan brothers, and two other minor members of the gang, Thomas Putney and Tom O'Day, a new recruit from Thermopolis, Wyoming, rode into the town of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, and drew rein in front of the Butte County bank. Entering that establishment they drew guns on Arthur Marble, the Assistant Cashier, and other bank employees and officers on duty, but apparently only succeeded in obtaining the sum of \$100.00, all the cash on the counter at that time. (P.N.D.A. memo filed under "Butte County Bank Robbery, Belle Fourche", Volume 3, Binder 72, Agency records.) Mr. Marble attempted to fire a shot at one of the hold-up men, but the weapon did not function. After the hold-up one of the bandits left the bank by the front door and the others beat a retreat through the side door. After discharging a fusillade from their weapons to intimidate the townsmen, the robbers, with the exception of Tom O'Day mounted their horses and coolly rode

away. Tom's horse shied and then bolted after the others leaving him on foot. He attempted to cut a mule from its wagon harness but was recognized by a clergyman, the Rev. E. E. Clough who had been in the bank at the time that the hold-up occurred. O'Day was promptly lodged in the jail at Deadwood, the Butte County jail having been destroyed by fire the week prior to the robbery.

Rewards totaling \$2,500.00 were offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and all sheriff's offices and other law enforcement organizations covering a wide area were issued circulars furnishing descriptions of the thieves with the result that on July 15, 1897, the Logan brothers, Harry Longbaugh and Walter Putney were located and arrested by a posse under the direction of Stock Inspector Long at the "3V" Ranch at Crook County, Wyoming. Putney surrendered to the posse, but the Logan brothers and Longbaugh attempted to make their escape, an attempt which was prevented by the vigilance of members of the posse. The prisoners were removed to Deadwood jail, from which Longbaugh and the Logan brothers effected their escape a few days later, leaving O'Day and Putney to face the music alone. O'Day was placed on trial first but acquitted which so disgusted the bank officials that they refused to prosecute Putney or put up any money for a search of the escaped robbers. The Butte County Bank, however, was a member of the American Bankers Association, and the Protective Committee of the Association at once placed the case in the hands of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

who, as previously stated, handled all their investigations. Therefore, when the "Wild Bunch" made their raid on the Belle Fourche Bank they made the first error that was to result in the ultimate breaking up of their band and death or long terms of imprisonment for many of its members. ("End of the Wild Bunch", the Bulletin, San Francisco, August 28, 1904.)

The "Wild Bunch" was distinctly uneasy at the turn events had taken and their peace of mind was not restored by the fact that Sheriff Al Sproul of Buffalo, Sheriff Patton of Natrona County and the Sheriff of Butte County, South Dakota, entered the valley with a strong posse at the end of July to search for stolen cattle. The expression "the heat is on" was not to be heard for many years after the events recorded, but it would have fitted perfectly the condition of mind experienced by the unruly gang that occupied "Hole in the Wall", and they decided that a change of scene might be advisable for a time at any rate. On August 19, 1897, 75 of the gang, led by George Curry and the Logan brothers, left the "Hole" and headed for "Butch Cassidy's" headquarters at Powder Springs, a few miles north of "Brown's Hole" another natural fortress popular with cattle rustlers and other undesirable citizens. "Brown's Hole" was a valley surrounded by high mountain walls located where the eastern boundary of Utah and the western boundary of Colorado meet the southern boundary of Wyoming. The advantage of this geographical condition placing the valley in three states was, of course, early realized by the lawless

elements of the country as it was an easy matter in the event of undue curiosity on the part of law officers to move cattle from one state to another, and then back, making it necessary for officers of three states to be present to make any show of authority effective. No taxes had been assessed or collected in "Brown's Hole" since the Civil War, nor had any appropriations for any schools, road building, or other improvements been made for the valley, whose occupants apparently were perfectly satisfied to remain a forgotten community. A post office was maintained at a store at the Utah end of the valley, but this was the only concession made by its inhabitants to outside civilization. Until the summer of 1896 Brown's Hole had been almost exclusively populated by horse and cattle thieves whose ambitions did not rise above these unlawful activities, but with the arrival of "Butch Cassidy", lately released from his period of incarceration in the Wyoming State Prison, a change of conditions took place.

On arrival at Brown's Hole Cassidy had found an old friend, Willard Christiansen, son of a Mormon convert who had been ^{on} intimate ^{terms} with Brigham Young. At the age of 13 Christiansen, in a fight with another boy, had struck his opponent on the head with a club, and leaving him for dead, had gone to Brown's Hole. Andrew Hendrickson, the boy whom Christiansen had assaulted, lived, but was always "a little queer in the head" afterwards. Christiansen assumed the name of Matt Warner and developed into an expert rustler. By the time that Cassidy arrived at Brown's Hole, Warner

had acquired a ranch there as a blind to his rustling activities. Cassidy renewed the acquaintance and also took under his banner Elza Lay who had known Cassidy in South Utah at the time that Cassidy was engaged in the theft of horses there. Bob Meeks, a desperado from Huntington, Utah, was also accepted as a likely man in the projects that Cassidy had in mind and these four, with a few other cow hands who had been engaged in rustling, formed the nucleus of the new gang who planned exploits more daring than cattle rustling. Such was the condition in the summer of 1897 when George Curry and the Logan brothers, followed by 75 of their faithful henchmen, left "Hole in the Wall" and rode to Powder Springs where Cassidy and his adherents had made their camp.

Powder Springs rapidly became known as the outlaw headquarters of the western states. The executive council of the gang were the Logan brothers, George Curry, Butch Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh. George Curry had to constantly exercise a restraining influence on Harvey Logan, who, although fearless in a fight, was too ready to shed blood and had to be handled with care. This inner council of the "Wild Bunch", in which the men led by George Curry had merged with "Butch Cassidy" and his lieutenants, planned a scheme embracing the wholesale hold-up and robbery of trains and christened themselves the "Train Robbers' Syndicate." Elaborate plans were drawn up for their proposed robberies and through the inevitable "grapevine" this grandiose project came to the notice of the officials of the various railway companies

who were to be victimized.

The officials of the Union Pacific Railroad who retained the services of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency directed that the Agency investigate this new menace and learn all possible in regard to this nefarious enterprise. As a result, a short time later a stranger drifted into the camp at Powder Springs. The newcomer was undoubtedly an experienced cowboy and he soon convinced the outlaws that he himself was "on the run" from the authorities, owing to what he appeared to consider their mawkish narrowness of vision as to what constituted the crime of homicide. He succeeded in joining the ranks of the "Wild Bunch" and so ingratiated himself into the confidence of the "Inner Council" that he managed to learn all their plans and their secret code, after which he vanished as mysteriously as he had come. The affable stranger was no other than Pinkerton Operative Charles A. Siringo of the Agency's Denver office, and the information that he had obtained, together with the secret code he had learned, was soon in the hands of the gang's intended victims. The leakage of this information held up the gang's plans for more than a year and they never committed anything to writing but issued their orders, which were transmitted by messenger, verbally. ("Outlaw Trail", pages 77-79 and 114-25.)

The gang meanwhile were experiencing other complications. Matt Warner, with two companions, Walter Wall and E. D. Coleman, both the latter being prospectors, had in a fight

in which they had become involved at Dry Fork, Utah, shot and killed two other prospectors named Richard Staunton and David Melton. For this crime Warner and his two companions were arrested and lodged in jail at Vernal, Utah. Being without funds, Warner appealed to his friend Cassidy to raise some money to engage a lawyer for him. Cassidy put the matter up to Elza Lay and Meeks, and they agreed that Warner, as a member of the gang in good standing, was entitled to aid. The only detail to be settled then was where to get the money from and it was decided that the Bank of Montpelier, Idaho, should supply the funds to procure the release of their unfortunate friend. The trio obtained employment at a ranch near Cokeville, Idaho, and on August 13, 1896, as cashier Gray of the Montpelier Bank was chatting with an acquaintance outside the bank, a few minutes before the bank was to be closed for the day, Cassidy and Lay, who had ridden into town with Meeks, approached him and, threatening him with guns which they had concealed underneath their coats, forced him to conduct them into the bank where Gray, A. N. Mackintosh and a female typist were lined up against the wall of the bank facing the wall. Cassidy then swept all the money into a sack which he carried, this being cash in the amount of \$7,160.00. (Denver Criminal History #1497, George Parker alias Cassidy, filed under Robbery of Montpelier Bank, volume 3, binder #7, also "Outlaw Trail", page 89.) Mackintosh, who was near a window, saw a man across the street holding three horses and judged from this man's nervous manner that he was one of the thieves. The

two robbers left the bank, and with the man who had held the horses, rode quickly away with their loot. A posse under the charge of Sheriff Davis was quickly organized and followed not on the trail of the thieves, but as the bandits had had the forethought to arrange for relays of fresh horses to be on hand at strategic points, they managed to outdistance the officers. Cassidy kept his word to provide able defense counsel for the prisoners and retained the services of Douglas V. Preston, Judge Powers and D. N. Straup to defend the three men. In spite of the efforts of this trio of legal talent, Warner and Wall were sentenced to serve five years in the state penitentiary--certainly a light sentence for homicide--while Coleman, owing to some inexplicable quirk of justice, was acquitted. ("Most Desperate Plot Unearthed", Salt Lake Herald, September 9, 1896.) Warner and Wall were released from prison on January 21, 1900, having served three and one-half years of their five year sentence.

The services of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency were enlisted to seek the thieves who had robbed the Montpelier Bank, and with their customary thoroughness quickly learned that the hold-up had been the work of the "Wild Bunch" and that the probable perpetrators of the robbery had been Cassidy, Lay and Meeks. Months passed and the union of the "Hole in the Wall" band, with Curry and the Logans as leaders, joined forces with Cassidy, Lay and Meeks at Powder Springs. Dick Banda, or Bender, the elderly chief of the rustlers who had previously habitated at

Powder Springs, chose this convenient time to die of pneumonia, thus eliminating the necessity of disputing his leadership with the younger and more energetic criminals who had invaded his territory. Meeks was at this time arrested by Sheriff John Ward at Fort Bridger, near Powder Springs, for suspected complicity in a hold-up there. Pinkerton operatives, learning of the arrest, arranged for teller Mackintosh to come to Fort Bridger and identify Meeks as one of the men who had taken part in the Montpelier Bank hold-up. Mackintosh positively identified Meeks as the man who had held the horses of the hold-up men outside the bank, with the result that Meeks was placed on trial and, following conviction, sentenced to serve 32 years in the Idaho State Prison, this being the maximum sentence for armed robbery under the laws of that state. Meeks managed to escape in the fall of 1903 by mounting some scaffolding which had been placed against the prison walls while some repair work was progressing and dropping to the ground on the other side. He was recaptured immediately, having a broken leg, the broken bone of which lacerated the flesh so badly that it was necessary for him to have it amputated. After the amputation the authorities, apparently taking the view that a one legged bandit was not a serious menace to society, gave Meeks a pardon, but his days of riding with the "Wild Bunch" or anyone else were over. (Breaking up the Train Robbers' Syndicate", Denver Republican, September 20, 1903, also "Outlaw Trail" page 159.)

On March 1, 1898 another murder was committed by one of the gangs of outlaws who congregated at Brown's Hole. The murderer in this case was a man named Patrick Louis "Swede" Johnson, who, despite his name, was neither Swedish nor Irish. This was not Johnson's first murder, he having killed a man in Thompson's Springs, Utah, some time before and immediately joined the other outlaws at Brown's Hole. Here he met Harry Tracy who had been sentenced to the Utah State Prison in July, 1897 for burglary, and had escaped from the e in company with Dave Lant, a native of Payson, Utah, also serving a prison sentence for burglary. Lant, who had come with Tracy to Brown's Hole also established a friendship with Johnson at that place. On March 1, 1898 Johnson shot and killed a boy named Willie Strang, the son of a prospector, the boy having in a joke knocked a dipper of water from Johnson's hand while he was drinking. After shooting the boy, Johnson, in company with Tracy and Lant, left the "Hole" and struck eastward in the direction of Colorado. A posse directed by Valentine Hoy, one of the rare inhabitants of the "Hole" who stood for law and order, was formed and caught up with the three fugitives at Lodore Canyon. Land and Tracy refused to surrender Johnson to the posse and in the resulting fight Hoy was shot and killed, but Jack Bennett, who had brought supplies for the outlaws, was captured.

The murder of Hoy, following on the killing of the Strang boy, was too much for the rustlers, the majority of whom were not cold-blooded killers for the sake of killing

and they called for help from the County Sheriff, William Preece, who answered the call accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Fowler, Ex-Sheriff John T. Pope, and a strong posse of men to locate the murderers. Jack Bennett, who was a worthless character engaging in bootlegging and a nefarious traffic in Indian squaws, was summarily hanged to the cross bar of two posts at the entrance to a ranch. His body was not cut down until a week later, the irate rustlers intending to give the murderous fugitives the same treatment on that crossbar. The posse caught up with the three fugitives who had travelled on foot without food for over fifty miles towards Powder Springs where they hoped to obtain mounts and supplies necessary for an escape at a deep gully near Kinney Ridge, where the outlaws had entrenched themselves. The posse were guided to the spot by the bloody footprints made by Johnson whose shoes had worn out and whose feet had been bleeding when walking in the snow. Johnson and Lant wanted to surrender, but Tracy refused to do so, threatening to kill the first man who left him to give up to the officers. After many weary hours of waiting by the posse who were obliged to take cover for fear of being killed by Tracy who they knew would shoot the first man who showed himself, a group of horsemen was seen to approach in the distance. It was a posse from Colorado who had been sent to cut off the fugitives should they attempt to cross a stage road in the other direction. With the approach of these men from their rear first Johnson and then Land ran out of the gully with their hands up shouting "Don't shoot, don't shoot." Tracy still held out shouting defiance

and cursing the officers, but finally surrendered still swearing heartily, just as the Colorado posse closed in on him.

Sheriff Swanson of Wyoming removed Johnson to the jail at Green River, charged with the killing of Strang and Sheriff Nelman took charge of Lant and Tracy for the murder of Valentine Hoy in Colorado. Unfortunately, as things turned out, the three were not made the victims of "lynch law", a fact that later was to cost the lives of many victims shot and killed by the prisoner Tracy.

The affair brought to a head the lawless conditions at Brown's Hole and Governor Adams of Colorado, Governor Richards of Wyoming and Governor Wells of Utah conferred together to determine ways and means to wipe out this blot in their territories. Various methods were discussed and an effective plan would have been decided on had not the Spanish American War broken out shortly afterwards and dispelled the matter from the minds of the authorities. At the outbreak of the war many of the lesser outlaws enlisted in the army and established for themselves commendable and distinguished records. Tracy and Lant escaped from jail on March 24, 1898 after knocking out the sheriff and securing his keys. They were recaptured a day or two later and transferred to Aspen Jail for safekeeping. Tracy, while there, carved a gun out of a piece of wood which he covered with tin foil and with this "weapon" he and Lant succeeded in making a jail break, establishing a precedent for another criminal of Tracy's temperament yet to be born--John Dillinger. ("Outlaw Trail", pages 187-202.)

Tracy made his way to Oregon where, at Portland, he met another man, David Merrill, a criminal as cold-blooded and heartless as himself. The pair had a close physical resemblance to one another, and Tracy's supposed to have been married to Merrill's sister ("Outlaw Trail", page 201.) They were arrested after committing many burglaries and received a long sentence in the Oregon State Penitentiary. The pair made their escape from that penal institution on the morning of June 9, 1902. On the morning of that date, the prisoners who formed the Foundry Gang were being marched to their work by guards Gerard and Ferrel when Ferrel was killed by a shot from Tracy who had apparently received a rifle smuggled into the prison by friends. Tracy then fired on other guards and killed a prisoner named Ingram who was serving a life term when that man tried to grapple with him. In the confusion which followed Tracy and Merrill managed to mount to the top of the prison wall by means of a ladder that had been left nearby and commenced shooting at the guards on duty at the wall towers, killing Guard S. H. Jones and wounding Guard Duncan Ross. Guard Tiffany discharged all the shots in his rifle at the two men, but did not succeed in wounding them but was wounded himself by a shot fired by the two escaping men. He fell from the wall and was used as a covering shield by the two men who descended after him and retreated, still using his body as a guard to the neighboring woods where, after dispatching him with another bullet, they took possession of his rifle and disappeared

into the woods. The fugitives managed to remain undetected all that day at Salem, Oregon, and held up two citizens whom they forced to strip and took their clothing. They then stole two fast horses from the stable of a man named Felix Labaucher and left the town.

Their trail was picked up and on June 11th they were surrounded by a posse at some woods near Gervais, Oregon, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The pair were evidently intending to proceed for the state of Washington. A strong posse, supplemented by Company "F" of the Oregon State Guard, drew a cordon around the woods where the two desperadoes were hiding, but in some way Merrill and Tracy evaded their vigilance during the night, for in the morning they were gone. The escaped convicts were pursued by sheriff's posses and State Militia, but continually kept in the lead of their pursuers, holding up farms for food and horses as they made their way through the country. On July 2nd Tracy appeared alone at the tent of Horatio Alling, manager of an oyster fishery company at South Bay near Olympia, Washington. "I'm Tracy, the convict," said the escaped man, "I want something to eat right away. Be quiet, raise no fuss and I won't harm you." After his meal Tracy commandeered the company launch and forced the captain of that vessel to take him to Seattle. During the trip someone asked Tracy where Merrill was. "I killed him," replied Tracy calmly. "He had no nerve and he was a traitor, a coward and always ready to bolt. The fellow meant to kill me and steal out of the country." When the launch arrived

at Seattle, Tracy headed north towards Lake Washington and again disappeared.

Reports came in from all over the countryside and Tracy was reported being at a dozen various places, but it soon was reliably established that he was in the vicinity of Bothell, Washington, Sheriff Cudinee at once rushed to the scene with a posse and every road was guarded. Tracy was run to earth in the yard of a cabin but used his rifle to such purpose that he killed a deputy named Anderson and two other men named Williams and Raymond and again managed to make a clean getaway. Some time later he called at the home of Mrs. R. H. VanHorn, a resident of Fremont, a suburb of Seattle, and demanded food and clothes of that lady, but while Tracy was eating his meal, Mrs. VanHorn, a courageous woman, managed to shape with her lips the word "Tracy" to a grocer's boy who called for her day's orders from the store. An hour later when Tracy prepared to leave the house, Sheriff Cudinee, who had remained steadfastly on the outlaw's trail, was lying in ambush six feet from the house. Tracy had left the house with two other men and Cudinee was doubtful as to which was the outlaw, but police officer Breece, Game Warden Neil Rawley and another man named J. I. McKnight quickly approached, and Breece, pointing a rifle at the outlaw, cried, "Throw down that gun, Tracy." Tracy fired point blank killing Breece instantly, and a second after fatally shooting the game warden, after which Tracy took

to his heels heading for the woods, escaping two shots fired at him by Sheriff Cuddehe.

Tracy next appeared at Renton where at the home of the Jerrolds family he repeated the technique he had used at the VanHorns. On this occasion he had given the sons of the family two watches, instructing that they be sold and a revolver and ammunition purchased with the proceeds. He made terrible threats of what he would do to the occupants of the house should the boy betray him to the police. The Jerrolds boy, however, informed the sheriff's office of the convict's presence at his home in spite of Tracy's threats, and deputies were clustered around the house when Tracy left in the darkness of the late evening. One of the deputies ran forward with a shout, but Tracy disappeared into the darkness.

At last a group of five citizens of Creston, Lincoln County, Washington, accomplished what the law enforcement officers had been unable to accomplish. Tracy had traveled to eastern Washington, which, unlike the western part of the state, does not offer the cover of woods that had served Tracy so well. Hunger, cold and exposure had taken their toll of the desperate murderer, and he was finally reported to be hiding at the ranch of L. B. Eddy. Deputy sheriff C. C. Straub, Dr. E. C. Lanter, attorney Maurice Smith, section foreman J. J. Morrison and Frank L. Green proceeded to the ranch. Tracy was found in the barn of the ranch, but with his customary agility managed to make his way into the open using

farmer Eddy as cover for this movement. Tracy, who was armed with a rifle, took cover behind a rock and started firing at his pursuers, but owing to the growing darkness, his shots missed. He then dashed for a patch of wheat in a field near at hand with the shots of the men in chase whistling past his ears. He was seen to stumble and fall on his face, but managed to crawl on his hands and knees to the cover of the protecting wheat. The killer had apparently been hit by a bullet. Minutes later a single shot was heard from the wheatfield and then silence. The following morning when the posse cautiously worked their way through the field, they came upon the body of their quarry. Wounded and crippled, the "mad dog" killer had dispatched himself by a bullet through the brain, sooner than surrender himself to justice and the certain knowledge that a hangman's noose awaited him as an atonement for his many crimes. ("The Hunting of Harry Tracy", pages 253-72, filed under "Tracy-Merrill Gang", Agency binder #72, volume 2.)

Meanwhile the "Wild Bunch" were not inactive and, having recovered from the setback to their plans caused by the activities of Pinkerton operative Siringo, had re-embarked upon their plans for train robberies. At 2:30 a.m. on June 2, 1899 the first section of train #1, the overland flier, was held up near Wilcox, Wyoming. The train had stopped when engineer W. R. Jones had seen a red light on the tracks near a small bridge. As he stopped the train two men, armed and masked, climbed into the

cab and ordered Jones to move the train on across the bridge. When he hesitated to obey this order one of the men struck him a blow on the head with the gun he carried, but was rebuked by the other bandit who cautioned his partner not to kill the engineer. One of the hold-up men then took the throttle and drove the train over the bridge, which was immediately blown up by accomplices of the men who had taken possession of the locomotive. Four of these men then went to the express car, two on each side, and demanded that the messenger admit them to the car. Messenger Woodcock refused to comply with their demands, but instead extinguished the lights in the car, secured the doors more thoroughly and stood, gun in hand, prepared to shoot the first man to force his way in. One of the robbers, finding that Woodcock refused to admit them, touched off a stick of dynamite which he placed against the doorsill, and the resultant explosion destroyed the door and threw Woodcock against the iron safe in the car, knocking him unconscious. The bandits climbed into the car, throwing the messenger out onto the ground, but found that the safe was locked. Woodcock was only partly conscious and unable to answer the thieves questions as to what the combination of the safe was, so the use of more explosive was resorted to. Ten pounds of dynamite was placed on the top of the safe attached to a fuse and the resulting explosion blew off the safe door, made a ten inch hole in the safe and made the car a total wreck. The ground was littered by remnants

of paper money and splashes of what resembled blood but which was later found to be the remains of a consignment of raspberries. The robbers, having collected their loot, mounted their horses and rode away, the richer by some \$30,000.00.

The second section of the train, which fortunately was several minutes late, was saved from disaster in running into the space left by the blown up bridge by a brakeman from the first section who had evaded the robbers and made his way across the gap to warn the engineer of the train's second section. A special train was speedily dispatched to the scene from Cheyenne carrying officials of the Union Pacific Railroad, Pinkerton detectives, and a strong body of men ready to take up the trail of the robbers. From the descriptions furnished by the train crew it was apparent that three of the bandits had been Harvey Logan, George Curry and Elza Lay, and this proved that the hold-up was the work of the "Wild Bunch." The robbers, who had headed north after the hold-up, were followed eight hours later by a posse. They were trailed to the Platte River at Caspar which they crossed early on Sunday morning and were followed from there by another posse headed by Sheriff Joseph Hazen of Converse County, Wyoming. This posse overtook the fugitives at Teapot Creek, about thirty miles north of Caspar, and a gun fight took place in which there were no casualties on either side. The hunted men retreated, persistently pursued by Sheriff Hazen

and his posse, who overtook the train robbers again at a point about ten miles north of the first encounter. Here the pursuit was so close that the robbers had to make a stand, which they did, concealing themselves behind rocks from which they directed a fusillade of shots at the posse. Sheriff Hazen, who was in front of his men, was shot in the stomach and fatally wounded, and the posse, whose tempers were raised to white heat by the loss of their leader, pressed the outlaws so closely that they were compelled to leave their horses and retreat to a spot which afforded better cover a couple of miles away. Night fell and the members of the posse surrounded the besieged robbers as well as circumstances would permit, but when morning came it was found that the hunted men had managed to slip through the cordon and made a clean getaway. (Agency memo, filed under "U.P.R.R. Wilcox, Wyoming", Agency binder #72, volume 3; also Illustrated Police News, Saturday, July 1, 1899; also "Outlaw Trail", pages 24-40.) Pinkerton operatives determined that the robbers, contrary to their usual custom of returning to "Hole in the Wall" or "Brown's Hole", had headed south to join another gang which for some time had infested the area of San Angelo, Texas, and had been responsible for several post office and train hold-ups in New Mexico.

The leader of this gang was Tom Ketcham, alias "Black Jack" Ketchum, a brutal criminal who was later hanged at

Clayton, New Mexico for the murder of a sheriff. The gang included Tom's brother, Sam Ketchum, William Carver, a cowboy turned outlaw, George and Ben Kilpatrick and O. C. Hanks. (As will be noted Kilpatrick and Hanks later worked with other members of the "Wild Bunch", and were among those responsible for the train robbery at Wagner, Montana in 1901). Other lesser members of this gang brought its numbers up to include about ten desperate men who would not hesitate to kill on the slightest provocation.

Pinkerton Operatives Siringo and Dayles of the Agency's Denver office were on the trail of the outlaws. Word had been received that one or more of the hold-up men had been seen heading for Hanksville, Utah, and Siringo and Dayles, starting from Salt Lake City, followed that lead. At Price, Utah, the two operatives were detained by bad weather, and while in that town narrowly escaped arrest as members of the train hold-up gang that they had set out to arrest. On arrival at Hanksville they learned that two men who had acted suspiciously had been observed to cross the Colorado River at Dandy Crossing with thirteen head of horses about ten days before, and that less than a week previously a third man had crossed at the same place with five horses, and from the description furnished this last man was no other than Harvey Logan. Siringo crossed the river and followed the trail of this man across the river and for several miles on the other side but lost the trail at White's Canyon and was obliged to return to Hanksville. The

two operatives then decided to follow the trail of the other two men and their thirteen horses. After experiencing great hardships and only with great difficulty obtaining water for themselves and their beasts, as well as provisions for the trip, the pair at last reached Bluff City, Utah, to learn that the robbers had passed that way, still retaining their two weeks' lead; also that operatives Darbird and Garman of the Pinkerton's Agency's Denver office had arrived at Bluff City two days before and were on the trail of the robbers who had headed east. Siringo and Sayles disposed of their horses and equipment and entrained for Durango where they overtook Darbird and Garman and followed the trail to Lumberton, New Mexico, where they learned that their quarry had been seen traveling south towards Bland, New Mexico. Siringo followed this clue while Sayles covered the ground in the vicinity of Pagosa Springs, Colorado. At Bland Siringo found that the men seen going in that direction with horses were not the parties he was seeking, and so, turning back, rejoined Sayles but lost the trail again at Canyon City, Colorado. Sayles was sent to Montana to investigate the source of some of the bills taken at Wilcox. Siringo continued on the trail of the robbers alone, the chase leading through the State of Kansas and into Tennessee, where the robbers twisted in and out of the swamp country until further pursuit became useless, as all signs of them were lost.

Operative Siringo was accordingly recalled to Denver where it had been learned from Sayles that he had found that Lonny Logan and his cousin Bob Curry had been operating a

saloon at Harlin, Montana, but had sold their saloon and left town hurriedly before an arrest could be made. Siringo was accordingly instructed to join Sayles at the city of Helena, obtain all necessary information and then follow Lonny Logan and Bob Curry, or make an effort to locate them through friends. Siringo, after being further delayed by bad weather, arrived at Landusky, Montana, where Pike Landusky, the man for whom the town was named, had been killed by Harvey Logan. Here Siringo gleaned much information concerning the Logans, which he duly transmitted to the Agency's Denver office. ("Riata and Spurs" by Charles A. Siringo, published Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1927, pages 209-227.) It was learned that Harvey and Lonny Logan had returned to their aunt's home at Dodson, Missouri, and that unsigned bank notes, part of the loot stolen at Wilcox, were being passed in that vicinity.

On the last day of February, 1906, Pinkerton operatives, accompanied by police detectives McAnnany, Keshlear and Hickman, Kansas City Police Department, drove in two carriages to the home of Mrs. Lee, the aunt of the Logan brothers, whose home was on Troost Avenue. The house, located on a slight elevation of ground, afforded an excellent strategic point from which the wanted men could detect anyone approaching the premises, there being no cover which would conceal the officers. The carriages were therefore left a half mile from the house and Hickman and Keshlear approached it from the front while the Pinkerton operatives, with detective

McAnnany, circled the place and approached from the rear. This maneuver proved successful as Lonny Logan, seeing the party approaching the front of the house, slipped out of the rear door in an attempt to escape capture and made for a strip of woods. He was confident that he could reach the woods as it had been snowing heavily and in the deep snow walking was difficult and running impossible. Hickman saw Logan and called upon him to halt, but Lonny Logan, who was seen to be carrying two revolvers, one in each hand, took no notice and continued walking towards the woods. The rest of the rear guard, however, arrived at this time, and Logan found his progress barred by Detective McAnnany and several Pinkerton operatives who were approaching directly in his path. The outlaw saw that he was trapped and leveling his revolvers at the approaching party, commenced shooting, his fire being returned with good measure by his opponents. The detectives and Pinkerton operatives were all armed with revolvers, with the exception of Hickman who carried a Winchester rifle which he immediately put to good use, firing shots at the fugitive as fast as the bullets could be pumped into the rifle. Lonny Logan, who had thrown himself flat on the ground and was partially protected by a small hummock of snow, fired all the shots in his revolvers, reloaded them and once more emptied them at the officers. He then sprang to his feet and came floundering through the snow directly at McAnnany and the Pinkerton operatives, but

before he had gone twenty steps he collapsed and sank in a heap in the snow. When his pursuers reached him he was quite dead, a bullet having penetrated his brain. There were also six bullet holes in his clothing and he had been wounded twice through the body, the latter wounds having apparently been inflicted during the gunfight before he was killed. Among the arresting party there were no casualties, although Keshlear's hat had a bullet through the crown, and one of the Pinkerton operatives had received a bullet through the sleeve of his coat. The body of the dead bandit was taken back to town and the Kansas City Police received the \$3,000.00 reward offered for the dead bandit. (A positive rule of the Pinkerton Agency forbids the acceptance of rewards by the Pinkerton Agency or any of its employees.) Of Harvey Logan nothing was seen and he evaded capture at this time. ("Louie Logan Killed in Kansas City, Tough Here on Crooks Then", Kansas City Post, Friday, September 10, 1915.)

After the Wilcox train robbery Cassidy, Lay and Logan finally reached Alma, New Mexico, where they obtained employment on the "W.S." ranch owned by a Mr. Wilson, an Englishman and an "absentee" landlord, the ranch being operated by Captain William French, an Irishman. After working a few weeks, the trio quit their job and a few days later, on the night of July 11, 1899, a train of the Colorado and Southern Railroad was held up by three men at Folsom, New Mexico, a point about eighty miles south of Trinidad. The

"modus operandi" of this hold-up was markedly similar to that of the Wilcox hold-up. As the train approached the location of the hold-up, two men who had boarded the train as passengers climbed over the coals in the tender and held up the engineer and fireman with revolvers. Two more men who had with them horses for the robbers then came up to the stationary train and while one man held the horses his companion covered the engineer and fireman with guns while the two men who had boarded the train gave their attention to the express car. The messenger barricaded the doors of the car and refused to admit the hold-up men, on which the pair fired several shots through the sides of the car, and while they were doing this, the messenger emptied the safe of its valuables, after which he allowed the robbers to enter the car. They destroyed the safe with a charge of dynamite but due to the messenger's clever strategy, the thieves had to leave empty handed after demolishing the safe, and practically wrecking the express car. The authorities were notified of the hold-up and a posse, immediately organized, followed on the outlaw's trail which was in the direction of Springer, New Mexico. This posse, headed by sheriff Edward Farr, caught up with the bandits on July 11th at a point near Cimarron, New Mexico. The thieves had occupied positions in a mountain crevice and at once commenced hostilities by opening fire on their pursuers. Sheriff Farr was shot and killed, as was Deputy U. S. Marshall W. H. Love. Another member of the posse named Smith received a wound in his leg, but the

casualties were not all on one side as it was observed that one of the outlaws was severely wounded in the shoulder. The wounded man was captured on July 18th at a neighborhood ranch and identified by Pinkerton officials as Sam Ketchum, brother of "Black Jack" Ketchum, leader of the New Mexico bandits. The other men succeeded in making their escape, but it was determined by investigation made by the Pinkerton's that two of them were Harvey Logan, who on this occasion has used the alias of George W. Franks, and Eliza Lay, who had used the name of William H. McGinnis.

A reward of \$1,400.00 was offered for the capture of these men by the Colorado and Southern Railroad and D. E. and Jeff Farr, brothers of the murdered sheriff. The search for them was carried on and Eliza Lay was captured at Carlsbad, New Mexico, on August 15, 1899, after a desperate fight with the arresting officers. Following trial and conviction for participation in the Folsom train hold-up, he was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Santa Fe Penitentiary. However, on July 4, 1905 his sentence was commuted to ten years imprisonment and he was discharged from prison on December 15th of that year. Logan succeeded in avoiding arrest at this time. Sam Ketchum was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner at Springer and charged with the murders of Sheriff Farr and W. H. Eove, for delaying U. S. mails, and also for train robbery. He died of blood poisoning while awaiting trial on July 24, 1899, after consistently refusing to make any statement regarding the crimes with which he was charged. "The other fellows will

tell the story," he informed officers who questioned him. (Agency memo filed under Folsom, New Mexico, Colorado and Southern Railroad, train #1", Binder #72, volume #3.)

TOM ("Black Jack") Ketchum made the foolhardy attempt to hold a train up alone at the same point (near Folsom) on August 16, 1879. Whether or not this attempt was made to avenge the death of his brother Sam will never be known. Frank Harrington, the conductor of the train, and the mail agent on the train opened fire on the solitary hold-up man who received a load of buckshot in his right arm, but changing his rifle to his left shoulder succeeded in wounding both the men who fired at him. However, his wound was of so severe a nature that he was unable to make his escape but was arrested by the train crew. It was necessary to amputate the injured arm while Ketchum was awaiting trial in Santa Fe prison. On arrest he had given the name of Frank Stevens, but he was quickly identified from his photograph by Pinkerton operatives. He was tried and convicted of the attempted hold-up at Clayton, New Mexico, and under the laws of that state, which provide capital punishment for the offense of train robbery, Ketchum was sentenced to death for the attempted hold-up. Desperate efforts were made by friends of the condemned man to enable him to avoid being hanged, their efforts even going to the length of a forged message granting a stay of execution to the criminal, purporting to be from President McKinley, but it was all to no purpose. Ketchum paid for his crimes on the gallows at Clayton, New Mexico on April 26, 1901, in the

presence of 150 witnesses. The executioner gave him too long a drop with the result that the condemned man's head was severed from his body. Tom Ketchum was the only member of this gang of bank and train robbers to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. (New York Sun, April 25, 1901; also New York Times, April 27, 1901; also a letter from the office of the General Superintendent, Colorado and Southern Railroad Company, Denver, Colorado, September 12, 1899, signed W. H. Reno, Special Agent.)

Flat Nose George Curry had thought to avoid trouble by leaving his friends of the "Wild Bunch" when they had gone to join the Ketchum gang after the Wilcox train hold-up. Curry had gone to Castle Dale, Utah, and continued his rustling activities there under the guise of a cattle buyer. One day in the middle of April, 1900, a Mr. Fullerton, manager of the Webster Cattle Company, observed a man changing the brand on one of the company's cows. Fullerton promptly notified Sheriff Preece of Vernal. Preece and Sheriff Tyler of Moab, Utah, had been on the lookout for a young rustler named Tom Dilley who was wanted on warrant for cattle stealing and assault. After hearing Fullerton's statement, Sheriff Preece took up the matter, directing Fullerton to ride on and notify Sheriff Tyler. Preece went to the place where Fullerton had seen the man changing the brand on the animal, found a rustler there and started in pursuit. The rustler fired shots at Sheriff Preece and a running fight over a

distance of six miles ensued, the wanted man eventually taking cover behind some rocks where Preece continued the attempt to shoot him down. Sheriff Tyler, having been notified by Fullerton of Preece's message, rode up at the back of the man at bay and killed him with a shot through the head. When the two officers examined the dead man they found that the body was not that of Dilley, but was George Curry for whom there was a reward offered by the Union Pacific Railroad of \$3,000.00, dead or alive. Preece claimed to have fired the shot that killed the outlaw prior to Tyler's arrival, but Tyler, on the strength that the man had been shot through the back of the head, claimed the reward. Curry was killed on April 17, 1900, making another depletion in the ranks of the rapidly dwindling "Wild Bunch". ("Outlaw Trail", page 258.)

The next robbery committed by the "Wild Bunch" was the hold-up of the Union Pacific Railroad train #3 at about 8:30 p.m. on the evening of August 29, 1900, at a point two and one half miles west of Tipton, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and like the two previous train robberies, was executed with true "Wild Bunch" technique. A masked figure crept over the top of the tender and at the point of his gun held up the engineer and fireman and forced the engineer to stop the train where a fire had been set at the side of the tracks. Three other masked men then approached the train and joined the first hold-up man at the same time that conductor Edward J. Kerrigan stepped down from the train to ascertain what the cause of the stoppage was. One

of the bandits ordered him, at gun's point, to uncouple the mail and express cars from the remainder of the train, but Kerrigan responded by climbing back up the steps of the first car. The order was repeated, with fluent verbal threats as to what would happen if it was not immediately complied with, but the plucky conductor explained that he would not comply with the outlaw's demand until he had set the brakes of the cars, as the train was on a grade, and the uncoupled coaches would run backwards downhill with the almost certain result of a fearful accident. After setting the brakes, Kerrigan cut the train as ordered and was then herded onto the locomotive and at the commands of the robbers, the engineer pulled the depleted train down the track about a mile distant from the scene of the hold-up. There the bandits, leaving one of their number to keep guard over the train crew, turned their attention to the express car guarded by Messenger Woodcock, who had been on duty in the express car at the time of the Wilcox hold-up. As he had done on that occasion, Woodcock locked the doors of the car and stood firm in refusing the robbers admission, but was persuaded to admit them by conductor Kerrigan who feared for the messenger's life should he persist in his refusal. Inside the express car the robbers began work on the safe but succeeded in blowing it apart only after three blasts of dynamite had been used. The hold-up men, however, were due for a disappointment, as instead of the rich haul they had expected the extent of their loot was only \$50.40, all the cash in the safe on that trip. A shipment of \$100,000.00

government funds consigned to the Philipines, scheduled for shipment on the train that was held up, had been luckily delayed. No one was ever brought to justice for this robbery, but it was determined that the robbers were Harvey Logan, Ben Kilpatrick and William Cruzan, Cruzan having been the man who had first held up the engineer and fireman of the train. The fourth and fifth men were thought to be Butch Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh. (Agency memo filed under "Tipton, Wyoming, Union Pacific Railroad Train #3", binder #72, volume #3, Agency records; also "Outlaw Trail", pages 270-1.)

At least one member of the "Wild Bunch", namely "Butch" Cassidy, had seen the writing on the wall, and had decided to seek a haven in sunnier climes, it being to procure funds for this purpose that he had participated in the Tipton train hold-up, hoping to secure the rich plunder of the money intended for the Philipines which had not been on the robbed train. Thwarted in this attempt he determined to replenish his dwindling assets by holding up a bank, and at noon, Saturday, September 19, 1900, he with two others, rode into the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, and held up the First National Bank there. One of Cassidy's companions was later learned to be Harry Longbaugh, alias "The Sundance Kid" who had agreed to throw in his lot with Cassidy when he left the United States and the other man was thought to be Harvey Logan. The three men entered the bank where three customers were at the paying teller's

window and held up everyone present at the point of their guns. Cashier McBride was ordered to open the vault, but explained that President Nixon, the head of the bank, was the only one who could do this. The president was brought from his office and under threats against his life forced to open the vault and place the money contained therein, amounting to \$32,640.00, in a sack. The hold-up men then took the sack containing the money and left the bank by the back door, taking with them Nixon, McBride, bookkeeper Hill, stenographer Calhoun, and the three customers who had been in the bank at the time of the hold-up to prevent an early alarm being given. Then, with a few shots fired into the air, the robbers rode quickly out of town with the sack containing the stolen money. The robbery had taken approximately five minutes and had occurred at the busiest time of the business day. One of the thieves dropped a bag of gold as he rode away, and stopping to retrieve this, he was almost captured as his horse nearly ran away, and the bandit remounted after much difficulty. A posse was organized at once and rode in pursuit of the thieves and a locomotive was also pressed into service to follow the hold-up men who had ridden off on a road paralleling the railroad tracks. The men who rode on the engine returned soon after firing a few ineffective shots at the fugitives. The posse followed the robbers for some distance, but owing to the usual arrangement made by the thieves for a change of

horses en route, they hopelessly outdistanced their pursuers. ("Anaconda Standard" April 30, 1902; also Circular #4, filed under Winnemucca, Nevada, First National Bank, Agency binder #72, volume #3.)

As the robbed bank was a member of the American Bankers Association, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was retained in the case and their investigations determined that two of the hold-up men were "Butch" Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh, the third man being suspected as Harvey Logan. Circulars were immediately printed and distributed to all local law enforcement agencies within a wide area, giving a description and photos of the wanted men, and these circulated descriptions did much towards establishing the identifications of several of the members of the gang who were later arrested under assumed names. After the Winnemucca bank robbery the leaders of the gang met at Fort Worth, Texas, and there, during a friendly scuffle, some of the felt hats worn by them were damaged. They repaired to a hat store, and seeing some derby hats in the window there, decided, as a jest, to attire themselves in this headgear which was somewhat unusual in the West at that time. Elaborating on the joke, Harvey Logan, Cassidy, Ben Kilpatrick, Harry Longbaugh and Bill Carver decided to have their photos taken as a group. The result was impressive. Sitting demurely in the front row of the picture were Harry Longbaugh, Ben Kilpatrick and Butch Cassidy, while standing staidly to the rear with

their hands reposing in the approved "group" manner on the shoulders of those in the front, were Bill Carver and Harvey Logan. The joke was to be a bitter boomerang for those in the group as copies of the photo fell into the hands of the Pinkerton's and the photo was widely circulated in both North and South America.

Cassidy's resolve to leave the country was a shrewd one. Nearly all the leading spirits of the "Wild Bunch" had been either killed or were serving long terms of imprisonment, thanks to the well aimed efforts of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, plus the activities of quick shooting western sheriffs. With the exception of Harvey Logan, Harry Longbaugh and "Butch" Cassidy, all the "Wild Bunch" leaders were dead or in prison. The "Wild Bunch" had been broken up only after they had enjoyed a long and sanguinary career of crime, there being only one segment of the gang that had been snuffed out after a brief career of armed robbery. This exception was the McCarthy brothers, Bill, George and Tom McCarthy, sons of an Army surgeon who had been in the Confederate service in the War between the States. These three brothers had been prosperous ranchers, owning land on one of the best ranges in Utah, but coming under the influence of the lawless element among their neighbors, had taken to cattle rustling. Tom McCarthy was a brother-in-law of Willard Christensen, alias Matt Warner, who doubtless influenced the brothers in their decision to lead the lives of outlaws, and it is believed that "Butch" Cassidy

participated in various hold-ups during his early career with the McCarthy's who, like all the other outlaws, quickly acquired ambitions which soared to crimes which furnished quicker returns than cattle rustling. Their first recorded train robbery occurred near Grand Junction, Colorado, in November, 1887, when they attempted a hold-up of a train of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Stopping the train by piling a heap of rocks on the tracks, they held up the engine crew and entered the express car but found nothing of value. They became alarmed when the remainder of the train crew approached to learn the reason of the stoppage, and after thoughtfully removing the obstruction from the tracks and bidding the engineer good night, proceeded on their way without profiting themselves by their venture. After this the brothers, assisted by some of their rustler friends, staged several hold-ups of stages, stores and post offices, apparently more as a hobby than from necessity, as both Bill and Tom McCarthy about this time sold their cattle interests for amounts totaling nearly \$35,000.00. On March 30, 1889, Tom McCarthy entered the First National Bank of Denver Colorado and requested an interview with the president of that institution. He explained to the bank officer that he had heard of a robbery that was to take place at that bank, the plan being for the thief to threaten a high officer of the bank that he would explode a bottle

containing nitro glycerine, unless the bank official complied with his demand to hand over a large sum of money. "How do you happen to know of this plot?" inquired bank president Moffat when Tom had finished talking, "Because I am the man who planned the robbery," replied the outlaw with a smile, and drawing a bottle containing liquid from his pocket, "You'll do as I ask or I'll drop this bottle and blow up the building. Fill out a blank check for \$21,000.00 and sign it, and then get it cashed and bring in the money here. I want \$20,000.00 in bills and \$1,000.00 in gold." Moffat, fearing that McCarthy would fulfill his threat, complied with the outlaw's demands, and McCarthy left the bank with the money which he passed to a confederate presumed to be Matt Warner, and the bottle, which was charged with nothing more lethal than tap-water.

At Telluride, Colorado, where the San Miguel Valley Bank was held up, the thieves operated on more orthodox lines. Tom McCarthy, Matt Warner and Cassidy entered the bank, and following the usual procedure of holding up the employees with their guns, grabbed the sum of \$10,500.00 without being captured. The McCarthy clan met their Waterloo in 1893 when on the morning of September 7th of that year, Bill and Tom McCarthy, Bill's son Fred McCarthy, who at 19 years of age was being trained in the outlaw tradition, Matt Warner, and probably Leonard and Lew McCarthy, Tom's sons. At 10:15 a.m. Tom, Bill and Fred McCarthy stepped

into the bank and held up the cashier and assistant cashier. Fred McCarthy held a gun on Mr. W. R. Robertson who occupied a law office at the rear of the bank premises. A. T. Blachley, the cashier, shouted for help, and as he refused to desist, Tom McCarthy shot him in the head, killing him instantly. The shot was an error of judgment, causing more alarm than had the luckless cashier's cries. The alarm had been given and the robbers rushed from the bank with only \$700.00 to reward them for their crime. Among those who had heard the shot was W. Ray Simpson, junior member of the firm of W. G. Simpson & Son, a hardware store located across the street from the bank. Simpson, with a repeating Sharps rifle and a supply of shells, ran into the street in time to see the robbers preparing to ride away. Simpson rushed to a point about 100 yards, loading his weapon as he ran, to intercept the robbers as they rode by out of the alley in which their horses had been waiting. As the outlaws, riding at top speed on the best mounts obtainable, passed Simpson, he took careful aim and fired at Bill McCarthy. The shell struck the outlaw in the head, carrying away the top of the skull which was found, with brains spattered around it, 20 feet from where the body fell. Fred McCarthy turned back on hearing the shot, and seeing his father fall, dismounted and bent over the body in spite of the entreaties of his Uncle Tom who urged him to keep going. Simpson fired again and the shot entered the back of Fred's head and came

out through his forehead. A third shot killed Tom's horse, but the robber managed to scramble to his feet and mount one of the riderless horses as it galloped past. That was the end of the McCarthy's as outlaws.

George remained in Oregon and Tom, after brooding over his brother's death, made a threat to "get" Simpson for his "dastardly act" to use Tom's expression, a threat that was never fulfilled. Leonard and Lew McCarthy joined the U. S. Army at the outbreak of the Spanish American war and won themselves enviable military records. The efforts of one resolute man had ended the activities of this family of outlaws. (Agency records filed under "McCarthy Gang", binder #72, volume #2, and under individual gang members filed in volume #4, binder #72; also "Outlaw Trail", pages 24-42.)

Cassidy and Longbaugh sailed from New York bound for Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, at the beginning of the year 1902. Longbaugh, who had acquired the alias of Harry E. Place, had with him a woman named Etta Place, a western girl who was known to various members of the gang and who had made a last minute decision to travel with Longbaugh. Cassidy used the name of James Ryan. The trio, on arrival at Buenos Aires, embarked on a coast wise steamer to the port of Bahia Blanca, a point further south, and from there traveled by a semi-monthly steamer to Rawson, after which they reached their final destination, Chollilu, Province of Chubut, District, "16th October", accomplishing the final stage of their journey on the

backs of mules. The trip had taken nearly three and one half months, and the party had covered a distance of 12,000 miles. Their home was established on four square leagues of government land which they stocked with 1300 sheep, 500 head of cattle and 35 horses. It appeared that the last of the "Wild Bunch" were settling down, but fate had ordained otherwise. For four years the two outlaws lived the normal life of wealthy ranchers, and appeared satisfied with the thought that they had finished with the past, a complacency which was to be rudely shaken. In the spring of 1903 Frank P. Dimaio of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency's Philadelphia office had occasion to travel to Sao Paulo, Brazil, and while there was instructed to proceed to Buenos Aires and make every effort to determine the whereabouts of Cassidy, Longbaugh and Etta Place. Dimaio, through the cooperation of Secretary Eames of the U. S. Legation, was furnished with introductions to Dr. Francis Beasley, Chief of Police at Buenos Aires and other leading citizens of that place; also introductions to the various banks of that city. From Dr. Newberry, the leading dentist of the city of Buenos Aires, Dimaio learned that the wanted trio had settled at Cholillo and were considered respectable citizens. At the London and River Platte Bank it was learned that up to May 16, 1902, "Harry Place" had a balance of \$12,000.00 in gold notes there, but on that date had withdrawn the sum of \$3,546.00, and had withdrawn the balance of the account on August 14, 1902.

Dinaio cabled the Pinkerton's New York office informing them of what he had learned and received instructions that arrangements should be made with the Police of the Ports of the Argentine Republic to report any departure of contemplated departure of the trio from any such port. This order was complied with and Dinaio also arranged for a batch of circulars to be printed with the names, aliases, photos and descriptions of the trio in question, with the information that they were wanted in the United States for the Winnemucca Bank robbery. Although these "wanted" bills were widely circulated, they apparently did not reach the remote part of the country in which the outlaws had made their home, and it was not apparently until two years later that the denunciation occurred. At that time a former deputy sheriff of one of the western states who knew the members of the "Wild Bunch" well became, by some strange irony of fate, a neighboring landowner of Cassidy and Longbaugh, and meeting them, immediately recognized who they were and informed the authorities. The two outlaws were still in a position to obtain information from the United States although their former attorney, Douglas Preston, could no longer be of assistance to them, having been elected Attorney General of Wyoming by this time. They learned, however, that detectives were on their trail and that should they remain where they were, capture was inevitable. Cassidy speedily proceeded to Chile where he sold the ranch

in Argentine to a Chilean organization. Then, doubling back to Argentine, he with Longbaugh and Etta Place, who, dressed in man's attire, assisted them in their ventures, commenced a series of the most daring bank hold-ups and robberies that the harassed Argentine Republic had ever experienced. (Article by Arthur Chapman in the Elks Magazine, April 1930.)

Shortly after 10:00 a.m. on the morning of March 2, 1906, four riders drew rein in front of the unpretentious hotel located in the public square of the town of Villa Mercedes, Province San Luis of the Argentine Republic and ordered drinks. Such of the few people who were on the streets at that hour might have casually noticed that three of the equestrians were strongly made, heavily bronzed men, while the fourth was of much slighter build and of more boyish appearance. Having finished their refreshments the three more sturdily built men entered the Bank of the Nacion Argentina located at Villa Mercedes, leaving their more apparently immature companion to hold the horses outside. Business at that hour of the morning, as is the custom in the majority of the inland town of Argentine, was almost at a standstill and the solitary clerk on duty on lifting his eyes from the ledger spread before him to languidly inquire in what manner he could serve the seniors, found his indifference displaced by the liveliest

anxiety on the score of his own continued good health, when he realized that one of the three visitors was pointing with unerring aim in his direction a large and business like revolver, and listening to a terse caution that instant death would follow upon any form of resistance or outcry being made. The threat was hardly necessary as the clerk had no intention of committing any such indiscretion, his only hope being to get out of the affair with a whole skin. Meanwhile the other two bandits had vaulted the counter and were engaged in quickly but methodically gathering up all the cash and securities in sight. At this point the manager of the bank, who had seen the three men enter and assuming that some business might be transacted that would need his attention, hurried back to and entered the bank as the two men were gathering up the tangible assets of the institution. The infuriated manager at once commenced to give the alarm and was promptly shot through the head by one of the bandits, all three of whom were armed and who, after shooting the manager, killing him instantly, backed out of the bank with their weapons drawn, and carrying their loot. The three intruders, together with their companion who had held the waiting horses, quickly mounted the animals and rode at a hard gallop out of town. The alarm was given and the South American equivalent to a sheriff's posse quickly gave chase to the fleeing thieves

and pressed them so hard that at one time their capture appeared imminent. Just when their situation appeared most desperate, one of the robbers turned his horse and charged back at the pursuing riders, shooting quickly as he did so. The pursuers were so disconcerted by this move that they turned back, assuming that the fugitives had met with reinforcements from their own friends. This venture netted the bandits \$20,000.00. These bandits were Harry Longbaugh, Butch Cassidy, Etta Place, the "young man" who held the horses, and a man named Dey who had joined the robbers in this hold-up, but as far as is known, worked with them on only this one occasion. (As a matter of fact Cassidy appeared to have had more difficulties in enrolling suitable assistants for his nefarious enterprises in South America than he had had when operating in the United States.) After this bank hold-up Dey traveled to Bolivia, where at the hotel he checked in there, he was observed by another guest, a Dr. Lovelace from Texas, to be in possession of a bag which was apparently filled with English sovereigns. When Dr. Lovelace commented on the sum contained in the bag, Dey responded with the words, "The Lord has treated me very generously lately." (New York Herald, Sunday, September 23, 1906, "Yankee Desperadoes Hold Up the Argentine Republic", and article by Arthur Chapman, "Elks Magazine", April 1930.)

The police of the San Luis District looked up their files and found there the circular issued by Pinkerton's Assistant

Superintendent Dimairo nearly four years before, describing the thieves who had come to the Argentine and found that the descriptions of the wanted men agreed with the descriptions of the robbers of the bank at Villa Mercedes. Cassidy proceeded to Buenos Aires and Longbaugh and Etta Place went to Antofagasta, Chile, until the hunt had died down. However, the trio did not wait long before staging another hold-up, again on a branch of the Bank of the Nacion Argentina, this time at the seaport town of Bahia Blanca. This hold-up, committed by Cassidy, Longbaugh and Etta Place, was carried out with almost identically the same technique as at the Villa Mercedes affair. Again there was the entrance to the bank with drawn guns by the men while the woman, attired in man's clothing, held the horses in readiness for a quick getaway, the hurried confiscation of all the money in sight, the sum being even identical with that of the previous hold-up (\$20,000.00), but on this occasion no one was killed or even hurt. When pursued by officers of the law, the bandits shot the horses of their pursuers, but took care not to shoot the men, an act which charmed the Gauchos and deeply impressed them with the "high code of ethics" practiced by these glamorous American raiders. As a point of fact, Cassidy, particularly of the trio, always managed to endear himself to the common people, on account of his cheery disposition and open-handed

generosity if they were in need. He always was to be found playing with the village children, always had a supply of candy in his pockets for them, and was always willing to listen to a hard luck story, thereby establishing such an amount of goodwill among the ignorant peasants that he was always sure of sanctuary among them, for none of them would have informed on him, even for the large rewards that were offered for his capture. ("The Gauchos Loved Being Robbed by the Dashing Gringos", Sunday Mirror, Magazine Section, January 10, 1937.)

The trio did not limit their hold-ups to banks while in South America. During the year 1906 they held up the Bolivia Railway pay train at the station of Eucalyptus, Bolivia, on this occasion being reinforced by the presence of a young American named McVey, who, like Day, did not tempt fate by participating in any other crime with the outlaws. When committing this robbery Cassidy used the same "modus operandi" that had served him so well in the States, holding up the engineer of the train and forcing him to run the express car some distance from the rest of the train while the bandits forced the employee in charge of the car to open the safe and turn over to them its contents. Among the contents of the safe were several packages addressed to various railways employees, and when the bandits learned this, the packages, which contained personal possessions such

as watches, jewelry and other valuables, they returned them to the custodian of the express car. It is said that this was the reason the railway employees did not join in the pursuit of the bandits after the hold-up, and another instance of how Cassidy was in the habit of "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel." By this gesture, which made only a trifling difference to the loot acquired, the bandits earned the esteem of every workman in the railway company's employment. At the time of this hold-up there was a regiment of Bolivian Cavalry close at hand, but the Colonel who was in command refused to allow his men to assist in the pursuit of the bandits. It was alleged that the officer had become acquainted with Cassidy and liked the outlaw. With the railway workers and the Government troops refusing to participate in the pursuit of the bandits, they rode away unmolested. One American and an Italian rode after them, but at a considerable distance for a few days, but when the rough country in the vicinity of the Andes was reached, even these two gave up the chase. The bandits traveled to the eastern slope of the Andes and the head of one of the Amazon's tributaries, and there at the abandoned Jesuit Mission of Sacambaya, they made their camp. The authorities apparently had an idea where the outlaws had entrenched themselves, but had no stomach for attacking them in their mountain fortress. On one occasion

Cassidy met the sheriff on a narrow trail and on this occasion the officer greeted the outlaw, whom he knew, politely but made no attempt to make an arrest.

The following year, 1907, (no date on these hold-ups) Cassidy went to the Huanuni Mines in Bolivia operated by a Scotch firm, Penny & Duncan, his object being to obtain information in regard to the arrival of the payroll remittance with a view to holding it up. Cassidy was received with ever attention and entertained with true Scotch hospitality, which was not in the manner usually laid to this maligned race. Instead of making plans to rob the payroll, Cassidy took employment with the company in charge of the watchmen and rendered loyal and efficient service. Suffice to say that not only was the mine payroll never stolen, but that when Cassidy learned of a plot to kidnap Mr. Penny, one of the partners, Cassidy saw that the gentleman was warned of the plot and went to the lengths of furnishing him with a bodyguard, an American cowboy named Fred Sanford. When the would be kidnapers learned of the precautions that had been taken, the plot was never attempted.

On a day in November, 1907, a party of two men and a young handsome woman arrived at the town of Rio Gallegos, Argentine, and checked in at the hotel Uglesich there. They were well dressed in English riding clothes and rode the

small rough haired Patagonian ponies peculiar to the region. The visitors appeared to be well supplied with cash and were liberal spenders, a fact that, of course, endeared them to the hearts of the townspeople. Visiting the local bank the party soon made the acquaintance of the manager, Mr. Bishop in charge of that establishment, the Bank of Rio Gallegos, who was charmed to make the acquaintance of these affable cosmopolitans whose presence relieved the monotony of life at that Spanish-American town. For a month the strangers remained in town and were known there as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nelson and Mr. Henry Thompson, Mrs. Nelson's brother. Then at two o'clock in the afternoon of a day remembered for its bad weather in December, 1907, "Mr. Nelson" entered the bank and inquired for Mr. Bishop. He was no sooner inside the manager's office than "Mr. Thompson" entered the bank, but not the genial gentleman whom the bank employees had hitherto known. This new Mr. Thompson was a business like man who carried in his hands two guns, with which he covered the bank employees while Mr. Nelson held a razor to the throat of the helpless manager and forced him to hand over all the available cash, a sum amounting to about 35,000 pesos (about \$15,000.00) The affable "Mr. Nelson" then withdrew, after apologizing to Mr. Bishop for the inconvenience caused him, and sending his best regards to Mrs. Bishop, and the two men rode away. They

were seen to meet "Mrs. Nelson" about 22 miles outside town, and a chase was started, but by their usual practice of shooting the horses from under the pursuers the trio got away. Needless to say "Mr. and Mrs. Nelson" were Harry Longbaugh and Etta Place, and "Mr. Thompson" was Butch Cassidy. ("The Gauchos Loved Being Robbed by the Dashing Gringos", Sunday Mirror (N.Y.) January 10, 1937.)

The trio laid low for a long period after this hold-up, but early in the year 1909 they staged another hold-up, this time the victim being the paymaster of the Aramayo Mines located near Quechisla, Southern Bolivia. This hold-up, in which the mine's payroll remittance was robbed, was committed by Longbaugh and Cassidy and there is no detailed record of this hold-up. ("Butch Cassidy" by Arthur Chapman, published Elks Magazine, April, 1930.)

Lulled into a false sense of security by their apparent immunity to arrest, the couple committed an act of folly that was to write finis to their career of crime. A short time after the Aramayo Mines hold-up, the pair, heavily armed and riding tired mules, rode into the patio of the local police station located at the tiny Indian village of San Vicente Bolivia and demanded food, this apparently strange action not being as illogical as it sounds, the police station being the only substitute for an inn at the village, there being no other place where travelers could obtain food or shelter. Announcing that they intended to spend the

night at the station, the two travelers stripped their rifles, saddles and equipment from the jaded mules and piled their belongings into a room at one side of the courtyard, after which they seated themselves at a table in a room the other side of the patio and proceeded to enjoy their meal, served with such liquor as the premises boasted. The two men were travel weary, having ridden hard during the previous two weeks. After the hold-up at the mines they had fled to Tupiza where they obtained work with a transportation company, but learning that they had been spotted as the men who had robbed the Aramayo Mines payroll, they had hurriedly left their jobs and proceeded to Uyuni, Bolivia, and from there ridden their mules to San Vicente. Then occurred one of those trifling incidents on which the fate of men very often hang. One of the Vigilantes attached to the station observed a mule belonging to one of the strangers rolling in the dust of the courtyard to relieve his saddle galled back and recognized the animal as the property of a man whom he knew who had been a muleteer who had been employed in transporting the Aramayo mines payroll when the hold-up took place. The officer mused over the matter and asked himself how these "Gringos" came to be in possession of this animal. They were roughly dressed and strangers in the district, yet if they were the American bandits of whom he had heard so much discussion, they were certainly the

most careless bandits that ever thrilled a populace with their dashing exploits, for their rifles were carelessly left against the adobe wall of the room in which they had placed their equipment. It would be an easy matter to arrest these hungry and weary travelers and at least ask them a few questions, as it so happened that there was a company of Government Cavalry stationed just outside the village. If they should happen to be the much sought bandits the rewards offered would be a god-send to he and his family, thought the officer. Having made up his mind he quietly dispatched an Indian messenger to the captain of the cavalry troop and waited developments which were not long in occurring. The captain of the troop on receipt of the message, rode in with his men and quietly surrounded the station. He then decided to make the arrest himself and put the rich reward offered for these robbers in his own pocket. The intrepid officer of cavalry therefore marched with spurs clanking and drawn revolver into the room where these men, who were so soon to be his prisoners were eating and drinking, and uttered the dramatic demand "Surrender, Senors!" They were the last words he ever spoke as Cassidy, leaping to his feet, shot from the hip with his revolver, killing the captain before he could pull the trigger of his own gun.

Longbaugh, who was more than half drunk, had jumped to his feet with Cassidy, but was seconds behind his friend

as Cassidy, always a moderate drinker, had reacted to the situation with the lightning speed only achieved by a sober mentality. The incident instantly sobered Longbaugh, and he and Cassidy found themselves positions from which they could command a view of the patio with the minimum of risk to themselves. Hearing the shot, a sergeant with a picked body of cavalrymen had rushed through the courtyard gate to the assistance of their superior officer, calling upon the outlaws to surrender. Their answer was a fusillade of shots from the revolvers of the besieged pair, which took such telling effect that the sergeant and a large percentage of the men who had rushed in with him were killed or seriously wounded at the first volley. Those who remained on their feet returned the fire, and bullets sang through the air to either bury themselves in the adobe wall of the room in which the wanted men had taken cover or through the windows into the room. The remainder of the company were also shooting from behind the shelter of the courtyard wall. "Keep me covered, Butch," said Longbaugh, "I'll get our rifles." He knew that if he could only reach the wall against which their rifles were placed the odds would be immeasurably lessened. Shooting as he went Longbaugh lurched into the shambles of the courtyard, thick with pools of blood in which lay the dead sergeant and most of the men who had entered the courtyard with him. A few of the wounded were attempting to crawl to safety, and the mules,

breaking their halters, had run in panic from the scene, among them the animal which was the cause of the battle. The remainder of the troop were firing through the open gate and from every other vantage point outside the wall, and Longbaugh had not covered more than half the distance to the coveted rifles when he fell, desperately wounded. Cassidy immediately ran to the assistance of his fallen partner and although wounded himself in the attempt, succeeded in dragging Longbaugh back to the shelter of the room where the shooting had started. The outlaws' position was now serious, and Cassidy saw that unless he could obtain possession of the rifles so carelessly left against the far wall of the courtyard, the end was a foregone conclusion. Longbaugh, who was mortally wounded, was of no further assistance to his partner in crime. Night fell, and the fight settled into an armed siege with the opposing sides firing at the red flashes from the other's weapons.

Cassidy was running low on ammunition, having only a few shells left, and Longbaugh's cartridge belt was empty, as was also the belt of the dead Bolivian captain. Between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. the soldiers heard the sound of two shots from the room where the bandits had fortified themselves and after that silence, but the troopers had learned such a costly lesson from the accuracy of the shots of the besieged men that they thought that this was perhaps a trap to lure them into the room that the bandits occupied. Not

The following are the names and aliases of persons connected with, and associating with "The Wild Bunch".

1897 & 1898; aliases "Pie" Curry, Ed McVicker, Tom Jones, Robert Nelson, P.T. Nelson - Train Robber, Hold-up Robber, Safe Burglar, Bank Robber, Hunter, Murderer, Cattle Thief and Horse Thief.

Description is as follows:-

*Born Hudson, Mo., Occupation cow-boy; Residences Arden, Mont. and Lonsbury, Mont. Age 43 years (1910) 5 ft. 7 in., 145 to 160 lbs., medium build, dark complexion, chestnut black hair, dark eyes, prominent nose - long and straight, dark mustache - can raise very coarse.
Remarks:- Scar on right wrist from gun-shot wound, between wrist and elbow. Slightly bow-legged. Quite reserved in manner."

He was implicated in the following depredations:-

- Dec. 25, 1894 - Killed Pike Lonsbury of Lonsbury, Mont.
- June 28, 1899 - Participated in a bank robbery at Belle Fourche, S.D. Used name of Tom Jones. Arrested at Dillon, Mont.; placed in jail at Leadwood, S.D.
- Oct. 31, 1897 - Escaped from jail at Leadwood, S.D.
- June 2, 1899 - Participated in hold-up of a Union Pacific train at Silcox, Wyo.
- June 5, 1899 - Shot and killed Sheriff Baker of Converse County, Wyo. who led a posse to apprehend the train-robbers. Baker killed at Tea-But Green, near Casper, Wyo.
- May 20, 1900 - Killed John Tyler, Sheriff of Grand County, Mont. Utah, and W. Jenkins, an acting Deputy Sheriff under Tyler; murders committed for revenge as they were members of a posse that killed one of the men who participated in the train robbery at Silcox, Wyo.
- Aug. 29, 1900 - Participated in hold-up of a Union Pacific train at Tipton, Wyo.
- July 3, 1901 - Participated in hold-up of a Great Northern train near Ogner, Mont. Opened safe of the Great Northern Express Company by means of explosives; secured \$41,000.00 in incomplete national bank notes.
- July 20, 1901 - Killed James Logan for revenge as Logan had been assisting the authorities with a view of causing Logan's apprehension.
- Sept. 18, 1901 - Left Wena, Ark. with a woman companion - they travelled through the Southern States.
- Oct. 14, 1901 - Logan's female companion arrested at Nashville, Tenn., while attempting to exchange some of the money stolen in the Great Northern train robbery. Logan escaped.
- Dec. 13, 1901 - Shot and dangerously wounded two police officers at Knoxville, Tenn. during an altercation with a companion. Made his escape.
- Dec. 15, 1901 - Captured by a posse at Jefferson City, Tenn. Returned to Knoxville, Tenn.
- June 3, 1902 - Convicted on charge of Assault, and sentenced to term of six months in the Knoxville jail.

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Nov. 18, 1901 - Convicted at Knoxville, Tenn. for uttering altered National Bank notes stolen in the train robbery near Waynes, Mont.

Nov. 29, 1901 - Sentenced to ten sentences, aggregating 170 years at the Columbus, O. Penitentiary. Eight sentences were for 15 years each, to be served concurrently; two sentences were for five years each to be served to be concurrently. (A twenty year sentence).

June 27, 1902 - Escaped from the Knox County, Tenn. jail, while awaiting removal to the Columbus, O. Penitentiary.

Spring of 1900 - Believed to be one of two men who killed two boys who were tracing Logan from St. Johns, Ariz. Believed to be one of the men who assassinated the sheriff of Apache County, Ariz., who took up the matter of apprehending Logan after the killing of the two boys.

March 27, 1901 - Was present when some of his companions killed a man named Thornton near Eden, Texas.

Since escaping from Knoxville jail:-

Suspected of being a member of a band of hold-up robbers who operated during the summer of 1901 in the Argentine Republic, South America.

(This band would ride to the scene of the robbery on horses; dismounting, would leave horses in charge of a member; during business hours would hold-up employees of banks and compel them to remain passive while they robbed the bank safes and vaults.)

VI. ATKINS - Murderer.

Atkins was raised in Knickerbocker, Texas. He is described as:-

"Age 33 (1902), 5 ft. 8 in., 165 lbs., dark complexion, dark brown hair, small black mustache, grayish blue eyes; talks slow and distinctly; strongly built - American - Occupation, Cox-boy."

For years he has been the friend of such men as Tom and Tom Hetchas of the "Black Jack Gang" of train-robbers; Bill Carver; the Hilpatrick boys of Eden, Texas, and, through Ben Hilpatrick became acquainted with Harvey Logan, Harry Alonzo and Mitch Cassidy.

He killed a man in Knickerbocker, Texas, who was a leading citizen. Fled to Montana; was captured in Butte, Mont. in 1901, returned to San Angelo, Texas, and when Tom Hetchas, alias "Black Jack" was hung at Clayton, N.C., he said that Atkins belonged to the "Wild Bunch" and had engaged in robberies with the "Black Jack" gang. This exposure frightened Atkins, he jumped his bond, fled to Montana and joined the "Wild Bunch." Later Atkins was heard of in Okla. Terr., South Africa.

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LOUIS LOGAN; Alias Lonnie Lee - brother to Harvey Logan.

This man visited Bodron, Mo. with Harvey, in February, 1900 and was located there by the Pinkertons. The house was surrounded and in the fight that ensued, Lonnie Logan was killed. Harvey escaped and returned to "the hole in the wall", which is located about eighty miles north-west of Casper, Wyo.

C. C. HANKS; Alias Camilla Hanks, Charlie Jones, "Red Charlie."

Born in Yorktown, Texas, and fled from there in 1894 or 1895, after killing a ranchman. He was next heard from in New Mexico, where he killed a woman, and again in 1901 when the Northern Pacific train was held-up near Big Timber, Mont. and he was captured and sentenced to ten (10) years at the Penitentiary at Deer Lodge, Mont.

He was released from the Deer Lodge Penitentiary on April 30th, 1901.

On July 3rd, 1901, he, with Harvey Logan and Ben Kilpatrick, held-up and robbed Great Northern train #3 near Bigger, Mont., securing \$41,500.00. in new unsigned bank notes of the Bank of Montana.

In December, 1901, Hanks was arrested at St. Louis, Mo., by the Pinkertons and Police, with Laura Bullion, alias Della Rose; the only woman member of the Wild Bunch; and Ben Kilpatrick. The three of them were attempting to pass some of the unsigned bills taken in the train-hold-up. Shortly thereafter he was convicted and sentenced to the Missouri Penitentiary.

On April 17th, 1902, he was killed by a sheriff's posse at San Antonio, Texas.

TOMMY BROWN; Alias "Black Jack."

This man is said to be the original leader of the "Wild Bunch". He is the only member of the "Wild Bunch" who was hanged after a trial; having been hung for the murder of Sheriff Farr at Clayton, N.M., April 26th, 1902, following the hold-up of a Colorado and Southern train at Cimarron, N.M.

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WILLIAM CURRY, Alias Bill Carver.

We have not much history available of this man. He was an associate and member of the "Wild Bunch" and on April 1st, 1901, was killed by Sheriff M. S. Bryant at Comera, Texas, while resisting arrest on a charge of murder.

GEORGE L. CUBBY, Aliases Jim King, "Flat Head George."

This man was a cousin to the Logans. He operated during the eighties with the Logans, Black Jack Ketchum and the rest of the "Wild Bunch", in Wyoming. It was at the home of Curry that Harvey Logan first met Harry Longbaugh, alias "Fido" Longbaugh, alias "The Sun Dance Kid", and the three of them started rustling cattle, with George Barker, alias Hatch Cassidy. He was killed near Thompson, W. Va., on April 17th, 1900, while resisting arrest, by Sheriff Precede. He was one of the men who killed Sheriff Job. Hazen near Casper, Wyo., June 2nd, 1899.

BOB LEE, Alias Bob Curry.

This man was a cousin to the Logan boys. He was captured by the Pinkertons and Police at Cripple-Creek, Colo. for the Union Pacific train hold-up at Alcox Bridge, Wyo., June 1st, 1899. In this hold-up the engineer was forced to uncouple the engine and express cars, take them over Alcox Bridge, and then the bandits blew up the bridge with dynamite, obtaining only about three thousand dollars. For this hold-up, Bob Lee was arrested at the Antlers' Gambling House (Cripple Creek, Colo.) on March 24th, 1900, and in September, 1900 was sentenced to ten years at the Wyoming Penitentiary, at Hard Labor.

JOHN BIRCHBROOK, Aliases J. W. Ross, John Arnold, J. Cunningham, "The Tall Texan."

The home of this bandit was San Angelo, Texas. He was a good-looking, fearless man and often boasted that he would not be taken alive. It was he, with Laura Bullion and O. C. Hanker, who was captured in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1901, and sentenced to the Missouri Penitentiary to serve twelve years. He was shot and instantly killed while holding up a train in Texas. (We have been unable to find the exact date in our records, but may be able to supply this later).

Age Five....

TOM O'DAY.

This man was a cattle rustler in the vicinity of Casper, Wyo. In connection with the robbery of the Belle Fourche Bank, Belle Fourche, S.D., he was used as advance-agent, having been sent to the vicinity of the bank by George Curry to reconnoiter and to later meet the gang on the outskirts of the town. Instead of doing this, O'Day went to a saloon, got drunk, fell asleep on a chair and was awakened by shots from the revolvers of his partners, who got tired of waiting for him and attacked the bank.

He was tried as an accessory and was acquitted.

O'Day had few friends. He was a drunken loafer.

On January 26th, 1901, it was reported at Casper, Wyo. that O'Day had been killed in the Powder River Country by a man named Carpenter, but it was later discovered that this was a mistake.

On February 27th, 1904, he was arrested at Casper, Wyo. for horse-stealing and on Feb. 29th sentenced by Judge Craig to six years imprisonment, Wyoming Penitentiary at Rawlins.

WILLIAM H. MCGINNIS, Aliases Elza Lay, George Lay, George Johnson.

This criminal was sentenced to life imprisonment in the New Mexico Penitentiary, October, 10th, 1899, from Confax County, for murder.

On July 4th, 1905, Governor O'Tero commuted his sentence to ten years and he was released on December 15th, 1905.

It is said he went from there to the Cimarron Mountains, in New Mexico.

LAURA BULLION, ALIASES Laura Casey, Clara Hayes, Bella Ross.

Laura Bullion was the female companion of Ben Kilpatrick and is said to have been the only woman who participated in hold-ups with the "Wild Bunch".

On December 13th, 1901, she was convicted at St. Louis, Mo. for having and passing forged national bank notes, to five years imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth. Later she conducted a lodging-house at #87 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGE PARKER, Aliases George Cassidy, George Ingerfield, Butch Cassidy.

This man is said to have been implicated in the hold-up of a Union Pacific train, near Rock Creek Station, Albany County, Wyo. June 2nd, 1899.

George Parker (Continued.)

He previously served time in the Wyoming State Penitentiary at Laramie.

This man was familiarly known as "Butch Cassidy." He received his early training in crime from Tom McCarty, who lived near him when he was quite young. Cassidy was never engaged in a train robbery that we can remember of. He was a very shrewd leader, and, according to our files, he has never been suspected of, or charged with murder, although he was a fearless man and a good revolver-shot. Cassidy was also known by the name of Jim Lowe.

He is supposed to have gone to the Argentine Republic in 1901. He was one of the participants in the hold-up of the First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nev., and as that bank was a member of the American Bankers' Association, the Pinkerton Agency, then representing that Association, investigated the matter.

It is said that he was killed in South America.

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In summing up, the original "Wild Bunch" consisted of the persons mentioned above.

Butch Cassidy, accompanied by Harry Longbaugh, alias "Kid" Longbaugh, alias Harry Alenko, alias "The Sun Dance Kid", and Ethel Place, the latter's woman, fled to South America in February, 1901; settling on a cattle-ranch, Argentine Republic, where Longbaugh lived under the name of Harry A. Place. They were later joined by Harvey Logan, alias "Kid" Curry, and committed a number of hold-up bank robberies in South Eastern Argentine Republic cities, Bolivia and Chile.

From the time of the hold-up of the Union Pacific train at Wilcox, in June, 1899, the Pinkertons were constantly on the trail of these men in behalf of the Union Pacific R.R. Co., the American Bankers' Association, and because of the personal interest of the late Messrs. Robert A. and William A. Pinkerton; having on one occasion sent an official of the Agency to the Argentine Republic to endeavor to get information and locate the remaining members of this band. In addition to this, corresponding frequently with certain police officials of Chile, Bolivia and Argentine.

No definite information as to the men was secured. As late as 1913 we received information, through an informant, to the effect that at the Penitentiary in the City of Antofagasta, Chile, was a North American bandit, supposedly Butch Cassidy; that this man was seen by the informant and talked to; that he, with two other North Americans and a woman, had been in Chile robbing banks and the like; that one night the three Americans, after drinking a lot of native liquor, started fighting among themselves, and two of them were killed; after which, it is stated, Cassidy went to work for the Nitrate Mining Company as pack-master, conveyed the mineral and guarded the money on the way back. He did considerable business at the Bank of Antofagasta, and, in this way got acquainted with the officials of the bank. One day he appeared at the bank with an American woman. She is supposed to have gotten the cashier or a bank official in a separate room, and then Cassidy robbed the bank. In attempting to escape, Cassidy killed the

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mayer of the town; his horse stumbled and in the fall Cassidy broke his leg and was captured. However, we never could verify this story.

We secured additional advices to the effect that in the hold-up of a bank, two North American bandits were killed. We communicated with the authorities, after learning of this, with the object of securing photographs and other means of identification, but were advised that no photographs had been taken. It was said at that time that the men killed were Cassidy and Longbaugh, and, as we have heard nothing further from them, probably this is correct.

On June 7th, 1904, the Denver and Rio Grande Passenger Train going west was held up at Parachute, Colo., by three men. It was determined that the men who committed this robbery were George Kilpatrick, Daniel Sheffield and a man giving the name of Tap Duncan. On June 9th posces following these men in a running fight on the divide, near Rifle, Colo.; one of the possemen shot Duncan and he thereupon drew his revolver and shot himself in the head. It is believed that this man, Tap Duncan, was Harvey Logan. This identification has been disputed on several occasions, but nevertheless he was not heard from later and we must accept it as correct under these circumstances.