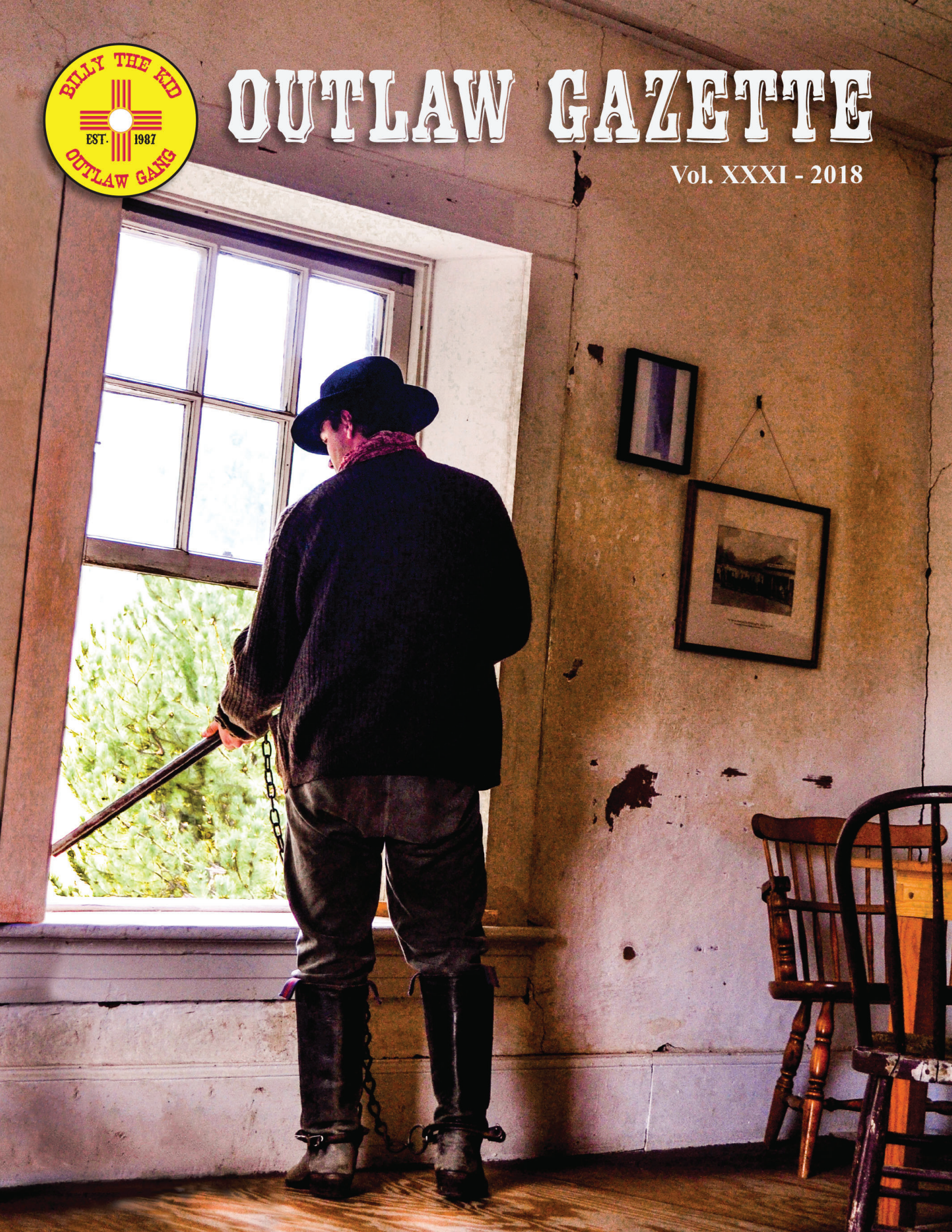




OUTLAW GAZETTE

Vol. XXXI - 2018





OUTLAW GAZETTE

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Front Cover Photo: Cole Enger as Billy the Kid—Courtesy Lori Ann Goodloe

Back Cover Photo: Lincoln—Courtesy of Bob Ross

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DEDICATION

This year's Gazette is dedicated to a couple who have been lifesavers during the six years since I became president: Chris and Robyn Jones. I was beyond lucky to inherit my Vice President and Second Vice President when I took over and I'm grateful that they've stuck around.

For his part Chris has always lent a hand when I needed research for the Gazette or advice about something board related. And not only has Robyn dealt with the unglamorous tasks of taxes and keeping track of our non-profit, she's always been my right-hand woman in planning Billy the Kid Days—taking charge of much of the planning. There is absolutely no way this organization would still be functioning if it weren't for Chris and Robyn.

Through the run of three presidents now they've served on the board and I'm sure I speak for Lucas Speer and Joe Hessling when I say we couldn't have done our jobs without them. This dedication is long overdue. — Lori

Editor's note: I had planned this dedication nearly a year ago and it was the first thing written for this issue. A few months later I learned Chris had been diagnosed with cancer but was optimistic. Today, as I was readying the files to send to the printer, Robyn wrote to let me know he had passed away. I've decided not to change my dedication because it's what I wanted to Chris to read. But in sharing the sad news with Lucas I asked if he would add like to add his own dedication:

Chris Jones was a historian's historian and just an all around great guy! During my time as President of the BTKOG, Chris and his wonderful wife Robyn worked tirelessly to keep the Gang running smoothly and to keep it fun for all involved. Chris was never afraid of work and was always plain spoken, which I respected and admired. More importantly though, Chris loved history and was constantly reading and researching in an attempt to gain a better understanding of the Old West and the historic figures who played such a large part in the early days of our great nation. I could go on all day about Chris, but I would just like to say that he was a great guy and I was proud to call him my friend. Rest in peace, Cowboy. — Lucas



Robyn and Chris in Ft. Sumner



Lori Goodloe, Chris and Robyn in Ft. Stanton



Lucas Speer and Chris in White Oaks



Robyn and Chris in Lincoln

Dr. Henry Hoyt, Old

— Neil Flowers

On November 3rd, 1925, Dr. Henry Hoyt wrote to the famous author, cattle detective, and Pinkerton agent Charlie Siringo about Billy The Kid. Dr. Hoyt, who had known Billy in Texas and New Mexico, was 71 and living in Long Beach, California, a few miles south of Los Angeles, when he and Siringo corresponded. **The following work of fiction is inspired by that letter;** by another of Jim East's to Siringo of May 1st, 1920, in which East describes the capture of The Kid by Garrett's posse in the rock house at Taiban Arroyo (Stinking Spring), December 23rd, 1880; and by two that Dr. Hoyt wrote to William S. Hart in November of 1927. Many of the facts in this work—including Dr. Hoyt and Billy swapping pistols during target practice in Tascosa— come from those four letters.



Photo of William S. Hart and Charlie Siringo, Los Angeles, 1925—Author's Collection

August 24th, 1926

Dear Charlie:

Yours of July 30th in and contents noted. My apologies for the delay in response. The mail has been slow in Long Beach, plus I'm winding down my practice. Too damned old for it though I do still chase around a good deal. Thank god the trade is so much better than when I came up, now that I'm the one needs doctoring. And thanks for the splendid photograph of yourself and Mr. William Hart—and for his book. Can you send me his address in Hollywood? When you do, I'll drop him a note of thanks. I've liked his pictures, especially "Hell's Hinges."

You ask me for a remembrance of The Kid. You writing another book? Give me a credit!

We met up in the Panhandle, in Old Tascosa, which was all tents and adobe, gambling halls and brothels because the boys used to come in from the Canadian River Valley to wet their whistles and kick up a heel or two. You could get good and lost in that country, which was out of time: no railroad or telegraph, nor much law. But there were more decent citizens than you might think. I was Eastern green, 24, fresh from Minnesota hot for adventure, the only MD in a hundred miles. They used to come in from far away, in wagons, bones mostly, broken by horses or falls therefrom. Bullet wounds, too, of course. Lots of them. accidental and otherwise. I became a suture expert fast.

Mostly he was staying south down in Sumner with Deluvina and Celsa and the kids, this was late 1878, but he'd come over now and then, driving cattle, or just changing his lookout after the war ended and they had lost, he, Charlie, Doc the rest of them. Doc had lit out—I never met him—but the others were around, those still alive, riding with him sometimes. He was a natural leader. And they thought him lucky because of his incredible escape in Lincoln from McSween's burning house. I met the Coes, once each. George showed me his finger. Or the lack of it, the one he'd lost in the fight at Blazer's when the bullet ricocheted off Charlie's belt buckle.

But I wander, which happens when you get past sixty. Might do so herein again.

I was sipping a soda in Whiskers Coughlin's old tent saloon—no lie, had seen spirits ruin many a man and so never drank, which was something The Kid and I had in common—when he appeared like out of a dream at the swinging doors, suddenly there, all five-eight of him, boyish, thin as a rail, lithe as a coral snake, gun low on his right thigh. He wasn't left-handed. It was that picture made the public think so. He had on that crushed black bowler or sombrero or chapeau or whatever the hell it was, indescribable, changing shape daily as he played with it, slapped his thigh with it, shoved it around. It perched on his crown like some kind of animal. I swear he did it on purpose to make you think he was a rube so he had a mental edge on you.

Roving his eyes one to the other of the four of us, including the barkeep, Hervé Montcalm, he took our measure. You could feel him calculating—it was that transparent and he didn't care it was—and deciding none of us was a threat. He sauntered to the bar, pushed the hat back. A line of trail dirt made by the hat cut straight across his untanned forehead. "I'll have what he's having," he said to Hervé, pointing at my bottle of carbonated lemonade. I had no idea who he was except some kind of obvious exception to the cowpoke rule, which his order bolstered because back then nearly all the men drank most of the time unless they were on a drive or riding line or had run out and couldn't get to whatever supply was around. Well, you were there, you know that. And everyone around Billy drank, all his friends. Not him though. Anyway, that day at Coughlin's no one laughed, like they'd laugh at me. I'm the only one didn't know him or suspect who he was.

"Back east?" he asked. Not like a cowboy, mocking. But curious. Free of judgement. Yes, sir, that's how we met. Sipping lemonades. Teetotal MD, and teetotal outlaw keeping his mind clear as he scouted the terrain. He was smart, read and wrote English and Spanish in a country of half-drunk illiterates. He picked up the Spanish by himself working with vaqueros and sheepherders. He rarely smoked and when he did you ask me it was same as the hat gambit, calculated to create bonhomie so he could lull whatever company he was in into thinking he was just another saddle tramp while he sized you up.

"About twenty," he said at Coughlin's when I asked him how old he was. A few months later he said to Dave Rudabaugh in my presence, "Twenty-four," thus making us equals. I looked at him askance. He studied some cloud canyons. "Or is it twenty-five? My father took off and my mother died when I was four, so I'll never know for sure." Dave nodded sagely. It was a joke Dave was not

in on. A joke like why he took Bonney for a surname or gave me Dandy Dick. He packed so much into his few years that he could have said "fifty" and it was true in a certain reckoning.

Some day I'd like to see again that old gun of The Kid's, the Lightning, as I often shot with it. He, Charlie, Rudabaugh, and Tom were "borrowing cattle", as he said, from Catron and Chisholm, driving them into Texas, even Mexico, to make money and to get even with The Ring as an honour, on-principle, kind of thing. Chisholm because he'd cut them loose when it suited him and Billy always said Chisholm owed him money so he was collecting that debt best he could. They would pass through Tascosa on a Texas drive, which was how we met at Coughlin's. They were camped near the village. The Kid and I would, after we were on friendly terms, go out behind the corral at the Howard & McMaster's store, where there was a huge pile of empty beer bottles. The hands would set up there to target shoot. The Kid and I would stack a dozen and blaze away from 30 yards. Get a .22 rifle, lie on the ground, sure, you could hit every one. But no small feat, as I'm sure you're aware, to hit something as small as that from such a distance holding freehand a big calibre handgun like a Colt or Schofield.

He and I, being the best of friends by now, would often change guns to see if it made any difference in our marksmanship. At that time I had a Colt's, a Peacemaker, which was very precise and with which I could almost always knock down five of six and more often than not all six. I liked his .41 with the small curved grip. My .45 was too big for his small hand, which was why he used the Lightning in the first place, but still, popping targets like that, where you could take your time, use two hands even, he had no problem.

By the way, Jim East's wife, Mildred, visited us recently and she said that Jim told her that one of the members of Garrett's posse—Frank Stewart—obtained from the pistols of Billy's gang confiscated at Taiban that very Lightning. (!) Jim apparently quoted Billy saying, "You may as well have the damned thing if I can't." But Mrs. East added that Jim was always skeptical it was Bill's Lightning and added one could expect this sort of behavior from men of Stewart's low calibre. Apparently, Stewart used this story to cage drinks from the saloon crowd. That's about third-hand hearsay but that's what she said.

Of course he was what you might call a Jim Thorpe with pistol and horse, those two prized skills of the frontier. He could do tricks like hanging off the neck and shooting pretty accurately. Of which, I was thunderstruck by the information you passed on to me about "Dandy Dick" that sorrel horse Bill gifted me when he heard I was leaving the Texas Panhandle for NM. Dick was a hell of an animal, the best in Billy's remuda de caballos, a fine race-horse. I never knew how he came by such a horse until you told me. Forty years later! Billy made a big deal about drawing up a bill of sale for me. To think that horse actually belonged to William Brady. So the Regulators not only shot the sheriff but Bill purloined his prize horse and then passed it on to me without bothering to relate its history. Just like him! Damn wonder I wasn't dragooned for a horse felony and dangled from a cottonwood.

No one could match him on horseback unless it was a Comanche. But like I say I held him pretty much down at targets; close to even-steven though he was

the best on that Lightning. And that's not rosy memory playing. My accuracy impressed The Kid. He used to shake his head and say things like, half joshing, half dead earnest, "Not bad for a sawbones." Or "Where'd you learn to shoot like that in Minny-soda?" He'd pronounce it hick-style just to poke me. Once when I downed 12 in a row he said to me deadpan, "You need to give up the physicianing and come to work for Charlie and me." Then he howled with delight. He knocked off twelve himself right away but we both missed on the thirteenth. "We better give up," he said, "before one of these revolvers explodes in our hands." He could be superstitious like that. I still don't know why he ever went back to Sumner after he killed Bell and Ollinger and broke out. For a guy so smart that was a pretty dumb move. The kids and the women I guess. Which says a lot about him, too, when you think on it.

With a Winchester, though, he could give us all cards and spades, which you never read about in the nickel books or anywhere else, but he had that brass-breech Henry a long time and knew all its tricks.

Remembering that .45 of mine, writing about it here: I thought a lot of that gun. I had it stolen right out of my office in Bernalillo, a couple of years later after I moved to New Mex. Did you know I was the only doctor in the territory at that time?

I should go. I promised to see a long-time patient this afternoon, and I have to take my new Chevy in to the dealer for its five-hundred-mile oil change. Can you believe that? Haven't ridden a pony in years. Couldn't anymore. Sciatica. Probably you've had enough anyway. I hope this helped. The Kid was amazing. Shame he didn't get out when he could, gone to California or Canada and started over. Garrett's ghost can kiss my rear. I'm glad you enjoyed your visit with Mrs. East. She is a fine woman and both Mrs. Hoyt and myself were sorry that she could not stay longer with us.

Mrs. Hoyt and myself, and Miss Green, send you our warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Hoyt

Author contact: theflowersbiz@gmail.com

GRAVE ADVENTURES

NEW MEXICO

Louis Abraham

The Abraham family was neighbors with the Antrim family in Silver City and Louis was a good friend of Billy the Kid's.

James Carlyle

After Billy and his gang stole some horses in Puerto de Luna, a posse was formed to chase after him. They followed him to the Greathouse stage stop and cornered him inside. Carlyle demanded Billy surrender and Billy refused. Greathouse agreed to go outside as a hostage while Carlyle came inside to parlay with the outlaws. But Billy had no intention of giving up and stalled instead. Accounts vary, but it's believed that a gun misfired outside and Carlyle, thinking one of his men killed Greathouse, jumped through the window to escape Billy's retribution and was shot by his own men assuming he was Billy trying to escape. He is buried near where the stage stop stood.

Saturnino Baca

Baca was one of the first settlers of Lincoln and one of its most prominent citizens. Baca had a large family and even though he leaned more towards the Murphy Dolan side, Billy had no problems going to dances Baca hosted if it meant dancing with one of his pretty daughters.

James W. Bell

Bell first crossed paths with Billy the Kid when he was a member of the White Oaks posse that cornered him in the Greathouse stage stop. Later, as a Deputy U.S. Marshall, he escorted Billy and the others Billy was captured with to the train station in Las Vegas. By the time Billy was being held in Lincoln after his trial, Bell was one of Garrett's deputies charged with guarding the Kid. When he escaped, Billy somehow got a hold of Bell's gun and shot him—later admitting regret that he had to do so.

Joseph Hoy Blazer

Blazer came to Lincoln County in 1869 and bought into a ranch and sawmill on the Tularosa in what would eventually become part of the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Blazer and his wife hosted the Regulators when they were passing through searching for Tunstall's killers. It was here that they had the shootout with Buckshot Roberts, during which both Buckshot and Dick Brewer were killed.

Henry McCarty (a.k.a. William H. Bonney)

Over 130 years after his death, Billy the Kid is still the most well-known outlaw in Old West history. Killed in the darkened bedroom of Pete Maxwell by Sheriff Pat Garrett, he's buried in the Old Fort Cemetery in Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.

Charlie Bowdre

Not much is known about Bowdre's life prior to his appearance during the Lincoln County War. He was born circa 1848-1849 in Georgia but moved to Mississippi while still young. At some point in the early 1870s he was in the area of Silver City before eventually moving to Lincoln where he was employed by Tunstall. After the Lincoln County War, Bowdre took Governor Wallace up on his offer of amnesty and moved up to Ft. Sumner where he married. Bowdre eventually fell back in to rustling with Billy and was killed by Pat Garrett in Stinking Springs when Billy was captured.

William J. Brady

An Irishman by birth, Brady moved to the U.S. when he was twenty-two and enlisted in the Army, serving in Texas. After being discharged he joined the First New Mexico Volunteer Infantry and after a time assumed command of Fort Stanton. After leaving Stanton, he became sheriff of Lincoln County where he was deeply rooted in the Murphy/Dolan faction. While not present during the murder of Tunstall, because of Brady's refusal to arrest the guilty men he was considered complicit by the Regulators. On April 1, 1878, while he walked down the street with his deputies, Brady was ambushed by six Regulators (including Billy the Kid) and was killed. Billy was tried and convicted for Brady's murder three years later.

Richard M. Brewer

Dick Brewer was born in Vermont but grew up in Wisconsin. He left home in 1870 and eventually wound up in Lincoln County where he bought a ranch on the Ruidoso. Brewer worked as a foreman for John Tunstall, hiring many of the cowboys who would later become the Regulators. After Murphy/Dolan men murdered Tunstall, Brewer was made a deputy constable and led the Regulators in tracking down the men responsible. He was killed in a shootout at Blazer's Mill by Buckshot Roberts.

Mary Phillipa Casey

Mary was born in England and in 1874 moved to Silver City where she taught Billy the Kid. When asked about her infamous student, Mary replied that he was no worse than any of the other boys and that Billy enjoyed performing in school plays and was always willing to help out around the school house.

Jose Chávez y Chávez

Chávez y Chávez moved to Lincoln from Valencia County when he was about eighteen. He was elected constable of San Patricio and a year later was made justice of the peace. Chávez y Chávez fought on the Tunstall/McSween side of the Lincoln County War and was one of the lucky ones who escaped from the burning McSween home during the Five-Day Battle. In 1881 he moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico and served as a deputy for three different sheriffs but in 1892 he was involved in two murders and was arrested and sentenced to hang in 1895. He managed to get his sentence commuted to life imprisonment and went to the Santa Fe penitentiary in 1897; he was paroled in 1909.

Benjamin Franklin Coe

Frank Coe was born in Virginia and shortly after, his family moved to Missouri. He wound up in Lincoln County on a ranch near Dick Brewer. He soon became embroiled in the Tunstall/McSween side of the Lincoln County War but parted ways with his fellow Regulators soon after the death of McSween. Frank returned to Lincoln after things died down, married, and bought Dick Brewer's ranch.

George Washington Coe

Along with his cousin, Frank, George moved to Lincoln and got a place on the Ruidoso where he made friends with Dick Brewer, Tunstall, and Billy the Kid. He was drawn into the Lincoln County War on the side of Tunstall and McSween (losing his trigger finger in the shootout at Blazer's Mill). After the war he left Lincoln returning in 1884 once the trouble died down. He spent the rest of his life in New Mexico as a farmer.

James Joseph Dolan

Dolan was born in Galway, Ireland in 1848 and his family moved to New York in 1854. He enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Infantry and fought Indians in Kansas before being mustered on at Fort Stanton in 1869. Shortly after he became a clerk for L. G. Murphy and quickly became his partner. Dolan was chiefly responsible for instigating the events that led up to the Lincoln County War. Long after the War ended, Dolan moved to John Tunstall's ranch where he died in 1898.

Albert Jennings Fountain

A genuine "good guy" Fountain was born in New York and migrated to New Mexico after serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. In Mesilla he was a lawyer, an assistant district attorney, and founded The Mesilla Valley Independent. Fountain took on Billy's murder case but unfortunately wasn't able to fight the corrupt system in place. Due to his vendetta against rustlers, Fountain and his young son mysteriously disappeared on the road between White Sands and Las Cruces. Pat Garrett investigated the murderers but no one was ever convicted and bodies of Fountain and his son were never found. The headstone in the Masonic cemetery is only a memorial.

Patrick Floyd Garrett

Sheriff of Lincoln County, Garrett was the man responsible for capturing Billy the Kid at Stinking Springs and later killing him after his escape from the hangman's noose. Born in Louisiana, Garrett made his way west as a buffalo hunter. In 1878 he wound up in Ft. Sumner where he worked at Beaver Smith's saloon and became friendly with Billy. In 1880 he became sheriff of Lincoln County and killed the Kid on July 14, 1881. Afterwards, he (and ghost writer Ash Upson) published *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid* from which we get a good deal of what we know about the last few years of Billy's life. Eventually Garrett moved Uvalde, Texas but returned to New Mexico to investigate the murder of Col. Fountain. In 1899 Garrett became sheriff of Doña Ana County and in 1901 was appointed customs collector of El Paso by President Roosevelt. Garrett was murdered on February 29, 1908 while traveling from Organ to Las Cruces. Although a man named Brazel confessed to the murder, it's thought he might have not actually been the killer.

Alexander Grzelachowski

Born in Poland, Grzelachowski was affectionately known as "Padre Polaco" because he had once been a Catholic Priest, assigned to various parishes in northern New Mexico. Grzelachowski left the priesthood and started a successful enterprise in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Eventually he moved to Puerto De Luna with his wife and children and opened a general store. When Pat Garrett captured Billy in December 1880, they rode through Puerto de Luna and Billy had his last Christmas dinner at Grzelachowski's house. Grzelachowski eventually died in 1896 but wasn't allowed to be buried in the consecrated part of the Catholic cemetery because he left the priesthood. However, the fence to the cemetery was moved some years later and his grave is now within the consecrated boundary.

Paulita Jaramillo

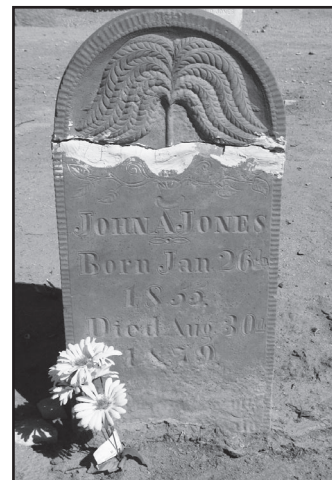
Paulita was born in Mora to Lucien and Luz Maxwell and was raised mostly in Ft. Sumner. It's strongly believed that she was Billy's sweetheart and the reason he went back to Ft. Sumner after making his escape in Lincoln. After Billy was killed, Paulita married José Jaramillo and moved to Los Lunas. They divorced and she died in Ft. Sumner where she's now buried with most of her family and only steps away from the Kid.

Barbara "Ma'am" Jones

Known around Seven Rivers for her hospitality, Ma'am came across Billy the Kid when he quite literally stumbled onto her doorstep. He was half-starved and exhausted after having walked for three days after being attacked by Apaches. The Kid stayed with Ma'am and her family for a few days and became good friends with one of their sons in particular.

John A. Jones

Son of Ma'am Jones, John was there when Billy came to the Jones homestead, half dead. During the short time Billy stayed with the family, he and John became good friends—a friendship that lasted even though they participated in opposite sides of the Lincoln County War. John was murdered by Bob Olinger (shot in the back twice and in the back of the head). It's believed this is the biggest reason the Kid hated Olinger and was more than happy to kill him during his escape from the Lincoln courthouse.



George Kimbrell

Kimbrell served as sheriff of Lincoln after the war and was trusted enough by Billy the Kid to participate in the mock arrest when the Kid surrendered to testify against Colonel Dudley. Pat Garrett ran for sheriff against Kimbrell and won. Afterwards he served as justice of the peace and died in Picacho in 1925.

Jacob Basil Mathews

Mathews came to New Mexico by way of Tennessee where he was enlisted in the cavalry and Colorado where he worked as a miner. After moving to Lincoln County he partnered with J. J. Dolan and was a deputy for Sheriff Brady. Mathews was a member of the posse that murdered Tunstall and was also present when Brady was ambushed and killed. Billy the Kid hated Mathews and always insisted that it was Mathews he was trying to kill when Brady was shot. He assisted in the transport of the Kid after his trial in Mesilla after which he settled on Tunstall's former ranch on the Peñasco. Mathews finally wound up in Roswell where he died of pneumonia in 1904.

Ana Maria de la Luz Maxwell

Luz was the child bride of Lucien Maxwell and the daughter of his business partner, Carlos Beaubien. She moved with her husband and children from Cimarron to Ft. Sumner and took over as the head of the village when Lucien died.

Peter Menard Maxwell

Son of Lucien Maxwell, Peter took over his father's declining businesses after Lucien's death in 1875. After the Regulators left Lincoln County, many found their way into Ft. Sumner and began working for Maxwell. And while Billy never officially worked for Pete, his was friendly with the Maxwell family and visited their home often. On the night of July 14, 1881, Pat Garrett entered Pete's bedroom to find out where Billy was hiding and as fate would have it, Billy also entered the bedroom to ask Pete who the strangers (Garrett's deputies) sitting outside were. Pete told Garrett, "That's him," and Garrett shot and killed Billy.

Catherine McCarty Antrim

Catherine McCarty, the mother of Billy the Kid, was known as “a jolly Irish woman”. In Wichita, Kansas (the first time she and her sons appear in historical record) she was the only woman to sign the petition that helped incorporate the town. She owned her own property and ran a laundry but soon moved her family to New Mexico. In Santa Fe she married William Antrim and moved again to Silver City. Catherine suffered from tuberculosis and succumbed to the disease on September 16, 1874 when Henry was about fourteen years old.

Thomas Christopher “Kip” McKinney

Born Mar 19, 1856 in Tarrant County, Texas, Kip rustled with the Seven Rivers Warriors in New Mexico. During the Lincoln County War he was a Texas Ranger but returned to New Mexico in 1881 and was made deputy to Pat Garrett. McKinney was present at the Maxwell House the night Garrett killed Billy the Kid but never recorded his version of what happened.

Frank MacNab

Frank MacNab started out as a cattle detective, tracking down rustlers for Hunter & Evans. When he arrived in New Mexico in the 1870s, he signed on with John Tunstall. After Tunstall’s murder, his men formed the Regulators and MacNab became second in command to Dick Brewer. At Blackwater Draw, he shot McCloskey when McCloskey tried to stop the executions of Morton and Baker. He was also present at the killing of Brady and Hindman. MacNab was also present during the gunfight with Buckshot Roberts and was made captain of the Regulators when Brewer was killed. On April 29, 1878, the Seven Rivers cowboys and Jesse Evans’ gang ambushed MacNab, Ab Saunders, and Frank Coe at the Fritz ranch. Wounded in the ambush, MacNab scrambled up a gully to escape but Manuel “Indian” Segovia caught up with him and shot him.

Alexander A. McSween

Born in Canada, McSween studied theology but eventually became a lawyer in Kansas. He married Susan Homer in 1873 and the couple made their way to Lincoln. McSween was at first the lawyer for L. G. Murphy and J. J. Dolan and was in charge of handling the will of their business partner Emil Fritz. He was accused of embezzling the funds from Fritz’s insurance policy and became enemies of Murphy and Dolan. Because of this, and his ties with John Tunstall, McSween became embroiled in the Lincoln County War. He was killed outside his home during the Five-Day Battle in Lincoln and his death brought an end to the War.

Susan Ellen McSween-Barber

Born in Pennsylvania, Susan met Alexander McSween in Illinois and the two were married in Kansas before heading to New Mexico. After her husband was killed during the Lincoln County War she married George Barber (whom she later divorced) and was gifted 40 head of cattle from John Chisum to start her own cattle business. After making a fortune, she eventually lost it and had to be supported by her nephew. Susan died penniless in White Oaks at the age of eight-five.

Lawrence Gustave Murphy

Born in Ireland, Murphy came to the U.S. in time to enlist in the Civil War, eventually becoming a major. After the war he served as quartermaster and regimental adjunct at Ft. Sumner and Ft. Stanton. After leaving Ft. Stanton he partnered with Emil Fritz and built a business in Lincoln, effectively building a monopoly in town. Murphy and his cronies ran the business and politics in Lincoln and anyone who opposed them felt their wrath. In 1877 he was diagnosed with cancer and eventually drank himself to death leaving his business to be run by J. J. Dolan. He died nearly destitute in Santa Fe in 1878.

Tom O. Folliard

Tom was born in Ulvade, Texas and appeared in the Billy story after the murder of Tunstall and was arguably Billy’s best friend. He was at Billy’s side during the Five-Day Battle in Lincoln, when Huston Chapman was

murdered, when they were both held under house arrest in the Patron Store, and stayed with Billy while they rustled cattle. Tom was killed by Garrett just hours before Billy was captured at Stinking Springs. For years it was believed his last name was O’Folliard but recently discovered records show his name as Tom O. Folliard.

Robert Ameridth Olinger

Born in Indiana, Olinger moved with his family to Kansas and then to Missouri. He eventually wound up in the Seven Rivers and Lincoln area and was involved in the Lincoln County War—staunchly on the Murphy/Dolan side. Olinger was one of Garrett’s deputies and accompanied Billy on his way to Mesilla for trial and back to Lincoln for his hanging. Olinger found a particular joy in taunting Billy with his shot gun—daring him to escape—so Billy was likely more than happy to use Olinger’s own shotgun on him when he escaped from the courthouse on April 28, 1881.

Miguel Antonio Otero II

Appointed by President McKinley, Miguel Otero is known for being one of New Mexico’s most honest governors. He also was fortunate enough to meet Billy the Kid on the train in Las Vegas after Billy’s capture. His train ride and conversation with the Kid struck him so much that in 1936 he wrote a biography of Billy with the goal to write something honest and accurate.

Juan Batista Patrón

Patrón was a well-respected citizen of Lincoln: a schoolteacher, probate judge, and storeowner. Billy the Kid was held under house arrest in his home while testifying against Dolan. Patrón fought against the infamous Santa Fe Ring and the Murphy/Dolan side of the Lincoln County War. During the War he fled to Las Vegas, NM and eventually settled in Puerto de Luna. He was murdered in 1884 by Michael Maney—possibly in a plot designed by the Ring.

George Warden Peppin

Peppin became sheriff of Lincoln County after Billy and several Regulators killed Brady on April 1, 1878. Peppin was a Dolan sympathizer during the Lincoln County War and is the one who sent men to set fire to McSween’s house during the Five-Day Battle.

John William Poe

Poe was born in Kentucky in 1851 and traveled west, becoming the town marshal of Fort Griffin, Texas and later a deputy for Pat Garrett. He was one of the deputies Billy met on the porch of Pete Maxwell’s house the night he was killed and one of the few eyewitnesses to write down his recollections of the night the Kid died.

Sallie Lucy Chisum Robert

Sallie was the niece of cattle baron John Chisum and lived at his South Springs Ranch in Roswell. The Kid was a frequent visitor and the two were friendly, possibly sweethearts. It’s rumored that while Billy was in McSween’s house during the Five Day Battle, he wrote a letter to Sallie—sadly no letter has ever surfaced.

Andrew “Buckshot” Roberts

Roberts was believed to be one of the men in the posse that killed Tunstall at the start of the Lincoln County War. On April 4, 1878, the Regulators rode into Blazer’s Mill and came across Roberts. They ordered he surrender and he refused, engaging them in a gun battle. After being shot in the gut, Roberts barricaded himself in Doc Blazer’s office and continued to fire at the Regulators. In one lucky shot he was able to blow the top of Dick Brewer’s head off—successfully killing the leader of the Regulators.

Milnor Louis Rudolph

Born in Maryland in 1826, Rudolph was living in Sunnyside (a town just outside of Ft. Sumner) when Billy the Kid was killed. On the morning of July 15, 1881, after Garrett shot Billy, a coroner’s jury was called and Rudolph served as foreman.

William Logan Rynerson

Originally from Kentucky, Rynerson moved west to California and tried his hand at mining before studying law. He moved to Las Cruces and was appointed district attorney in Doña Ana and Lincoln by his friend Governor Samuel Axtell. He sided with the Murphy/Dolan faction and was a chief opponent of the Kid, moving his trial from Lincoln County to the unfriendly county of Doña Ana.

Yginio Salazar

At fifteen years old, Salazar was the youngest member of the Regulators fighting for the Tunstall/McSween side of the Lincoln County War. During the Five Day Battle, Salazar was with Billy and the others in the McSween house as it burned; he was badly wounded trying to escape. In 1881 after Billy escaped from the Lincoln courthouse, he went straight to Salazar's house and Salazar helped him remove his shackles and gave him a horse. Salazar died an old man in Lincoln in 1936.

John H. Tunstall

Tunstall was born in England but moved to Victoria, British Columbia when he was nineteen to run a business for his father. After three years he decided to start a ranch and after a chance meeting with Alexander McSween, he moved to Lincoln where he opened a store and ranch and became rivals and enemies with L. G. Murphy and J. J. Dolan. On February 18, 1878, a posse sent by Dolan chased down Tunstall and murdered him. His death sparked the Lincoln County War during which his cowboys, including Billy the Kid, exacted revenge.

Harvey Howard Whitehill

Whitehill was one of the first Anglo settlers of Silver City, staking claim to several mines in the area and eventually became sheriff. Whitehill has the distinction of being the first to arrest and lose Billy the Kid. The Kid was holding shirts that a local thief had stolen and when Whitehill found out he arrested Billy to scare him. Billy didn't realize it was just a scare tactic and escaped through the chimney and ran to Arizona. Whitehill had a respectable career as a lawman—assisting in the capture and arrest of several outlaws.

NEW YORK

Warren Henry Bristol

Born in New York, Bristol was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico by President Grant. Bristol was considered part of the Santa Fe Ring and was the presiding judge when Billy the Kid was tried in Mesilla.

Robert A Widenman

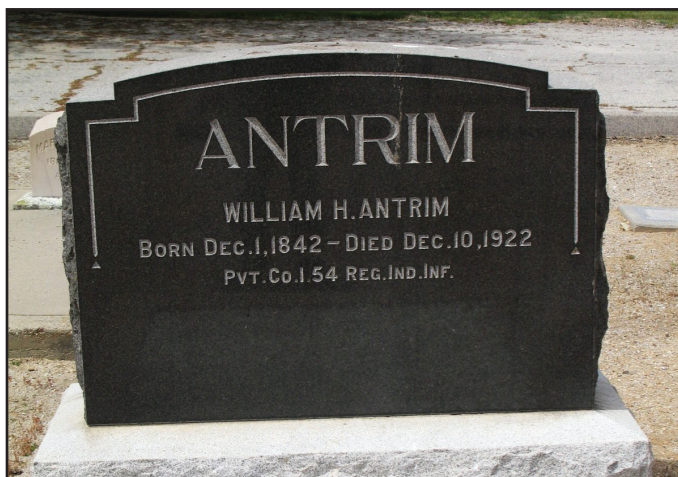
Widenmann left his home in Michigan to move to Atlanta where he met a rich benefactor who helped pay his way out west. Once in New Mexico he took a job as one of Tunstall's cowboys and fought on Tunstall's side during the Lincoln County War. He served for a time as a Deputy U.S. Marshall—a position that was revoked by Governor Axtell after Tunstall's murder. After the war, Widenmann left New Mexico and settled in New York where he married and had four children.

CALIFORNIA

William Henry Harrison Antrim

Antrim was born in Hunstville, Indiana in 1842 and moved to Wichita in 1870. Here his story connects with Catherine McCarty and her two sons, Henry and Joseph. Antrim moved with Catherine and her boys to New Mexico and the couple were married in Santa Fe. Shortly after, they moved to Silver City where Catherine died of tuberculosis in 1974. Rather than care for his stepsons, Antrim sent them to live with friends of the family while he tried his hand at prospecting. Antrim was friendly with Joe but

wanted nothing to do with Henry (and the feeling was mutual)—especially after Henry became the notorious Billy the Kid. Antrim eventually moved to California to live with his niece and died in 1922.



Dan C. Dedrick

Born in Indiana, Dedrick encountered Billy the Kid while living in White Oaks with his brothers Sam and Mose. He lived on a ranch previously owned by Chisum and it was a good spot for Billy to bring his stolen herds through on his way to the Panhandle. Dedrick is probably most well known for being one of the four recipients of the only verified photo of Billy the Kid. The Kid gave it to him after having it taken in Ft. Sumner and it's the only known surviving copy of the tintype that was passed through his family.

Henry F. Hoyt

Hoyt was born in St. Paul, Minnesota and was well known in the Old West for being a frontier doctor and rubbed elbows with many historical figures including Calamity Jane, John Bull, John Chisum, Lucien Maxwell, Charles Siringo, President Grant, and Billy the Kid. While Hoyt was working in Tascosa, he met up with Billy and his gang when they were selling stolen horses in the area. He and the Kid became friends and in his book, Hoyt tells the story of Billy selling him a horse named Dandy Dick. After traveling through the frontier, Hoyt volunteered for the Spanish American War and spent several years in the Philippines. After retraining home, Hoyt wrote his autobiography, detailing all of his adventures through the West and the war. At the age of seventy-five, Hoyt traveled back to Manila but died on the voyage back home. His body was taken back to Long Beach and his ashes were scattered in the Pacific Ocean.

Barney Mason

Born in Virginia, Mason drifted into New Mexico and settled in Ft. Sumner where he became a spy for Garrett when he was tracking Billy the Kid. Mason was one of the posse who captured Billy at Stinking Springs and wanted to kill the Kid after he already surrendered. After Billy escaped from the courthouse in Lincoln, Mason was afraid the Kid would come after him and ran to Roswell. After Billy was killed, Mason worked with Garret, chasing rustlers and was deputy to John Poe when he was sheriff of Lincoln County. Eventually Mason moved his family to California where he died in 1916.

James Albert Saunders

Saunders was a cousin of the Coes and fought with them on the Tunstall/McSween side of the Lincoln County War. After the gunfight at Blazer's Mill, Saunders, Frank Coe, and MacNab rode into the Fritz ranch where they were ambushed by the Seven Rivers Gang. Saunders was shot in the thigh and MacNab was killed. After the war, Saunders moved with his cousins to Colorado and then to San Francisco where he died undergoing surgery for his previous gunshot wound.

CALIFORNIA

William Henry Harrison Antrim — 1922 — San Miguel District Cemetery, San Miguel
Dan C. Dedrick — 1938 — Weaverville Cemetery, Weaverville
Henry Franklin Hoyt — 1930 — Long Beach*
Barney Mason — 1916 — Union Cemetery, Bakersfield
James Albert Saunders — 1883 — Lompoc Evergreen Cemetery, Lompoc
Charles A. Siringo — 1928 — Inglewood Park, Inglewood

NEW MEXICO

Louis Abraham — 1944 — Masonic Cemetery, Silver City
James Carlyle — 1880 — Corona
Saturnino Baca — 1925 — Lincoln Cemetery, Lincoln
James W. Bell — 1881 — Cedarvale Cemetery, White Oaks
Joseph Hoy Blazer — 1898 — Blazer Cemetery, Mescalero
Henry McCarty — 1881 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
Charlie Bowdre — 1880 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
William J. Brady — 1878 — Brady-Hindman Burial Site, Lincoln
Richard M. Brewer — 1878 — Blazer Cemetery, Mescalero
Mary Phillipa Casey — 1900 — Memory Lane Cemetery, Silver City
Jose Chavez y Chavez — 1923 — Milagro
Benjamin Franklin Coe — 1931 — Frank Coe Cemetery, Glencoe
George Washington Coe — 1941 — George Coe Cemetery, Glencoe
John Copeland — Copeland Cemetery, Copeland Canyon
James Joseph Dolan — 1898 — Fritz Cemetery, Lincoln
Albert Jennings Fountain — 1896 — Masonic Cemetery, Las Cruces*
Patrick Floyd Garrett — 1908 — Masonic Cemetery, Las Cruces
Alexander Grzelachowski — 1896 — Nuestra Senora De Refugio Cemetery, Puerto De Luna
Paulita Maxwell Jaramillo — 1929 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
Barbara “Ma’am” Jones — 1905 — Rocky Arroyo Cemetery, Carlsbad
John Jones — — Rocky Arroyo Cemetery, Carlsbad
George Kimbrell — 1924 — Picacho Cemetery, Picacho
Jacob Basil Mathews — 1904 — South Park Cemetery, Roswell
Ana Maria de la Luz Maxwell — 1900 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
Peter Menard Maxwell — 1898 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
Catherine McCarty Antrim — 1874 — Memory Lane Cemetery, Silver City
Thomas Christopher “Kip” McKinney — 1915 — Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad
Frank McNab — 1878 — Adjacent to Tunstall Store, Lincoln
Alexander A. McSween — 1878 — Adjacent to Tunstall Store, Lincoln
Susan Ellen McSween-Barber — 1931 — Cedarvale Cemetery, White Oaks
Edward Moulton — 1930 — Santa Rita Cemetery #4, Santa Rita
Lawrence Gustave Murphy — 1878 — Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe
Tom O’Folliard — 1880 — Old Fort Sumner Cemetery, Fort Sumner
Robert Ameridth Olinger — 1881 — Fort Stanton Cemetery, Fort Stanton
Miguel Antonio Otero — 1944 — Fairview Cemetery, Santa Fe
Juan Batista Patrón — 1884 — Puerto de Luna*
George Warden Peppin — 1904 — Lincoln Cemetery, Lincoln
John William Poe — 1923 — South Park Cemetery, Roswell
Sallie Lucy Chisum Robert — 1934 — South Park Cemetery, Roswell
Andrew “Buckshot” Roberts — 1878 — Blazer Cemetery, Mescalero
Milnor Louis Rudolph — 1887 — Rudolph Family Cemetery, Rociada
William Logan Rynerson — 1893 — Masonic Cemetery, Las Cruces
Yginio Salazar — 1936 — Lincoln Cemetery, Lincoln
David P. Shield — 1888 — International Fellowship of Odd Fellows Cemetery, Las Vegas
John H. Tunstall — 1878 — Adjacent to Tunstall Store, Lincoln
Harvey Howard Whitehill — 1907 — Masonic Cemetery, Silver City

ARIZONA

Augustus Montaigne Gildea — 1935 — Evergreen Cemetery, Bisbee
James Henry East — 1930 — Calvary Cemetery, Douglas
John William Young Kinney — 1919 — Odd Fellows Cemetery, Prescott
Thomas Pickett — 1935 — Desert View Cemetery, Winslow

TEXAS

John Simpson Chisum — 1884 — Chisum Family Cemetery, P
Samuel Robert Corbet — 1923 — Miller Grove Cemetery, Mill
Josiah Gordon Scurlock — 1929 — Eastland City Cemetery, E
Marshall Ashmun Upson — 1894 — Garrett Cemetery Lot, U
Billy Wilson — 1918 — Saint Mary Magdalene Catholic Cemet

* Hoyt’s ashes were scattered at sea;
Patrón’s grave location is unknown but
he was murdered in Puerto de Luna;
McCarty’s body was donated to science.

UTAH

— 1930 — Denver*
— 1916 — Mount Olivet, Denver
— 1881 — Animas City, Durango

NEW YORK

Warren Henry Bristol — 1890 — Cold Springs Cemetery, Lockport
Robert A Widenman — 1930 — Mount Repose Cemetery, Haverstraw

INDIANA

Lewis Wallace — 1905 — Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis

KANSAS

Henry Newton Brown — 1884
Caldwell City Cemetery, Caldwell
Gottfried George Gauss — 1902

NEW JERSEY

Samuel Beach Axtell — 1891
First Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown

PENNSYLVANIA

Taylor F. Ealy — 1916 — Schellsburg Cemetery, Shellsburg

VIRGINIA

Nathan Augustus Monroe Dudley — 1910 — Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington

OKLAHOMA

Jim French
Fred Tecumseh Waite — 1895 — Pauls Valley Cemetery, Pauls Valley

FLORIDA

Jesse Evans

GRAVE ADVENTURES

Compiled by BTKOG Members: Brian Otto, Chris Jones, Dan Jones, and Lori Goodloe
Photos Courtesy of Brian Otto - Illustration Courtesy of Lori Goodloe

Charles A. Siringo

Charles Angelo Siringo was born February 7, 1855 on the Matagorda Peninsula in southeast Texas. In his long life he was a cowboy, a merchant, a Pinkerton Detective, a rancher, a ranger, a writer, and a celebrity. In the fall of 1878 Charlie Siringo was working as a cowboy at the LX Ranch in Texas where one night during supper, he found himself seated next to Billy the Kid, Henry Brown, Fred Waite, and Tom O. Folliard. In 1880, Siringo was ordered by his boss to lead a posse into New Mexico and retrieve LX cattle that Billy had stolen. Garrett was also searching for Billy and requested help from Siringo's posse. Siringo declined, either because he didn't want to see Billy get caught or he felt duty-bound to retrieve the stolen cattle.



NEW JERSEY

Samuel Beach Axtell

Axtell was governor of New Mexico during the most violent part of the Lincoln County War. As a member of the Santa Fe Ring, he was known as one of the most corrupt governors of the territory and after an investigation was suspended and replaced by Lew Wallace.

KANSAS

Henry Newton Brown

Born in Cold Spring Township, Missouri, Brown was a Regulator on Tunstall/McSween side of Lincoln County War and was present at the ambush of Sheriff Brady. He was appointed deputy constable after Tunstall's murder and after the war traveled to Texas where he was made deputy sheriff of Oldham County, and deputy constable of Tascosa. He moved again to Caldwell, Kansas where he was made marshal. But he didn't stay on the right side of the law and was shot by lynch mob after he and several others robbed a bank and killed the bank president and cashier.

Gottfried George Gauss

Gauss was born in Baden Wüttemerg circa 1823 and immigrated to America. After a stint in the Army he made his way to Lincoln where he worked for L. G. Murphy & Co. during which time he said Murphy and Dolan cheated him out of pay. He was present when Billy made his escape from the Lincoln Courthouse after which he drifted back and forth between Lincoln and White Oaks working odd jobs. Gauss eventually moved east and possibly died in Kansas in 1902.

TEXAS

John Simpson Chisum

Born in Tennessee, Chisum moved to Texas when he was thirteen. By the age of thirty he had started his own ranch and sold beef to the Confederacy

during the Civil War. Chisum partnered with Charles Goodnight for a time before relocating to New Mexico where he quickly took control of the Pecos River Valley and became a target for rustlers throughout the Territory. Chisum sided with the Tunstall/McSween faction in their fight against Murphy/Dolan and reportedly offered to pay the Regulators for their service (a deal he later reneged on). After the war, when Billy turned to rustling, he frequently stole from Chisum's herds, feeling it was his way of getting the money Chisum owed.

Samuel Robert Corbet

Corbet became John Tunstall's clerk in 1877 and served as postmaster in Lincoln. After his first wife died he married Josefa Baca (one of Saturnino Baca's daughters). After relocating briefly to Mexico, Corbet returned to Lincoln County and ran for superintendent. After Josefa died in 1892, Corbet move to Texas and married for a third time. Here in Miller Grove, he ran a drugstore until his death in 1923.

Josiah Gordon "Doc" Scurlock

Scurlock was born in Alabama and was thought to have studied medicine (hence his nickname) in New Orleans. In 1871 he went to New Mexico and worked as a Chisum cowboy but after being double-crossed by Chisum, he quit and bought a ranch on the Ruidoso with Charlie Bowdre. After fighting in the Lincoln County War on the Tunstall/McSween side, he moved his family up to Ft. Sumner and then to Texas where he had several more children. Scurlock died at the age of eighty (quite a feat for a Regulator) in Eastland, Texas.

Marshall Ashmun Upson

Upson was probably born in Connecticut and came to New Mexico in 1872 where he made his living as a reporter. He claimed to have known Billy the Kid when he was young and assigned his own birthday of November 23 to Billy when he ghost-wrote Pat Garrett's biography *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid*.

Billy Wilson

Wilson's real name was David L. Anderson and he was born in Tremball City, Ohio between 1852 and 1861. He moved to Texas as a child and rustled livestock as a young man. He eventually moved to Dodge City where he changed his name to Billy Wilson and met Dave Rudabaugh. He and Rudabaugh joined Billy the Kid's gang of rustlers in 1879 and was captured alongside him at Stinking Springs. After his capture, Wilson was convicted of counterfeiting and robbing the US Mail; he was sentenced to seven years but escaped in 1884. Wilson moved to Sanderson, Texas where he married and started a family. He was elected sheriff of Terrell County in 1905 and in 1918 was shot and killed while trying to arrest a drunken ranch hand.

COLORADO

Joseph McCarty

Just like with Billy's early life, not much is known about his brother Joe—not even if he was the older or younger brother. "Josie" signed his mother's marriage license in Santa Fe and drifted around New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado as a professional gambler. He died destitute in Denver and his body was donated to the Colorado Medical School.

John Henry Riley

John Riley was most likely born in Ireland and immigrated to Baltimore around 1862. He moved to Colorado where he worked for Colorado Central Railroad before moving to New Mexico. After operating a ranch south of Ft. Stanton, he became a partner in L. G. Murphy & Co. After the Lincoln County War (where he kept his head down and avoided the conflict) he moved to Las Cruces and got married. He moved back to Colorado where he died on February 10, 1916.

Isaac “Ike” Stockton

Born on February 9, 1852 in Texas, Stockton was an outlaw and leader of the Stockton Gang in northern New Mexico. By 1874 he was the owner of a saloon in Lincoln and was a close friend of L. G. Murphy. After selling the saloon, Stockton moved to Colfax County where he became involved in the Colfax County War. Afterwards he moved to Colorado and formed a new Stockton Gang who then got involved in the San Juan County War. Stockton was shot in the leg by the sheriff who was trying to arrest him and died from his wound.

PENNSYLVANIA

Taylor F. Ealy

A doctor from Pennsylvania, Ealy moved his family to Lincoln in 1878 in order to establish a mission and a school. He was an eyewitness to the Lincoln County War and was responsible for care of many of the wounded participants. Ealy moved back to his hometown where he died on February 19, 1915.

FLORIDA

Jessie Evans

Born in Missouri in 1853, Jessie Evans moved to New Mexico where he joined the infamous gang known as The Boys. Evans recruited Billy the Kid into the Boys and together stole cattle for L. G. Murphy until Billy switched sides to work for John Tunstall. Evans was a key player in the events surrounding the Lincoln County War; he was present when Tunstall was murdered, he fought during the Five-Day Battle, and he was present at the murder of Huston Chapman. After the war, Evans seems to have disappeared; his brother is said to have stated Evans died in Florida.

ARIZONA

Augustus Montaigne Gildea

Becoming a cowboy at the age of twelve, Gus traveled from Texas to Camp Grant, Arizona where he witnessed the Kid's first kill (Frank Cahill). Gus later found himself in Lincoln, after the war, and became a member of Selman's Scouts—a group of rustlers who terrorized Lincoln County. He later moved back to Arizona, married, had four daughters, and died of natural causes.

John William Young Kinney

Kinney was a notorious cattle rustler in southern New Mexico and an associate (if not leader) of The Boys. Kinney sided with the Murphy/Dolan faction during the Lincoln County War and was one of Garrett's deputies who escorted Billy back to Lincoln after his trial in Mesilla. Kinney was arrested for rustling in 1883 and was imprisoned in Kansas. After his release he served in the Spanish-American War and wound up in Prescott, Arizona.

Thomas Pickett

Raised in Decatur, Texas, Pickett was arrested for stealing livestock at the age of seventeen. After his father mortgaged the family home to pay his fine, he joined the Texas Rangers, was a gambler in Kansas, and served as a peace officer in Dodge City. In his travels he met Dave Rudabaugh and joined Billy the Kid's rustling operation. He was captured with the Kid at Stinking Springs and was released on \$300 bail. After moving to Arizona he joined the Hashknife Outfit (an infamous Arizona cattle ranch) and was wounded in the Graham-Tewksbury Feud (also known as the Pleasant Valley War). Pickett married in 1888 but lost his wife during the birth of their first child. He spent the rest of his life flitting from one occupation to another; he was a gambler, a bartender, a prospector, a stagecoach driver, a cowboy, and even a Deputy US Marshal. Pickett died in poverty at the age of seventy-six in Winslow, Arizona.

VIRGINIA

Nathan Augustus Monroe Dudley

Dudley was born in Massachusetts where he was a member of the state militia until he married and moved west to Oregon to become the chief clerk in the quartermaster's department of the U.S. Mounted Rifles. He eventually moved to Lincoln County where he served as commander of Fort Stanton. Dudley sided with Dolan, bringing his troops to Lincoln during the Five-Day Battle and refusing to help save McSween's house from burning. Susan McSween made it her mission to have Dudley pay for his involvement in her husband's death and he was indicted for arson but was acquitted once the case went to trial. Dudley left New Mexico and eventually retired as a brigadier general and died in Boston in 1910.

OKLAHOMA

Jim French

Very little is known about Jim French including where he was born or how and when he died. What we do know is that he rode with the Regulators during the Lincoln County War and disappeared shortly afterwards. Frank Coe was quoted as saying French had been shot in Oklahoma around 1924.

Fred Tecumseh Waite

Waite was born in Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) and attended university and worked for his father before heading to Colorado and eventually New Mexico. He became a cowboy for Tunstall and sided with him and McSween during the Lincoln County War. Waite was involved in the shooting of William Brady but left New Mexico shortly after and was never charged for the murder. After Waite returned to Indian Territory, he became a member of the Trial police force, a speaker of the Chickasaw house, and was elected attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation. He was serving as the national secretary when he died in 1895.

INDIANA

Lewis Wallace

Born in Indiana in 1827, Wallace studied law before serving in the Mexican and Civil War where he became a major general. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him as governor of New Mexico with the hope that he would stamp out the crime that his predecessor, Governor Axtell, hadn't been able to control. Immediately he took aim at the violence in Lincoln County and offered amnesty to those involved. He also offered Billy the Kid a pardon for Billy's testimony in the murder of Susan McSween's lawyer, Huston Chapman. But after Billy testified, Wallace turned his attention to the writing of his second novel, *Ben Hur*. Billy wrote Wallace numerous letters from jail in Santa Fe but the governor ignored the outlaws reminders of his promise for a pardon. After leaving New Mexico, he returned to Indiana and continued to write. Wallace died in 1905.

The Lincoln County War, Frederick Nolan

The West of Billy the Kid, Frederick Nolan

My Nine Years as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, 1897-1906, Miguel Antonio Otero Jr.

“A Wild Night in Old Fort Sumner”, *Outlaw Gazette 2013*, Daniel Conrad Jones

“Charles Siringo: Keeping the Kid's Legend Alive”, *Outlaw Gazette 2013*, Lori Ann Goodloe

“Henry Hoyt: More Than a Frontier Doctor”, *Outlaw Gazette 2015*, Lori Ann Goodloe

“Paulita Maxwell Family History”, *Outlaw Gazette 2014*, Chris Jones
findagrave.com

www.truewestmagazine.com

A Tale of Two Petes

—Scott Smith, BTKOG Member

Peter Menard Maxwell, the son of Lucien B. Maxwell, was born April 27, 1848 in Taos and died June 21, 1898 in Fort Sumner. In some records, he was recorded as Pedro or Pete. He had a first cousin who was also named Peter M. Maxwell and was about the same age. This Peter M. Maxwell was the son of Ferdinand Maxwell (b. 1811 in Illinois), Lucien Maxwell's older brother. This second Peter M. Maxwell was sometimes known by his middle name: "Menard Maxwell." He lived most of his life in Taos or Taos County. These two Petes have been mistaken for each other by some researchers. This brief note is intended simply to clarify the relationship between the two as well as their relationships with others.

Ferdinand's son is the "Pedro M. Maxwell" who married Maria Concepción Barela/Varela in Taos on September 14, 1875. He later married another woman named Maria Salomé Martinez in 1882, and they had at least five children together. Pete Maxwell of Fort Sumner was married only once, to Sarah (nee Lutz) Myles on Tuesday—July 1, 1884. She was born in Wisconsin about 1857 or 1858 (age 23 in 1880 and age 27 in 1885), and she was the widow of Henry Myles (spelled Miles in some records).¹ Sarah and Pete had one son named Lucien Bonaparte 'Bert' Maxwell. He was born on October 10, 1891 and died on January 16, 1948 in Oklahoma.²

Here are some contemporary records that document these relationships.

At a meeting of the council last evening, Nicholas Delgado, D. Sandoval, Henry Myles and Burt Hanson were appointed policemen.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 01 Aug, 1882

Henry Myles sustained a number of severe wounds in his tussle with Daly. His hands were almost disabled. Daly was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 23 Aug, 1882

¹ Henry Myles was a blacksmith and wagon maker (b. about 1841 in Kentucky). He was appointed an East Las Vegas policeman on July 31, 1882. He also opened a saloon (taking over the Old Locke and Bond Saloon on Center Street) in partnership with a man named Sturgis in February 1883. He was severely injured in a fight with a man named John Daly on August 21, 1882. Myles had arrested Daly for stabbing another man. Daly attempted to escape custody, injuring Myles. Myles died from the effects of these injuries in July 1883.

² His World War I draft registration has October 1889 and another record has October 1888, but his burial record has 1891. Note that Pete Maxwell's brief death notice remark that he was survived by a wife and one child.

Cutting Scrape.

Yesterday about noon a cutting scrape occurred in Nat. Wright's saloon on Railroad avenue, between John Daly and Mr. McGowan. Daly stabbed McGowan several times but inflicted only slight wounds. For this offense he was arrested by officer Henry Myles. On his way to custody Daly became recreant and a lively street fight took place between him and Officer Myles. They succeeded in knocking each other down several times before any one else took a hand in the melee. Mr. Myles drew his revolver once, but it was immediately knocked from his hand by Daly, and was picked up by one of the street-car drivers. A crowd had gathered by this time and Daly was finally overpowered, after being severely beaten and bruised about the head and face.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 22 Aug, 1882

The Sturgis & Myles saloon has more and finer pictures than any sample room in town.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 29 Mar, 1883

The old stand of Locke & Bond, on Centie street, was reopened last night by Frank Stürges & Henry Miles, as a first class saloon. Both of these gentlemen are well known and popular, and will undoubtedly do their share of the business.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 04 Feb, 1883

Henry Myles, an old citizen of Las Vegas well known in Santa Fe, passed over the range on Thursday and went to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. He was a square man!

The Santa Fe New Mexican — 14 Jul, 1883

It was presumably a secret, but for the friends of the contracting parties it is announced that Pete Maxwell, the well-known cattle owner, and Mrs. Henry Miles were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Charles Felch.

The Las Vegas Gazette — 03 Jul, 1884

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.
Pete Maxwell and wife have returned to Fort Sumner.

Las Vegas Daily Optic — 29 Jul, 1896

Mrs. Peter Maxwell and son, of Ft. Sumner, who went to Hot Springs, Ark., have returned to this city.

Las Vegas Daily Optic — 24 Dec, 1897

By parties arriving from Fort Sumner it was learned, today, that Peter Maxwell died at his home, near that place, on the morning of the 21st, and was buried on the following day. He leaves a wife and one child. Peter Maxwell was the son of Lucien B. Maxwell, the original owner of the celebrated Maxwell land grant, lying in Colorado and New Mexico. Peter Maxwell is well remembered in this city, where he was a frequent visitor in years past.

The Las Vegas Weekly Optic and Stock Grower — 25 Jun, 1898

Form 1

REGISTRATION CARD 292255

1 Name in full Lucien Maxwell Age in yrs 28

2 Home address Boysnton Okla.

3 Date of birth Oct 16 1889

4 Are you (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural

5 Where were you born? Las Vegas New Mex U.S.

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Ice business

8 By whom employed? Self 26

9 Where employed? Wife & children

10 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife & children

11 Married or single (which)? Married Race (specify which) American

12 What military service have you had? Rank _____; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____

13 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Lucien Maxwell

If person is of African descent mark off the corner

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 35-1-17-A

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? med Slender, medium, or stout (which)? med

2 Color of eyes? Blue Color of hair? Brown Bald? No

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)?

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

R. A. Carson
(Signature of registrar)

Recinct 40

City or County Muskogee

State Oklahoma

6/5/1897
(Date of registration)

[7-290.]

Page No. 18

Supervisor's Dist. No. 23

Enumeration Dist. No. 23

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1884, and ends May 31, 1885.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the last day of June, 1885. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1885, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1885, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Fort Sumner Pk 27, **in the County of** San Miguel, **State of** New Mexico.

enumerated by me on the 7th day of June, 1885.

Crescencio Gallegos
Enumerator

In Cities	Name of Street	Name of Dwelling	Family numbered in order of Enumeration	The name of each Person whose place of abode, on the day of June 1, 1885, was in this family	Personal Description	Relationship of each person to the head of the family, or to the person whose name is first on the list	If of Quaker	Occupation	Health	Education	Activity	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if foreign birth	Place of Birth of the father of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if foreign birth	Place of Birth of the mother of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if foreign birth					
															1	2	3	4	5
		157 200		Doan Sam	M. 38	Husband		stockman				Texas	Virginia	Georgia					
				— W. W.	M. 26	Wife		Keeping house				"	"	"					
				— C. Belle	M. 24	Daughter						"	"	"					
				— John E.	M. 13	Son		at home				Colorado	Texas	Texas					
				— Omer	M. 11	"		"				"	"	"					
		158 201		Hardy E. H.	M. 47	Husband		stockman				Arizona	"	"					
				— G. H.	M. 28	Wife		Keeping house				New York	New York	New York					
				— Kenney W. M.	M. 36	Wife		Cook				Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky					
		159 202		Conroy W. H.	M. 37	Husband		stockman				New York	New York	New York					
				— Figgie	M. 28	Wife		Keeping house				"	"	"					
				— E. C.	M. 2	Daughter						Colorado	New York	New York					
		160 203		Beault E. C.	M. 29	Husband		Hand				Mass.	Mass.	Mass.					
				— McComb C. G.	M. 24	Wife		Keeping house				New York	New York	New York					
				— Beault C. S.	M. 24	Son						New Mexico	Mass.	New Mexico					
		161 204		John S.	M. 27	Husband		Cook				"	"	"					
				— Agnes Gauna	M. 25	Wife		Keeping house				"	"	"					
				— Leona S.	M. 9	Daughter		at home				"	"	"					
				— John S. Jr.	M. 2	Son		"				"	"	"					
		162 205		Walter J.	M. 22	Husband		Hand				"	"	"					
				— Dorcas	M. 23	Wife		Keeping house				"	"	"					
				— Abel	M. 3	Son		"				"	"	"					
		163 206		Maxwell Luc B.	M. 58			Keeping house				"	"	"					
				— Adela	M. 17	Daughter		at home				"	"	"					
				— William	M. 19	Wife		"				Texas	Texas	Texas					
		207		Maxwell Lucie	M. 38	Husband		stockman				New Mexico	"	New Mexico					
				— Sara	M. 27	Wife		Keeping house				"	"	"					
		208		Abrahan Manuel	M. 29			stockman				New Mexico	New Mexico	New Mexico					
				— Delia	M. 6	Daughter		"				"	"	"					

1885 Fort Sumner census showing Peter (Pedro) Maxwell and his wife Sara

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Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in the Town of Fernando de Toas, **in the County of** Toas, **State of** New Mexico, enumerated by me on the 14th day of August, 1870.

Post Office: Fernando de Toas, New Mexico. Juan Santistevan, Ass't Marshal. 635

In Cities	Name of Street	Name of Dwelling	Family numbered in order of Enumeration	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family	Personal Description	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED		Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	PARENTAGE		If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If alienated within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	EDUCATION	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS
							Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.		Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		216 209		Sanchoal Juan	32 M. W.	Farmer laborer	100	120	Territory n. m.								
				— Luana	22 F. W.	Keeping house			Territory n. m.								
				— Adelfo	14 M. W.				Territory n. m.								
		217 210		Augilla Francisco	35 F. W.	Farmer	1800	700	Territory n. m.								
				—	58 F. W.				"								
				Maxwell Ferdinand	59 M. W.	Retired merchant	3000	1000	Illinois								
				— Maria Jose	22 F. W.	Girl in store			Illinois								
		218 211		Maxwell Miguel	31 M. W.	Farmer laborer	90		Territory n. m.								
				— Rosalia	24 F. W.	Keeping house			Territory n. m.								

1870 Town of Fernando de Toas census showing Ferdinand Maxwell (brother of Lucien) and his son Peter Maxwell

Miguel Antonio Otero: Tribune of the People

—Lori Ann Goodloe, BTKOG Member

LUCKY BREAK

Miguel Antonio Otero II started his first term as governor for the Territory of New Mexico purely by accident. He hadn't sought the appointment. Otero had been fortunate enough to meet President McKinley five years prior at the Republican National Convention and he had made a good impression on the would-be president. In 1897, when it was time for the president to appoint a governor (since New Mexico was still a territory, governors weren't voted in; the president made the choice) twenty men were vying for the position. Otero happened to be in Washington D.C. in the hopes of being named a U.S. Marshall for New Mexico; McKinley handed him the governorship instead.

This wasn't Otero's first turn in politics. Prior to being governor, he had served as city treasurer of Las Vegas (NM), probate clerk of San Miguel County, and clerk of the Fourth Judicial District. He was also a bookkeeper for his father's business and a cashier of the San Miguel National Bank—skills that would serve him when dealing with the debt issues that plagued the Territory.

Otero was well known for having an honest administration. One of his first acts was to remove notoriously crooked men from positions of power (many of whom were part of the so-called Santa Fe Ring). The Las Vegas Daily Optic commented that, "This will do more to purify politics in New Mexico, than any other thing ever attempted." Otero didn't make a distinction between Republican and Democrat; what he looked for in a leader was honesty. Even an old family friend, Thomas J. Bull, was removed from his position on the board of regents of the agricultural college, when he was proven to be corrupt.

In 1897, Otero helped put a stop to the building of an El Paso/Juarez dam on the Rio Grande that would have taken away New Mexico's right to the river. Congressmen and senators from El Paso introduced the bill that would keep New Mexicans from using the Rio Grande for irrigation (an easy proposition to make since New Mexico was only a territory at the time with fewer rights than a state). Otero sent his own delegation to Washington and argued for New Mexico before the Senate committee. Eventually he took the fight to President McKinley personally and won.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, Otero rallied New Mexican natives (many with Spanish heritages) to volunteer. He specifically asked for cowboys from ranches and towns all over the Territory and a flood of applicants came in. Not only were one half of Teddy Roosevelt's infamous Rough Riders New Mexicans but also New Mexico sent more volunteers than any other state or territory in the Union.

Under Otero, New Mexico had seen a boom in prosperity. At the end of his administration, the Fort Sumner Review wrote:

He came into office to find an empty treasury, a large territorial debt, bonds selling at a low figure and hundreds of thousands of dollars in unpaid accounts. When he went out of office the debt had been reduced to \$60,000 a year, accounts due had been paid in full and there was several thousand dollars in the treasury. He established the offices of traveling auditor, insurance commissioner, and game warden, vetoed the infamous Hawkins Bill¹, prevented the building of the international dam at El Paso instead of at Elephant Butte, pocket vetoed many graft bills, removed the Hubbells² from office in Bernillo County, helped secure



New Mexico Territorial Governor Miguel A. Otero— Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), Neg. No. 050610

1,500 soldiers in New Mexico for the Spanish War, and secured legislative appropriations for state institutions.

Governor Otero was also a huge proponent of New Mexico's fight for statehood. Each year that he was in office, Otero wrote a report to Washington detailing the financial growth of the Territory—a key factor in becoming a state. But when a bill was passed to admit New Mexico and Arizona as one state, Otero worked just as hard against it. He was willing to wait for statehood (as was his friend Governor Oakes Murphy of Arizona) if it meant New Mexico would maintain its own identity.

OTERO VS. THE RING

Most people who have read about Billy the Kid have heard of the group known as the "Santa Fe Ring". The Ring was made up of a small, but powerful group of corrupt politicians who ran the Territory of New Mexico. Led by their "boss" Thomas Catron, the Ring was largely responsible for the unrelenting pursuit Billy after the Lincoln County War. The Ring were the ones who made Billy the scapegoat and made sure he was the only one who was ever punished for the crimes committed by both sides.

But Billy wasn't the only one who had issues with the Ring. From the moment he was inaugurated on June 14, 1897, Otero

had an enemy in Thomas Catron because Otero was neither a member of the Ring nor was he the type of man who would do their bidding. The corrupt men who he removed from office at the start of his term were Ring cronies—their removal started to lessen the grip of Catron's stranglehold on New Mexico politics.

After Otero's appointment, Catron had hopes that he would have a position in the new administration and tried to sway Otero into giving him power like so many others had done. But Otero knew Catron's reputation and considered him "thoroughly selfish" and refused to be bullied. The two men fought continuously for the duration of Otero's time in office as Catron would oppose every single thing Otero advocated for and spent an exhaustive amount of time trying to remove Otero from office. There was even a conspiracy where Catron allegedly had arranged to have Otero poisoned. A convict at the penitentiary confessed to Otero that Catron had hired him to poison the governor. Catron naturally denied it and Otero was big enough to work with Catron and cleared his name. But even that didn't stop Catron from attacking Otero. Catron, the boss of the Republican Party, went so far as to team up with Democrats to win a city election. These Democrats later swore under oath that Catron "did not care if not a single Republican was elected to a city office," that "he wanted to get even with 'the gang' [Otero's faction] to down Governor Otero," and that he "was willing to bust up the Republican Party of Santa Fe County to do so."

When it came time for Otero's reappointment, Catron, along with other members of the Ring, sent multiple letters and petitions to McKinley accusing Otero of being unfit to govern. Otero was then called to Washington to answer the charges. McKinley was satisfied that the charges were unwarranted and decided to reappoint Otero. Unfortunately, the Senate was in recess by the time McKinley made the decision and after his assassination it fell onto Theodore Roosevelt to make the official reappointment. The Ring saw a new chance to remove Otero from office and issued all the same charges against him once again to President Roosevelt. Things got dicey for Otero because one of the Ring accusers had been a Rough Rider under Roosevelt and another, former Governor Lew Wallace, was also old friends with the president. Otero testified before the Senate and successfully refuted each and every charge. When the final vote came, only two senators voted against

his reappointment. Roosevelt reappointed Otero and Otero became the first governor of the Territory to be reappointed. Time after time Catron tried to undermine and sabotage Otero's administration and policies and time after time Otero refused to back down.

A running theme in the newspapers of the day was Otero's honesty and integrity. The New Mexican summed it up best by saying, "Governor Otero acted under the law, within the law, and for the best interests of the people; his action will be conducive to bringing about better and more efficient government in counties and a more honest and capable financial administration to them."

It was inevitable that he and I would come to conflict. He was dictatorial and absolutely ruthless in his methods, whereas I did not propose to be dictated to or bullied. The President had made me governor, and I intended to control things myself. Furthermore, Catron was a corporation lawyer, while I was a tribune of the people.
— Miguel Otero

After his stint as governor, Otero eventually left the Republican Party to join the Progressive Party and then eventually joined the Democratic National Committee. He continued his public service as treasurer of the New Mexico Territory, President of the New Mexico Board of Penitentiary Commissioners and Parole Board, Marshal of the Panama Canal Zone, and Chairman of the State Advisory Board of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. He died August 7, 1944 as one of New Mexico's respected figures.

OTERO & BILLY THE KID

Miguel Otero was fortunate enough to have met Billy the Kid when Billy was in Las Vegas after being captured by Pat Garrett at Stinking Springs. Otero, with others in town, watched from the Grand View Hotel as the wagon carrying the Kid, Dave Rudabaugh, and Billy Wilson rolled into Las Vegas. Miguel Otero I, Otero's father, helped calm the angry mob that tried to lynch Rudabaugh and because Otero and his brother were so keen on seeing Billy the Kid, their father allowed

them to ride on the train to Santa Fe. Otero and his brother chatted with Billy and Rudabaugh (the latter of whom they had known growing up in Las Vegas) and later in Santa Fe visited Billy at the jail bringing him sweets. Otero said Billy "was always in a pleasant humor when I saw him—laughing, sprightly and good natured."

This brief friendship with the Kid must have left an impression on Otero since he would write his biography, *The Real Billy the Kid*, fifty-six years later. Otero's goal in writing his book was to "write a story, without embellishment, based entirely on actual fact." In doing this, Otero interviewed Pat Garrett, Ash Upson (Garrett's ghost-writer), Susan McSween Barber, George and Frank Coe, George L. Barber (Susan McSween's second husband), Miguel Luna (a boy who witnessed Billy's escape in Lincoln), Yiginio Salazar, Paulita Maxwell, Deluvina Maxwell, Frank Lobato (a sheep herder Billy stayed with after his escape), Vicente Otero, and Jesus Silva (both of whom helped bury Billy).

Otero's intentions with his book were good: depicting an honest history of Billy the Kid. Unfortunately his sources weren't always the most reliable. Otero drew heavily on the Garrett/Upson version of events and believed some of the since-disproven stories as true. For instance, Otero claimed Billy killed a miner in Silver City for insulting his mother and that's what forced him to run away to Arizona. Likewise, the Coes' information wasn't all that accurate either (which can be seen in George Coe's *Frontier Fighter*). It had been over forty years since the events of the Lincoln County War had taken place and it's clear that some of Coe's memories were faulty. George Coe stated that Billy wanted to send for his mother in Silver City, which is impossible since she died when he was fourteen. Otero's version of the Tunstall murder is also incomplete. The names of the men present aren't correct while the Kid, Dick Brewer, Henry Brown, and many others aren't mentioned at all.

Others Otero interviewed in Fort Sumner have varying versions of what happened the night Billy was killed. Frank Lobato claimed that he and Billy went to Jesus Silva's the night of July 14th and that it was Jesus who sent Billy to Pete Maxwell's to get some meat—a version that Silva also recalled when being interviewed. This contradicts the more popular version that Billy was at the Gutierrez home and that it was Celsa who sent him for the meat.

Otero admitted that “occasionally their accounts may conflict,” so at least he was aware of the discrepancies. And despite the few things we now know are inaccurate, Otero got quite a bit right. The story of the killing of Joe Grant in Fort Sumner matches what we know today, as does the murder of Morris Bernstein—the Indian agent in Mescalero whose murder was erroneously attributed to the Kid. Otero also corrected Walter Noble Burn’s ridiculous story about Susan McSween playing the piano while her house burned down during the Five-Day Battle in Lincoln.

Probably the most interesting part of Otero’s biography is what happened immediately after Billy’s death. Deluvina’s interview is one that has been used frequently in Billy research. In it, she says that Garrett was a coward and he “was afraid to go back to the room to make sure of whom he had shot! I went in first and discovered that they had killed my little boy. I hated those men and I’m glad I lived long enough to see them all dead and buried.” Deluvina’s testimony tends to lend credence to the notion that Billy did indeed die at the hand of Pat Garrett on July 14, 1881. If he hadn’t been killed, she wouldn’t have held onto her hate for forty years. Otero seems to agree: “It was not necessary to ask old Deluvina if she believed Billy the Kid was dead. Her emotions over the recollections of the killing were sufficient to evidence her absolute conviction that it was Billy who was shot that night in Pete Maxwell’s bedroom.” (It’s also interesting to note that both Deluvina and Silva state positively that Billy was only armed with a butcher knife when he was killed.)

SOURCES:

New Mexico Historical Review – Lansing B. Bloom
The Fabulous Frontier – William A. Keleher
The Real Billy the Kid – Miguel Antonio Otero, Jr.
My Nine Years of Governor of the Territory of New Mexico 1897-1906 – Miguel Antonio Otero
newmexicohistory.org

1. Drafted by William Ashton Hawkins, this unpopular bill would have protected railroads and mining companies from injury and death lawsuits.
2. In 1905 the district attorney filed various corruption charges against Frank Hubbell (chairman of the Republican central committee and treasurer of Bernalillo County), his brother Thomas (sheriff of Bernalillo County), and their associate, Eslavio Vigil (county superintendent of public schools).

BAD HOSS MAPS



Lincoln County — ©2018 Bad Hoss Mapping Company Limited

During Old Lincoln Days we were lucky enough to meet Billy Roberts, a cartographer who has been working for nearly a year on creating historical maps of Billy the Kid Country.

Any die-hard Billy the Kid fan or researcher knows how hard it is to find many of the sites significant to his story. Modern maps don’t show long-forgotten roads or towns and historical maps aren’t particularly accurate. Nor do these maps usually show ranches or kill sites or landmarks or any number of places of interest for a researcher. Billy Robert’s maps, however, do. Just glancing at one of his maps it’s easy to see the painstaking research and detail that went into its creation.

When he’s finished, Billy is planning on releasing all his maps as a single book but for now you can buy large prints of his Lincoln County Map, Tunstall’s Last Ride, and Lincoln.

Check out his site at: newmapsoftheoldwest.com



Lincoln Town — ©2018 Bad Hoss Mapping Company Limited

BILLY THE KID DAYS

July 2018 – Lincoln, NM



Danny Vest, Linda Pardo, Susan Miller, and Tamsin Silver—Courtesy of Bob Ross



Wild Bill, Joan, and Bill Doyle—Courtesy of Bob Ross



Eddie Taylor and Bob Ross—Courtesy of Bob Ross



Field Trip to White Oaks—Courtesy of Ann Lori Goodloe



Connie Ross and Dot and Brian Otto—Courtesy of Bob Ross



Danny Vest and Bob Ross—Courtesy of Bob Ross



Billy the Kid Days — Ruidoso 2010



Billy the Kid Days — Ft. Sumner 2011



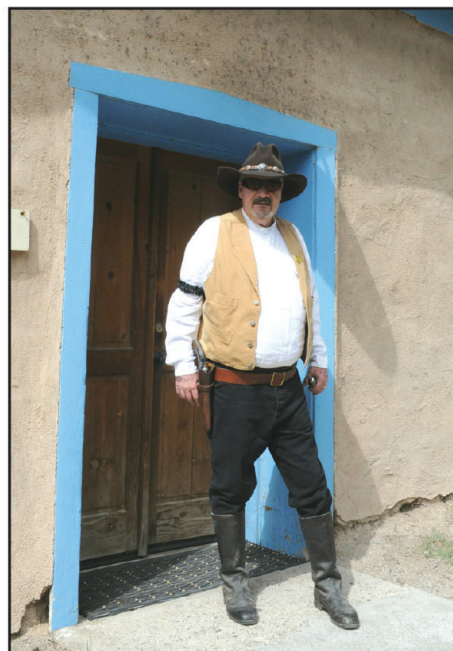
Billy the Kid Days — Ft. Sumner 2012



Billy the Kid Days — Silver City 2014



Billy the Kid Days — Las Vegas, 2015



Billy the Kid Days — Lincoln, 2017



Old Lincoln Days — Lincoln, 2017

