

# Journal

Wild West History Association

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## *Factually Documented Articles on the Wild West*

### **In This Issue:**

**Ex-Ranger Maurice Moore:  
Quick to Quarrel**  
By Rick Miller

**William "Bill" Chadwell,  
Native Son of Illinois:  
James-Younger Gang Raider**  
By James A. Bailey and  
Margaret B. Bailey

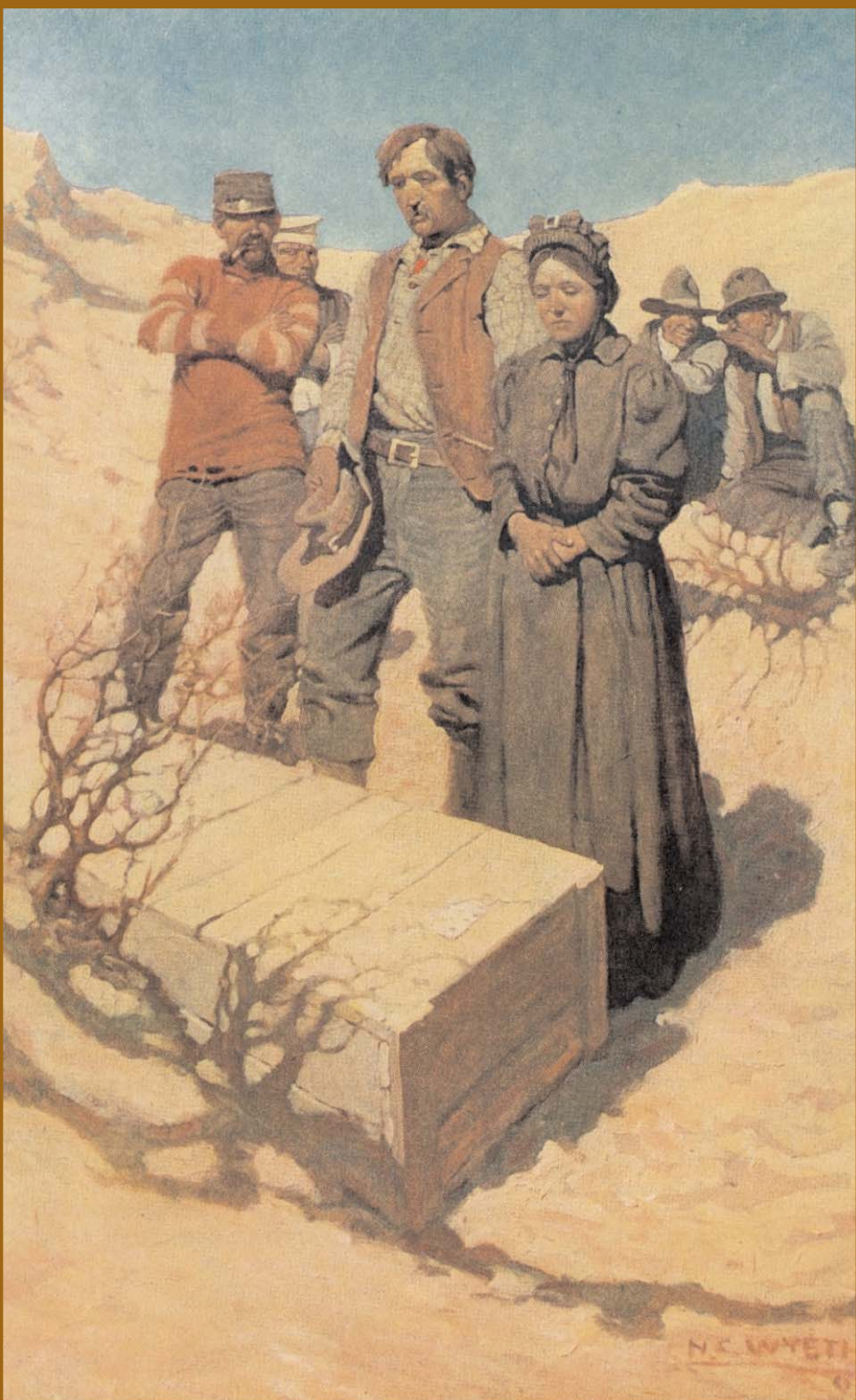
**Josie Bassett: Her Story in  
Her Words**  
By Linda Wommack

**George and Maggie and the  
Red Light Saloon: Part 2**  
By Rod Cook

**"Nervy" Phil Foote: Hell-  
Raiser of the High Desert  
and the Amargosa**  
By Erik J. Wright

### **Also:**

- Around the Campfire
- Collecting the Wild West
- Yellowed Pages
- Writing the West
- The Wild West in the News
- Reading the West
- Wild West Legend & Lore





# Journal

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### In This Issue:

- 2 **President's Message**
- 3 **From the Editor**
- 4 **Mail Pouch**

### Features

- 6 **Ex-Ranger Maurice Moore: Quick to Quarrel**  
By Rick Miller
- 17 **William "Bill" Chadwell, Native Son of Illinois: James-Younger Gang Raider**  
By James A. Bailey and Margaret B. Bailey
- 38 **Josie Bassett: Her Story in Her Words**  
By Linda Wommack
- 48 **George and Maggie and the Red Light Saloon: Part 2**  
By Rod Cook
- 56 **"Nervy" Phil Foote: Hell-Raiser of the High Desert and the Amargosa**  
By Erik J. Wright

### Departments

- 64 **Around the Campfire: Buckey O'Neill and the Train Robbers**  
By Marshall Trimble
- 67 **Collecting the Wild West: Books, Books, Books Everywhere in Western Writer's Home**  
Essay by Sharon Cunningham
- 69 **Yellowed Pages: Letter from Austin**
- 70 **Writing the West**  
By Chuck Parsons
- 72 **The Wild West in the News**  
By Preston Lewis
- 75 **Reading the West/Off the Press**  
Roy B. Young, Editor
- 84 **Wild West Legend & Lore: The Great Guthrie Gunfight**  
By Mike Cox

# William "Bill" Chadwell, Native Son of Illinois: James-Younger Gang Raider

By James A. Bailey and Margaret B. Bailey

**F**ollowing the death of William "Bill" Chadwell, a James-Younger Gang member, there was considerable disagreement involving his identity.

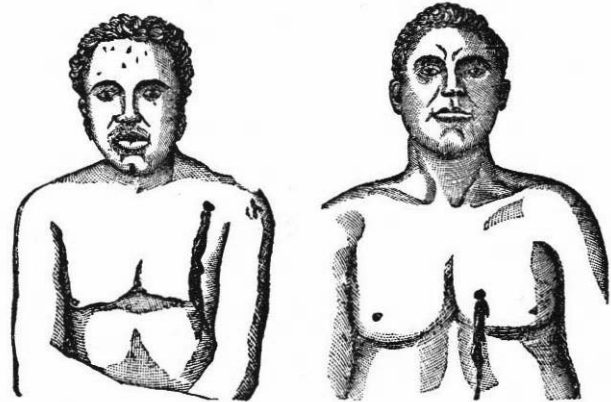
Chadwell was shot and killed during the robbery of the First National Bank of Northfield, Minnesota on September 7, 1876. A series of circumstances resulted in his misidentification. Initially, weeks prior to the robbery while in St. Paul and the surrounding area, Chadwell used aliases to conceal his identity.<sup>1-2</sup> Next, a Minnesota citizen misidentified Chadwell. The information was published extensively in local and national newspapers. Also, contributing to Chadwell's misidentification, photographs taken at his death were mislabeled and widely distributed identifying him as Clell Miller and sometimes as Charlie Pitts. By mid-October, it was reported that a Northfield photographer sold over fifty thousand of the misidentified photographs.<sup>3-5</sup>

When the Younger brothers were captured at Madelia, at first, they refused to identify the dead in their party. In time, however, they released limited, although confusing information. In order to establish Chadwell's identity, newspaper articles with reports from prior criminal associates and sources who knew him were used to establish his true identity. Chadwell family members also provided important facts about his life.

Bill Chadwell was gunned down on Division Street in Northfield during what came to be called the Northfield Raid. But in the early aftermath of the raid, Minnesota authorities misidentified the James Younger gang member.

At the time, however, Chadwell was known by a few Pinkerton agents, Midwestern sheriffs and lawmen. Before the Northfield robbery one of Chadwell's Otterville train robbery accomplices, Hobbs Kerry, captured on August 1, 1876, confessed three days later to participating in the July 7, 1876 Otterville, Missouri train robbery.

## The Northfield Tragedy, of Sept., 7.



BILL CHADWELL.

CHARLEY PITTS.

### The Two Robbers Shot In The Bank Raid.

From Photographs by I. E. SUMNER, Northfield, Minn.

*William "Bill" Chadwell misidentified in print produced from a photograph taken by I. E. Sumner. Published in the Rice County Journal, Northfield, Minnesota, September 14, 1876. (Authors' Collection)*

As a result of his confession, the Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory [Oklahoma] authorities as well as private detective agents learned of Chadwell's connection to Kerry. When Kerry identified Chadwell as one of the men who participated in the Otterville train robbery, authorities also discovered his connection to the James-Younger Gang.<sup>6-8</sup> With this information, the Northfield authorities eventually also learned Chadwell's identity.

Kerry not only identified Chadwell but divulged all the names of the participants in the train robbery. He said, "Me and Clem Miller [Clell Miller] and Cole Younger and Charlie Pitts [Samuel Wells] went together; Bill Chadwick [Chadwell], Bob Younger and Frank and Jesse James..." robbed the train near Otterville.<sup>9</sup> Kerry referred to Chadwell more than a dozen times in his August 4 confession.

On September 7, 1876, the same day as the Northfield robbery, details of Kerry's confession were released in *The Recorder-Tribune* in Holton, Kansas. Not only was Kerry's confession a significant portion of the article, it revealed details of Chadwell's involvement in other robberies. Namely, Chadwell's association with a robbery plot in Granby, Missouri. In releasing details of the Granby plot, Kerry divulged Chadwell's connection with Bruce Younger, the Younger brothers' uncle.<sup>10-11</sup> The September 7 article was one of the earliest released newspaper accounts identifying Chadwell's involvement in three Missouri robberies, one of which, the Granby robbery, was abandoned before it ever took place.

Chadwell conspired with Bruce Younger sometime before April 19, 1876, to rob the Granby Mining and Smelting Company safe in Granby, Missouri.<sup>12</sup> Younger masterminded the plan. The co-conspirators included Kerry, Younger, Charlie Pitts [Samuel Wells], Bill Chadwell and R.P. Stapp. Kerry worked for the company and knew the company kept a substantial weekly payroll in its safe. The money was sent to the company every Thursday from St. Louis for the following Friday payroll.<sup>13</sup>

Stapp, a saloon keeper, changed his mind about taking part in the robbery. Instead, he turned informant and warned the company superintendent who alerted authorities. Nevertheless, in anticipation of the robbery, six gunmen armed with shotguns and revolvers concealed themselves in a room adjacent to the office containing the safe. The gunmen removed a panel in the door which permitted a direct line of fire to the safe. They were ready to apprehend or shoot the robbers. But, as it turned out, their stakeout was futile. When Younger discovered Stapp's disloyalty, he abandoned the plan.<sup>14</sup> The Granby robbery would have been Chadwell's first robbery.

In the meantime, while Chadwell was awaiting Younger's decision about the Granby Mining and Smelting Company job, Charlie Pitts [Samuel Wells] and Chadwell allegedly robbed the Bank at Baxter Springs, Kansas. Following the bank robbery, a telegraphed report of the robbery in Baxter Springs appeared in the news. A Montana newspaper republished an account of the hold-up from a Fort Scott, Kansas story:

"On the morning of April 19, [1876], at about

ten o'clock, two men entered the Baxter Bank, at Baxter Springs, presented pistols at the cashier's head, robbed the safe of \$3,000, and escaped into Indian Territory."<sup>15-17</sup> Kansas Governor Thomas A. Osborne offered a \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the Baxter Springs robbers.<sup>18-19</sup>

Although it was alleged Chadwell participated in the Baxter Springs robbery, he was never indicted or convicted of that robbery. Shortly after the Baxter Springs bank robbery, Kerry, Pitts and Chadwell left Kansas in search of the Youngers to talk with them about their next robbery. On the way, they met Frank James on a road in Jackson County, Missouri. The only one James knew of the three was Samuel Wells. Since James did not know the other two, this obviously was Chadwell's first encounter with Frank James. Consequently, he had not been involved in any robberies with the James brothers up to this point. Otherwise, Frank would have recognized Chadwell that day. Therefore, Chadwell's association with the James-Younger Gang began sometime between April and July 1876.<sup>20</sup> Chadwell's involvement in the Otterville Train Robbery was his first robbery with the James-Younger Gang.



When the gang arrived in the Otterville area, they used a ruse they would use again in the upcoming weeks in Minnesota. In an attempt to ward off any suspicion, they portrayed themselves as cattle buyers. While staying with a local farmer, a man named Brownfield, they told him they were interested in purchasing his livestock. No one could remember how long the men who professed to be cattle buyers stayed at the Brownfield farm but around sunset on the evening of the robbery, they were last seen riding east.<sup>21</sup>

While the gang got ready for the Otterville train robbery, the train engineer and crewmen prepared for a routine Friday evening trip from Kansas City to St. Louis. The train left on schedule at 4:45 p.m. on the Missouri Pacific Railroad traveling east toward St. Louis with a scheduled stop in Sedalia, Missouri. The train consisted of one baggage car, three coaches, two sleepers and an engine. At Sedalia, a baggage car and express car from the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company were coupled to the train and

Texas passengers bound for St. Louis boarded. The train left the station at 9:30 p.m. and proceeded east. Approximately two miles east of Otterville, the train entered a rocky cut where the ravines cast dark shadows on the train and tracks. This was the chosen location for the robbery.<sup>22-24</sup>

Approximately one mile from the cut near Lamine River Bridge, the robbers abducted the train watchman and held him captive. Nearby, there were crossties that they piled on the railroad tracks. As the train approached at about 10:30 p.m., the robbers ordered the watchman to signal the engineer using a lantern with a red lens to stop the train.<sup>25-26</sup>

As the engineer braked for the signal lantern, he saw the crossties piled across the tracks. Two men wearing masks boarded the engine and held revolvers to the engineer and fireman's heads. The masked men moved the engineer and fireman to the baggage car and ordered them to keep quiet while they kept them under guard.<sup>27-28</sup>

Kerry and Chadwell, who had taken a position near an oat field, were waiting beside the tracks when the train passed. As the train came to a stop, Chadwell remained at the rear of the train and never entered it. To prevent the train from reversing, railroad ties were placed on the tracks behind the train.<sup>29-30</sup>

The express car contained two safes, one for the United States Express Company and one for Adams Express Company. When the three robbers boarded the train, they approached a Mr. Conkling, the baggage master, and demanded the safe key. Conkling responded that J. B. Bushnell, the messenger, had it. So the robbers and Conkling proceeded to the rear cars and found Bushnell. He told the robbers he had given the key to the brakeman. Then the brakeman handed the key to the robbers. Afterward, the robbers escorted the brakeman and the messenger to the express car, opened the United States Express Company safe and emptied its contents into a wheat sack. Next, they attempted to open the Adams Express safe but soon discovered the key would not fit the Adams safe. Not giving up, the robbers used a sledge hammer to break into the safe. Soon the safe door was beaten open, its contents emptied and they departed. No passengers on the train were robbed. Only the safe contents were taken.

The robbery lasted about one hour and ten minutes.<sup>31</sup>

The United States Express Company reported a loss of \$15,000 and Adams Express Company reported a loss of \$2,000. Since the banks could stop payment on the checks that were stolen, the actual loss was estimated at approximately \$8,000 in money and silver.<sup>32</sup>

According to one report, "All the robbers wore masks while at the train; none of them, therefore were recognized, and so far as now known, no clue to their identity has been obtained."<sup>33</sup> The sheriff of Pettis County, Missouri and a posse pursued the train robbers but had few leads to follow.<sup>34</sup> A week after the robbery Governor Charles H. Hardin of Missouri issued a reward of \$300 for each arrest in the Otterville robbery.<sup>35</sup>

The authorities were determined to bring the train robbers to justice and it was in early August when Bruce Younger and Hobbs Kerry were arrested on suspicion of the Otterville train robbery. The two men were taken to St. Louis for questioning by Chief of Police James McDonough. While these two were being detained, a newspaper reported the robbers [Chadwell and Wells] were traced to Cherokee County, Kansas and Charlie Pitts [Samuel Wells] was captured on Spring River with \$1,800 in his possession. Pitts [Wells] also had letters in his possession incriminating other members of the gang involved in the Otterville robbery. Although Pitts [Wells] was captured, though Chadwell was surrounded in a cornfield in Cherokee County, Kansas, he eluded arrest.<sup>36</sup>

At first when Kerry was arrested and questioned, he repeatedly denied his involvement in the Otterville robbery, until Chief McDonough read a letter dated June 9 from Kerry to R. P. Stapp that the authorities had intercepted. The contents of the letter incriminated Kerry in the Otterville robbery as well as revealing his involvement in the Granby robbery plot. Without a promise of immunity, he was encouraged to make a statement detailing his knowledge of the events chronicled in his letter to Stapp. Kerry not only made a full sworn confession, he named Ed Miller, Frank and Jesse James, Cole and Bud [Bob] Younger, Charlie Pitts [Samuel Wells], William Chadwell and himself as the party of robbers responsible for the Otterville robbery.<sup>37-39</sup> Although he was given no promises, he almost certainly hoped for immunity or a

reduced sentence; instead, Kerry was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for his role in the robbery.<sup>40</sup>

Kerry, personally acquainted with Chadwell, was cited on numerous occasions referencing Chadwell in newspapers detailing the Granby robbery plot as well as the Baxter Springs Bank and Otterville train robberies. Three days after Kerry disclosed the Otterville train robbery details, the bank robbery in Northfield, Minnesota occurred.



Chadwell's final days leading up to the Northfield robbery began shortly after the Otterville robbery sometime in mid-August with a train trip from Missouri to Minnesota. Cole Younger described their journey to Minnesota: "Accordingly, about the middle of August we made up a party to visit Northfield, going north by rail."<sup>41-42</sup> Confirming the route they traveled, he said the gang "took, the same train at St. Joseph, or points south, and went by rail to Mankato and then to St. Paul and Minneapolis."<sup>43</sup> He continued, "Jim, Bob and myself, Clell Miller, who had been accused of the Gad's Hill, Muncie, Corydon, Hot Springs and perhaps other bank and train robberies, but who had not been convicted of any of them; Bill Chadwell, a young fellow from Illinois, and three men whose names on the expedition were Pitts, Woods [Frank James] and Howard [Jesse James]."<sup>44-45</sup>

Although Cole and the others were to leave at the same time, not all of them arrived the same day. Cole added, "Bob [Younger] and Chadwell missed the train and they had me in a stew to know what had happened to them."<sup>46</sup> While Cole and some of the gang arrived in mid-August, indeed on August 19, two more of the gang, believed to be Bob Younger and Miller, were seen disembarking from a train in St. Paul.<sup>47-48</sup> However, Cole confirmed the man seen in St. Paul with Younger was Chadwell and not Miller when he stated that while Younger waited for his brother, Bob, and their friend, Chadwell, he and Pitts scouted the area. So Chadwell was not initially with Cole and the gang when they arrived in Minneapolis.<sup>49</sup> Also, Cole noted when the late arrivals, Chadwell and Bob, did show up, the two "bought their horses

from Mankato."<sup>50</sup> In addition, it was Chadwell not Miller who had an established association with the Younger brothers through their Uncle Bruce Younger. Therefore, it was Chadwell who was sighted in the train station with Bob not Miller.<sup>51-52</sup>

In any event, after their stay in Minneapolis, they eventually relocated and lodged in St. Paul. According to Cole, "Once all the gang reached Minnesota, we spent a week in Minneapolis, seeing the sights, playing poker and looking around for information, after which we spent a similar period in St. Paul."<sup>53-54</sup> They purchased fine horses, feasted at local eateries, imbibed spirits, socialized and gambled. In fact, Cole described Chadwell as "one of the best [poker players] that ever played the game."<sup>55</sup>

During the week of August 20, Chadwell probably played his last hand of poker at a gambling house on East Third Street in St. Paul. The establishment was upstairs over Archie McLeod's restaurant located between Jackson and Roberts Streets about a block from the Merchants Hotel where the gang was staying. Guy Salisbury was proprietor of the gambling house. Charles Hickson, bartender, was on duty for Chadwell's last game. Although Chadwell and Cole were winning, when Bob joined the game, Chadwell and Cole left the table.<sup>56</sup>

As August 27 approached, the gang began to plan the Northfield raid and set about finalizing their preparations.<sup>57-58</sup> A few days before the Northfield raid, the horsemen left St. Paul and traveled due south where they were seen in a number of counties around Northfield.<sup>59-60</sup> The cunning Missouri robbers scouted counties located in the immediate Northfield area.<sup>61</sup> By the time they completed the survey of nearby counties to Northfield, it was almost the end of August. For about a week, they camped near Northfield in order to familiarize themselves with the local citizens and the lay of the land.<sup>62-63</sup>

Nevertheless, with all their planning, they were not prepared for the events that unfolded. Around 2 o'clock in the afternoon on September 7, 1876, the James-Younger Gang rode into Northfield to rob the First National Bank. The eight gang members wore long white dusters to conceal their revolvers; however, men wearing long white dusters on Division Street and Mill Square attracted the merchants and visitors'

attention. Northfield was a farming community and dusters were typically worn on cattle drives. As three of the gang entered the bank, some merchants confronted other gang members on the street and their intentions became known. During the robbery, citizens shot and killed Bill Chadwell and Clell Miller. The First National Bank of Northfield's acting cashier, Joseph Haywood, lay dead in the bank and Nicholas Gustafson, a recent Swedish immigrant, died four days later from an undetermined shooter's gunshot. Six of the robbers escaped.

The task of identifying the two dead robbers was at hand and on September 9, two days after the robbery, Cal Peterman, an estranged brother-in-law of William "Bill" Stiles from Minnesota, went to Northfield to view the bodies. Peterman identified one of the bodies as Stiles and later signed an affidavit confirming the dead robber was Stiles. When Peterman released his statement to newspapers identifying one of the dead robbers as Stiles, Peterman's statement as well as subsequent newspaper articles that reported his claim contributed considerably to Chadwell's misidentification.<sup>64-65</sup>

At the time, Peterman claimed he recently received a letter from Stiles who was living in Middleton, Texas. In the letter, Stiles informed Peterman he had just made "a good haul" and to let him know if he needed one or two hundred dollars. Besides informing his brother-in-law of his recent fortune, Stiles also said he was travelling to the Northfield area and knew where they could make another "good haul." With the recent knowledge of his brother-in-law's plans to come to Northfield, Peterman hastily concluded the taller of the two men killed in Northfield was Stiles and identified him accordingly.<sup>66</sup> Peterman was the initial source for the proliferation of misinformation printed and reprinted in newspapers and books regarding the misidentification of Chadwell as Bill Stiles.

Others who were acquainted with Stiles, and knew him as well as they knew their own families, said the dead bandit bore no resemblance to Stiles. They were certain he was not the Stiles they knew from Minnesota.<sup>67</sup> Two in particular, E. B. White and Frank Shaw, knew Stiles personally. In addition to disagreeing with Peterman's identification, White and Shaw had problems identifying the dead robber as Stiles based on the authorities' description as well.

After the authorities examined the body, they released the following description. He "was found to measure six feet four and a half inches in height; his body exhibited a splendid physical development, with arms and limbs of thew [sic] muscles and skin as fair and soft as a lady's; his face was of rather an elongated oval with sharply cut features; high cheek bones, well arched brow and deep set blue eyes. His hair was a very dark, reddish auburn, inclined to curl. He wore no hair on his face, but was closely shaved, and did not appear to be more than 23 or 25 years of age. He was clothed in a new suit of black clothes, worth about \$25 or \$30, a new colored shirt and good boots."<sup>68</sup> Among the items in his possession were a gold Waltham watch and a small amount of money. The robber did not have any type of identification or papers which could assist the authorities in determining his identity.<sup>69</sup>



*Photograph of William "Bill" Chadwell misidentified in 1876 by Northfield photographer I. E. Sumner. (Photo Courtesy of Hayes Scriven, Executive Director of the Northfield Historical Society, Northfield, Minnesota)*

Based on the authorities' description, White and Shaw pointed out inconsistencies between Stiles and the dead bandit. One of those differences was their height. Shaw believed Peterman must be mistaken because Stiles was only five feet eight inches tall. The dead bandit was described to be about eight inches taller than Stiles, a noticeable difference for those who knew Stiles. White, the other acquaintance of Stiles, added he had photographs of the two dead gang members and neither one resembled the Stiles he knew.<sup>70-71</sup> While Peterman claimed he recognized the dead robber as Stiles, the two men who knew Stiles were convinced Peterman's identification was wrong.

When Peterman made the identification, he also told the authorities Stiles' family formerly lived in Monticello, approximately 80 miles from Northfield. Others noted, at one time, Stiles and his family lived about one hundred miles from Northfield near Santiago, Minnesota. But at the time of the robbery, Stiles' father was living in Polk County, Minnesota near Grand Forks, North Dakota.<sup>72-76</sup>

Regardless of White and Shaw's opinions, the authorities believed Peterman's claim; therefore, they sent a letter to Elisha Stiles, Bill Stiles' father.<sup>77</sup> The letter reached Stiles about five days after the robber was killed. Upon receipt of the letter, Stiles asked the Grand Forks postmaster to read it to him because he didn't have his spectacles with him. In the letter, the Northfield authorities informed him that his son, Bill Stiles, was identified as one of the robbers killed in Northfield.<sup>78-79</sup>

As the postmaster read the letter, Stiles, showed no emotion and responded, "I thought he was in Texas. I suppose he got in with a lot of them [explicative] pirates." Stiles said his twenty-three-year-old son "had always been a wild boy and he could do nothing with him" but his son was not a violent man.<sup>80-81</sup>

Stiles believed his son was killed in Northfield when the postmaster read the letter with the news. And newspapers continued to report Stiles was one of the dead robbers. Regional as well as national newspapers also reprinted the Northfield story identifying Stiles as one of the dead robbers.

It was also alleged in some news accounts that since Stiles grew up in Monticello, although eighty miles north of Northfield, he was familiar

with the vicinity and served as the gang's guide. Logically, some Minnesotans believed outlaws from Missouri would not have travelled to Minnesota without having someone in the gang who knew the area. As a result, there were those who believed Stiles was "the pilot of the gang, as after he was killed they seemed to wander about as though none of them knew the country."<sup>82-85</sup> The terms "pilot" and "wandering" were a reporter's description of the gang's travels. There were numerous posses around the state searching for the gang, and there were daily sightings reported in the news. Some of the sightings were legitimate. Others were just activities that appeared suspicious and reported by citizens.

While Minnesota authorities attempted to identify the dead robber, Kerry informed officers that Bill Chadwell was the dead robber in Northfield. Not only did Kerry identify Chadwell, he also identified Miller and Wells from the post-mortem photographs distinguishing each one from the other.<sup>86-87</sup>

**Escape of the Northfield Robbers.**  
**The pursuit of the bandits who made the raid upon the Northfield bank has been abandoned and they have escaped from Minnesota into Iowa and Dakota Territory. All accounts agree that it was the hardest chase the notorious Younger-James gang of outlaws ever had and they will probably give Minnesota a wide berth hereafter. The photographs of the dead bandits shot at Northfield have been fully identified by parties in Missouri, as being Clell Miller and Bill Chadwell, both known to be members of the Younger-James gang.**

*Chadwell identified in newspaper article as an accomplice in Northfield, Minnesota bank robbery, The Worthington Advance (Worthington, Minnesota) September 28, 1876. (Authors' Collection)*

More importantly, a month after Peterman identified Stiles as one of the dead gang members, Elisha Stiles came forward and disputed the claim that his son was with the James-Younger Gang during the raid.<sup>88-89</sup> Although Elisha Stiles corrected Peterman's claim and Hobbs Kerry made a positive identification, newspapers never retracted the misidentification of Stiles for Chadwell but continued to report Stiles as one of the robbers killed. Consequently, Stiles' name continued to appear in newspapers and publications for decades.



Adding to the confusion, when the Younger brothers entered Stillwater prison, they were interviewed as part of the inmate processing. During the interview, once again, they were asked to identify the members in the Northfield robbery. And once more, the Younger brothers declined to identify any other participants; however, Bob did say that none of their party was from Minnesota. According to Bob, newspaper articles identifying Bill Stiles from Minnesota as a gang member was fiction. "The name of Bill Stiles is simply a reporter's imagination."<sup>90-91</sup>

But then when Cole published his autobiographical account of the Northfield raid in 1903, he finally identified Chadwell as one of the gang members. Cole wrote, "About the middle of August we made up a party to visit Northfield...Bill Chadwell...from Illinois..." was among them.<sup>92</sup> Cole added later, "The real name of the late man killed at Northfield, who is known as Chadwell, is Stiles, and who is said to have been raised in Minnesota." Although he did not provide any further explanations about the unclear statement and Chadwell's identity, Cole knew the deceased gang member's name was Chadwell and that he was not from Minnesota.<sup>93-94</sup>

Furthermore, despite the fact that some alleged Bill Stiles lived in or was from Minnesota and rode with Jesse James, the evidence does not support the allegations. So, when reporters and writers alluded to Chadwell's familiarity with Minnesota and the Northfield area because he lived there, it was merely an assumption.

Even twenty-five years after Chadwell's death, the name Stiles and facts about him continued to be cited. J. W. Phillips, formerly of Northfield, attempted to validate his claim with the fact that he was present during the raid; yet he confused Stiles with Chadwell. Phillips recalled witnessing A. R. Manning shooting and killing one of the robbers. Phillips said he was "in an upper window across from the bank...and saw A.R. Manning shoot and kill Bill Stiles."<sup>95-96</sup> Phillips further complicated the misidentification when he said, "Stiles was the son of a Baptist preacher at Cannon Falls" and believed like some others that Stiles was the guide.<sup>97-104</sup> Needless to say, Phillips may have witnessed Manning shoot one of the gang members, but the robber Manning shot was Bill Chadwell and not Bill Stiles.

Finally, there were James-Younger Gang impersonators who contributed to the identity dilemma of Chadwell. William C. Stiles, a reformed robber, told a colorful story about his association and involvement in the James-Younger Gang. He said he not only knew Bill Chadwell but alleged Chadwell even used his name, Bill Stiles, as an alias. He boasted Chadwell introduced him to Jesse James and the gang.

Stiles escaped from a Tombstone, Arizona jail and traveled west. After a period of time, he was arrested for a different crime and served time in prison until he was released in 1913. Stiles then traveled to Los Angeles with plans to rob a train. However, after he arrived in Los Angeles, he decided to reform and lived a life free of crime. That same year, he was converted at the Union Rescue Mission in Los Angeles.

Ed Earl Repp, a writer and novelist, learned of Stiles' claims and interviewed him in 1931. Koblas, a Minnesotan author, based a book, *The Jesse James Northfield Raid: Confessions of the Ninth Man*, on the discovery of the Los Angeles man who claimed he rode with the James-Younger Gang in Northfield.<sup>105-107</sup>

In 1936 another writer, David Hazen, staff writer with *The Portland Oregonian*, also interviewed the 87-year-old-man who claimed to be Bill Stiles. During the interview, Stiles said that was a mistake about him getting killed in Northfield when the James gang raided the bank on September, 7, 1876. "I was there alright; I'm here alright, so it couldn't be me who was killed." The Los Angeles Stiles claimed he was the last survivor of the outlaw gang.<sup>108</sup>

Repp, the novelist, was present during Hazen's interview and by 1936 was acting as Stiles' biographer. In the Hazen interview, Stiles alleged he met the James brothers in 1874 and later became good friends with Bill Chadwell. Chadwell told him his real name was Alvin Stevens and his father was a wealthy Minnesota lumberman.<sup>109</sup> Stiles said Chadwell used a number of names but Chadwell and Chadwick were his favorites. According to the Los Angeles Stiles, Chadwell was killed in Northfield. Stiles said "he [Stiles] was on the corner opposite the bank acting as a guard. Jesse had told us all just what to do. I dropped down behind a barrel when the shooting started."<sup>110-112</sup> Oh, I did my share of fightin' in that battle. I hope I didn't hurt

anyone that day, but I must be honest with you, I didn't have this feeling then."<sup>113</sup>



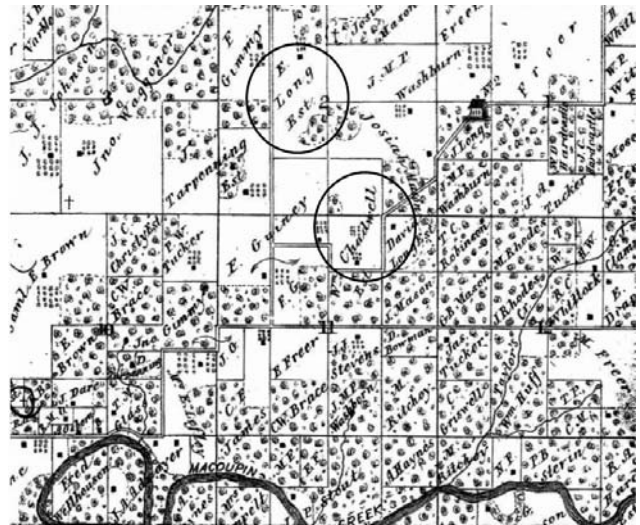
Bill Stiles, self-proclaimed James-Younger Gang member, at age eighty-seven posing for an article in the *Oregonian* (Portland, OR) endorsing David Hazen's book, *Bill Stiles: Last Survivor of the James Gang*, July 19, 1936. (Authors' Collection)

Shrewd Stiles waited thirty-seven years to confess to his connection to the robbery and gang affiliation when he came forward in 1913. He admitted, "I have read many books telling of this raid, and all say that the Bill Chadwell killed there was really Billy Stiles."<sup>114-115</sup>

There are other cases of imposters like the Los Angeles Stiles who make claims of knowing or having some association to famous outlaws. In many cases, there are no written records to authenticate their claims. Not enough details are given in the Los Angeles Stiles interviews or newspaper articles to prove his assertion of being in Northfield. Furthermore, the Northfield raid witnesses never discussed a ninth man during or after the robbery.

Legitimate sources, consisting of friends and family, described their relationship with Chadwell. His first cousin, Isreal Long of Jerseyville, Illinois, recalled stories his grandfa-

ther told about the James brothers. Long said, "The James Boys used to come down from the north on a train, get off at Rockbridge, make their way from there down west through the bottom of the Panhandle district, just about nine miles northeast of Jerseyville where my grandfather lived at that time...."<sup>116</sup> Rockbridge, approximately ten miles north of Jerseyville and sixty miles north of St. Louis, was an easy trip by rail from Missouri.



Chadwell and Long family farms are circled. *Greene County, Illinois Landowners, Township 9 North, III Principal Meridian, Range 11 West.* (W. P. Campbell, Cartographer, *Landowners Atlas of Greene County, Illinois* (Greene County: publisher unknown, 1873), miscellaneous pages, retrieved from *Greene County Gen Website* May 2, 2016.)

Long continued, "Over in Green [Greene] County, where my father owned a farm, there is a branch that runs through the farm called 'Chad Branch,' named in honor of my cousin, William Chadwell. William Chadwell joined the James Boys at the age of 18."<sup>117</sup> Many times detectives came looking for them at my grandfather's, because Chadwell's mother and my father's grandmother were sisters. Chadwell was born and raised on land that joined ours where this branch starts. Chadwell was shot and killed at Northfield."<sup>118-124</sup> About ten years after the newspaper published Long's account in the *Alton Evening Telegraph* in Alton, Illinois, more newspapers printed accounts from people who not only knew Chadwell but knew exactly where he had lived as a young boy.

Eighty-seven-year-old William Ballard, a victim of the Glendale, Missouri train robbery, recalled memories of the James-Younger Gang

and Chadwell. In his account, he admitted some of his account of the robbery was according to what he had heard but he remembered most of the details because he was one of the robbery victims and grew up knowing Chadwell who rode with Jesse James.<sup>125</sup>

One of the masked men took his silver case watch which had his name engraved inside. After the robbery, his watch, wrapped in a small package, arrived in the mail. Jesse James returned Ballard's watch because he recognized the name engraved inside as being the son of John Ballard, an acquaintance in Jersey County, Illinois. Ballard recalled that Jesse James and members of his gang frequented Jersey County.<sup>126-127</sup> In the account of the robbery, Ballard also recalled memories of where Bill Chadwell lived as a boy. "According to Ballard's best recollection, Bill Chadwell, the outlaw, was born in Jalapa community, Greene County."<sup>128</sup> Ballard said, "When the James gang was in its hey-day, the northeastern part of Jersey County was frequently used as a hideout."<sup>129</sup>

Two more newspaper stories supported Ballard's story of Chadwell's connection to Jersey County, Illinois, one in December 1946 and another in January 1947. The articles also identified Chadwell as a member of the James Gang. According to the December article, while on the lamb from authorities, Chadwell met the James Brothers when the brothers visited relatives in the Greene and Jersey County areas of Illinois. Thomas Tucker, a retired school teacher, recalled the James Gang hiding out in a cave in the dense timber of Macoupin Creek, Illinois. Tucker also said his father, John Tucker, son of Obidiah Tucker and Elizabeth James (1801-1845), was Jesse and Frank James' first cousin. However, the relationship cited in the articles between the James family and families in the Jersey County, Illinois area are unproven.<sup>130-131</sup>

In addition to newspaper accounts, Chadwell relatives provided information about Chadwell's family. On January 12, 1836, Bill's parents, William and Margaret Truitt Chadwell were married in Jefferson, Indiana.<sup>132</sup> William and Margaret had eight children which included William "Bill" Chadwell who was born about 1853.<sup>133-134</sup> Around 1855, Bill's father died, so Chadwell probably had little or no memory of his father since he was about two years old when his father died.

*I, William Chadwell, of the County of Greene and State of Illinois do hereby make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following to wit.*

*First - It is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be paid.*

*Second - I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Margaret Chadwell, all my personal property, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and all articles of personal property not herein enumerated, and it is my will and desire that she make such disposition of said property by sale or otherwise as she may think best and after paying all my just debts the balance to be hers forever.*

*Third - After the payment of my just debts, I give devise and bequeath unto my wife Margaret Chadwell the farm on which I now reside situated in the County of Greene and State of Illinois and known and described as the South West quarter of the South East quarter of Section No. Two (2) Township Nine (9) North of Range Eleven (11) West also the North West quarter of the North East quarter of Section No. Eleven (11) Township Nine (9) North of Range Eleven West and the South West quarter of the North East quarter of Section Eleven Township No. Nine (9) North of Range Eleven West being all of the land that I own in all one hundred and seventy acres to have and to hold during her lifetime, and at her death all the aforesaid real estate to her bequeathed to be sold and equally divided between my children, Madison Chadwell, George W. Chadwell, Samuel Chadwell, James Chadwell, Mary Jane Chadwell, Rebecca Virginia Chadwell, Sophronia Alice Chadwell and William Chadwell to their use forever.*

*Fourth - And lastly, I hereby affirm and constitute my wife, Margaret Chadwell Executrix of this my last will and testament severing and annulling all other wills heretofore made by me and it is my wish that she make such disposition of the aforesaid personal property as she may think best to satisfy all of my just and lawful debts satisfying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.*

*In writing whereof I the said William Chadwell have herewith set my hand and seal this the Thirtieth Day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.*

*William Chadwell (SEAL)*

*Signed, Sealed published and delivered by said William Chadwell as and for his last will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.*

*October 30, 1855*

*Chas. W. Vanaradale  
Jesse Terpening*

*Last Will and Testament, of William Chadwell, Sr., Chadwell's father. (Illinois Will Records Book A-C, 1836-1885; William Chadwell, Illinois County Court, Carrollton: Greene, Illinois, p. 279. Original document transcribed by authors.)*

In 1860 the family was living on a farm near Carrollton in eastern Greene County, Illinois. Chadwell, then about seven years old, and his siblings, Madison "Matterson," George, Samuel, James, Mary, Rebecca and Sophronia lived with their widowed mother, Margaret.<sup>135-136</sup>

Page No. 21 899

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Eastern Precinct in the County of Greene State of Illinois enumerated by me, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of July 1860. Thos. Madril Ass't Marshal. Post Office Carrollton

| Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of valuation. | Families numbered in the order of valuation. | The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family. | DESCRIPTION. |      |                           | Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age. | VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED. |                           | Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country. | Married within the year. | Attended School within the year. | Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict. |    |
|---|--|---|--------------|------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----|
|   |  |   | Age.         | Sex. | White, Black, or Mulatto. |   | Value of Real Estate.       | Value of Personal Estate. |  |                          |                                  |  |    |
| 1   | 2  | 3   | 4            | 5    | 6                         | 7   | 8                           | 9                         | 10   | 11                       | 12                               | 13   | 14 |
| 28  | 188  | Margaret Chadwell   | 45           | F    |                           |   | 1500                        | 250                       | Ill  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 29  |  | Madison "   | 24           | M    |                           | Laborer ✓   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 30  |  | Geo "   | 22           | M    |                           | Farmer ✓  |                             |                           | Ill  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 31  |  | Samuel "  | 20           | M    |                           | " ✓   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 32  |  | James "   | 18           | M    |                           | " ✓   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 33  |  | Mary "  | 15           | F    |                           |   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 34  |  | Rebecca "   | 13           | F    |                           |   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 35  |  | Sophronia "   | 11           | F    |                           |   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |
| 36  |  | William "   | 7            | M    |                           |   |                             |                           | "  |                          |                                  | /  |    |

William "Bill" Chadwell, seven years old, lived with his mother, Margaret Truitt Chadwell, and siblings in 1860. US Census reported 10 July 1860, Eastern Precinct, Greene County, Illinois, near Carrollton, Illinois. (Authors' Collection)

Sometime between 1860 and 1870, Chadwell's mother, Margaret, and sister, Sophronia, moved from Illinois to Crawford County, Kansas. The 1870 census listed them living with Chadwell's brother, George, in Crawford County, Lincoln Township, Kansas. It has been reported Chadwell's mother died in 1878 in Joplin, Missouri; however, this is unconfirmed.

Page No. 27

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 1.—Inhabitants in Lincoln Twp in the County of Crawford State of Kansas enumerated by me on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 1870. 391 Post Office: Girard Crawford Co. Kansas Frederic Danits Ass't Marshal.

| Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of valuation. | Families numbered in the order of valuation. | The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family. | 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.               |                          | Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. | CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS. |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|--|---|--------------|------|--------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   |  |   | Age.         | Sex. | Color. |  | 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 | 19 | 20 |
| 176   | 198  | Chadwell George   | 30           | M    |        | Farmer   |                             |                           | Illinois   |                          |                          | /   | /                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Sarah   | 25           | F    |        | Keeping house  |                             |                           |  |                          |                          | /   | /                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | Chadwell Melissa  | 7            | F    |        |  |                             |                           | Illinois   |                          |                          |   |                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Susan   | 5            | F    |        |  |                             |                           |  |                          |                          |   |                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Rosa B.   | 3            | F    |        |  |                             |                           |  |                          |                          |   |                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Eliza C.  | 1            | F    |        |  |                             |                           | Kansas   |                          |                          |   |                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Margaret  | 57           | F    |        |  |                             |                           | Kentucky   |                          |                          | /   | /                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|   |  | — Sophronia   | 14           | F    |        | at home  |                             |                           | Illinois   |                          |                          |   |                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Margaret and Sophronia Chadwell, William Chadwell's mother and sister, lived with George Chadwell, his brother, in Lincoln Township, Crawford County, near Girard, Kansas according to the 1870 US Census. (Authors' Collection)

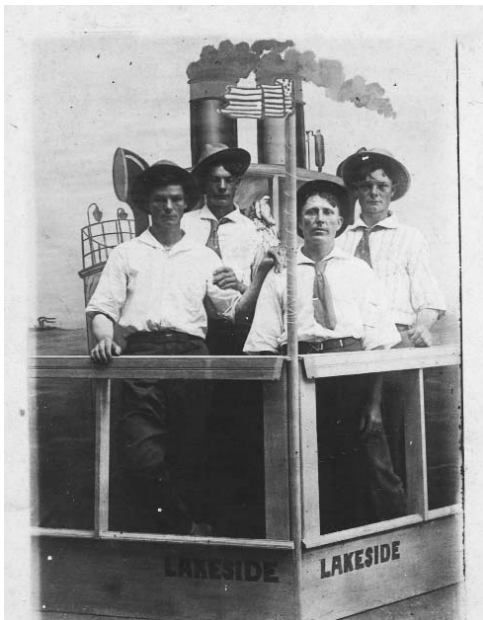
In 1870, two of Chadwell's brothers, Samuel and James, were living nearby in Bourbon County, Kansas.<sup>137-138</sup> Chadwell was about seventeen at that time.



*James Chadwell and family circa 1888. James was Chadwell's brother. Front row, Sarah Elizabeth Barnes Chadwell, James Chadwell, Jr., James Chadwell, Sr.; Back row, May Chadwell, George Chadwell. James and Sarah had two more sons, Jess and Frank, born circa 1890 and 1895, respectively. (Photo Courtesy David Buck, Florence, Montana)*



*Charles Franklin Chadwell, William "Bill" Chadwell's nephew, at the Chadwell homestead in Devils Canyon, Baker County, Eastern Oregon circa 1900. Charles Franklin Chadwell's father, Samuel Chadwell, lived in Chicago, Illinois during the Civil War, then Bourbon, Kansas and later Oregon. (Photo Courtesy Byrl Keith Chadwell, Baker City, Oregon)*



*James Chadwell's sons, William "Bill" Chadwell's nephews, Left to Right: George, Frank and Jess Chadwell; front unidentified friend. Photo taken at Lakeside Park, Joplin, Missouri circa 1910. Frank and Jess were named for Frank and Jesse James. (Photo Courtesy Michael Djavaheerian, San Diego, CA.)*



*Roy Chadwell, Charles Franklin Chadwell's son and "Bill" Chadwell's grand nephew. Photo taken at the Chadwell homestead in Devils Canyon, Baker County, Eastern Oregon in 1918. (Photo Courtesy Byrl Keith Chadwell, Baker City, Oregon)*

Chadwell was believed to be living in Kansas in 1870, where most of his siblings lived, and working as a laborer on a farm.<sup>139</sup> In fact, a Cato, Kansas woman established that eighteen-year-old Chadwell helped her husband on their Crawford County farm near Cato during the winter of 1871. She knew him because he lived on their farm for several months. In addition to knowing him, she knew Chadwell's mother and several of his family members since they lived in the same small close-knit community of Cato where she and Chadwell's mother attended church.<sup>140-142</sup>

Since Chadwell had family and friends in Crawford County, occasionally after 1871, the Cato woman saw Chadwell when he returned to the Cato community. She said, "During these years Chadwell has been back and forth, and...the community were startled on hearing that he had become a member of the Younger gang and...had assisted to rob the bank at Baxter Springs...and as I look at his likeness in your paper which lies before me the exact resemblance of him as I last saw him..." about 1875.<sup>143</sup> While the Kansas lady remembered Chadwell and identified him in 1876, exactly where Chadwell resided was unknown but as noted previously, he fled to Cherokee County, Kansas after the Baxter Bank robbery in 1876.

Sometime before 1876, Chadwell married twenty-year-old Marcia E. Robinson, who like him was originally from Illinois. She was born in Pontiac, Illinois in 1855 about 180 miles north of Jalapa, Illinois, Chadwell's birthplace. She, too, was the daughter of a farmer and by 1870 her family also relocated from Illinois to Kansas.<sup>144</sup> Marcia's family lived in Drywood near Fort Scott in Bourbon County, Kansas while Chadwell's oldest brother, Madison, and his family lived in the same county near Godfrey, Kansas.<sup>145-148</sup>

Page No. 3 Copy

SCHEDULE I.—INHABITANTS in the Town of Drywood in the County of Bourbon in the State of Kansas, on the first day of March, 1875.

POST OFFICE, Godfrey Assessor, A. J. Gofford

| Dwelling House, numbered in the order of valuation. | Family, numbered in the order of valuation. | The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of March, 1875, was in this family. | DESCRIPTION.  |                       |   | VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED.                      |                       | Place of Birth—naming State or Territory of U. S., or the country, if of Foreign birth. | Where from to Kansas—naming State or Territory of U. S., or country, if a Foreigner. | ILLITERACY.                 |                                  |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    |   |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|---|
|   |   |  | Age at last birthday. If under 1 year, give month in fractions. Male—F. | Sex (M., Female (F.)) | Color. White (W), Black (B), Indian (I), Other (C), Indian (I). | Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, Male or Female. | Value of Real Estate. |   |  | Value of Personal Property. | Attended school within the year. | Persons 10 to 15 yrs. of age. | Persons 15 to 21 yrs. of age. | Persons 21 years of age and over. | Persons 10 to 15 yrs. of age. | Persons 15 to 21 yrs. of age. | Persons 21 years of age and over. |    |    |    |   |
| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5                     | 6   | 7   | 8                     | 9   | 10   | 11                          | 12                               | 13                            | 14                            | 15                                | 16                            | 17                            | 18                                | 19 | 20 | 21 |   |
| 1   | 1   | M. Chadwell  | 36  | M                     | W   | Mining Coal   |                       |   | Ill.   |                             |                                  |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    | 1  | 1 |
|   |   | J. A. "  | 28  | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | Ill  |                             |                                  |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 2 |
|   |   | J. N. "  | 11  | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | Ill  |                             | 1                                |                               |                               | 1                                 |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 3 |
|   |   | J. P. "  | 7   | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | "  |                             | 1                                |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 4 |
|   |   | M. A. "  | 7   | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | "  |                             | 1                                |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 5 |
|   |   | J. C. "  | 5   | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | "  |                             | 1                                |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 6 |
|   |   | S. H. "  | 3   | M                     | "   |   |                       |   | Kans   |                             | 1                                |                               |                               |                                   |                               |                               |                                   |    |    |    | 7 |

Madison Chadwell, William "Bill" Chadwell's brother, was born in Kentucky and moved to Illinois with his parents and siblings prior to relocating about 1875 in Drywood, Bourbon County, Kansas where he worked as a coal miner. Madison was named in honor of James Madison but his name was sometimes misspelled as Matterson. (Author's Collection)

After the Otterville robbery, on August 16, 1876, two Express and railroad detectives located Chadwell and his friend, Samuel Wells, holding up at Chadwell's father-in-law's house on the Robinson farm, where Marcia and Sam's wife, Jennie Fisher Wells, were living.<sup>149</sup> Marcia's father lived near Godfrey, Kansas, the same area where Chadwell's brother lived in 1875.<sup>150</sup>

In 1876, from April until Chadwell's death on September 7, he did not stay in one place very long. Although Chadwell was seen in Minnesota on August 19, he and his wife were seen at his father-in-law's

farm near Godfrey just days before the Northfield raid. Then on August 23, 1876, Marcia and Chadwell's daughter, Bertha, was born in Weir City, Kansas.<sup>151-152</sup> Perhaps in 1876, Chadwell lived in Kansas somewhere in the vicinity of Godfrey or Weir City.



Bertha Chadwell Forry, William "Bill" and Marcia Robinson Chadwell's daughter. (Photo Courtesy Michael Djavaherian, San Diego, California)

Bertha was a few weeks old when her father was killed in Northfield on September 7. Three years after Chadwell's death, her mother, Marcia, married Louis [Lewis] Templeton, an

|                  |                          |        |      |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Lewis Templeton  | Born Sheffield England   | Mar 11 | 1846 |
| Marcia Templeton | Born Prater Illinois     | May 27 | 1855 |
| Bertha Templeton | Born Weir City Kansas    | Aug 23 | 1876 |
| James Templeton  | Born Scammonville Kansas | Nov 11 | 1879 |
| Sella Templeton  | Born Krebs Missouri      | Jan 31 | 1882 |
| James Templeton  | Born Krebs Missouri      | Jan 28 | 1884 |
| Wm. Templeton    | Born Krebs Missouri      | Jan 28 | 1886 |
| James Templeton  | Born Krebs Missouri      | Mar 20 | 1888 |
| Lewis Templeton  | Born Krebs Missouri      | Mar 15 | 1891 |
| Wm. Templeton    | Born Krebs Missouri      | Feb 6  | 1895 |

Family Record by Father

Louis [Lewis] Templeton, Bertha Chadwell's stepfather, recorded family birth information which included Bertha Chadwell as Templeton, her half-siblings and her mother, Marcia Robinson [Chadwell] Templeton. (Templeton Family Record compiled by Louis [Lewis] Templeton, Templeton Family Trees, Ancestry.com, Retrieved on September 5, 2016.)

Englishman, who immigrated to America in 1864.<sup>153</sup> Bertha was too young to have known her father. She grew up believing her stepfather, Louis [Lewis] Templeton, was her natural father.

When she became engaged at the age of nineteen to Edwin K. Forry, the question of her surname came up.<sup>154-156</sup> It was then Chadwell's daughter learned the identity of her father, William "Bill" Chadwell, the bandit killed in Northfield. She reported her surname as Chadwell when she applied for her marriage license and recorded her name as Bertha T. Chadwell on her marriage license when she married Edwin K. Forry on October 16, 1895.

|   |     |                          |  |
|---|-----|--------------------------|--|
| United States of America,<br>INDIAN TERRITORY,<br>SECOND JUDICIAL DIVISION,   | SS. | <b>MARRIAGE LICENSE.</b> | No. <u>237</u>                                       |
| To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage—Greeting:   |     |                          |  |
| You are hereby commanded to solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. <u>Edward K Forry</u> |     |                          |  |
| of <u>So. McAlester</u> in the <u>Dist. 4</u>   |     |                          |  |
| aged <u>30</u> years, and <u>Miss Bertha T. Chadwell</u>  |     |                          |  |
| of <u>So. McAlester</u> in the <u>Dist. 4</u> aged <u>19</u>  |     |                          |  |
| years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this License to the parties herein named.            |     |                          |  |
| Witness my hand and official seal this <u>16</u> day of <u>Oct</u> A. D. 189 <u>5</u>                               |     |                          |  |
|   |     |                          | <u>M. Stone</u><br>Clerk of the United States Court. |
| By _____  |     |                          | Deputy.  |

Bertha Chadwell and Edwin Forry's marriage license, Krebs, Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. Bertha, Chadwell's daughter, and Edwin Forry were married in South McAlester, Indian Territory [Oklahoma] October 16, 1895. (Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Marriages, Choctaw Nation, Second Judicial Division, Book 6, January 1895-July 1896, p. 19.) (Authors' Collection)



*Louis [Lewis] and Marcia Templeton's family. Photo taken March 27, 1924, in McAlester, Oklahoma after Rose T. Stark's husband's funeral [James "Pete" Stark]. Left to right: Rose Edna T. Stark, Mary Jane T. Morris, Warren Claire Templeton, James Francis Robinson Templeton, David Lewis Templeton, Bertha Chadwell Forry, and Susan Adella T. Craft. Seated are Louis [Lewis] and Marcia Elizabeth Robinson Chadwell Templeton. Lewis and Marcia had one child, Carrie, who died during childhood. (Photo Courtesy - Pittsburg County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. Pittsburg County, Oklahoma People and Places. "Lewis Templeton Family," (Wolfe City, Texas: Henington Industries, Inc., 1997), p. 395.)*

Bertha's youngest half-brother, Warren C. Templeton, confirmed Bertha's father was Chadwell. He recalled their mother, Marcia Robinson Templeton, telling him Jesse James visited Marcia in Weir City, Kansas in 1876 when Bertha was a newborn.<sup>157-159</sup> While sitting on Marcia's bed, James told her "he would take good care of Bill Chadwell on their next trip."<sup>160</sup> Instead, Chadwell was shot and killed.

After Chadwell's death, Northfield authorities seized Chadwell's possessions, "a gold watch, five dollars in money, two revolvers, and a horse and saddle." His Kansas relatives who were living in Bourbon County, Kansas learned of Chadwell's death and with the help of O. A. Cheney, a Fort Scott judge, they submitted an application to claim Chadwell's property.<sup>161-164</sup>

Although his worldly possessions were eventu-

ally claimed, no one came forward at Chadwell's death to claim his remains so he was interred in the Northfield Cemetery. There, he did not rest for long before medical student, Henry M. Wheeler, and some of Wheeler's classmates disinterred Chadwell's body and had it shipped to the Michigan University Medical School in Ann Arbor. Wheeler and his classmates used the cadaver for dissection in an anatomy class.<sup>165</sup> More than a month passed before the Miller family learned of the disposition of Miller and Chadwell's remains. The Miller family claimed Miller's body which arrived in Missouri for burial on November 6, 1876. Allegedly, this left Chadwell's remains in Wheeler's possession.<sup>166-168</sup> From 1876 to today, the question concerning whose body Wheeler actually shipped to the Miller family for burial and whose he kept



is unconfirmed. Wheeler purportedly retained one body which was made into an anatomical specimen for his medical office. But Wheeler also claimed the skeleton was destroyed in a fire. However, other reports indicate Wheeler continued to have possession of the skeleton after the fire. It was actually reported he donated the skeleton to the Odd Fellows in Grand Forks, North Dakota.<sup>169-171</sup> Whether Wheeler did or did not keep the skeleton, an anatomical skeleton that allegedly belonged to Wheeler was discovered in the Odd Fellows building. Regardless, one of the corpses shipped to the University of Michigan Medical School in 1876 was Chadwell not Stiles.

The identity of William Chadwell and his association with the James-Younger Gang was detailed in Hobbs Kerry's Otterville confession. After Chadwell's death, single handily, Cal Peterman initiated a rumor that resulted in Chadwell being misidentified as Stiles. Moreover, on the heels of Peterman's incorrect statement and wrongful identification, mislabeled photographs were sold and circulated. Also, reporters provided entangled facts connected to both Stiles and Chadwell which confused the public and authorities. However, those who knew Chadwell substantiated Kerry's assertions and Chadwell's association with the James-Younger Gang which refuted the Stiles identity. Most importantly, documented accounts from Chadwell's friends and family confirm William "Bill" Chadwell, the boy raised in Illinois who rode as a young man less than a year with the James-Younger Gang, was one of the robbers killed during the raid on the First National Bank of Northfield.



**James A. Bailey, former Special Agent for the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation and Professor Emeritus, Minnesota State University Mankato, conducts research on the Northfield Raid and 19th century westerners. His wife, Margaret B. Bailey, retiree and graduate of the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, is interested in historical western culture, family genealogy and incorporates her research in their articles.**

#### Death: Mrs. Marcia Templeton

Friday night marked the passing of Mrs. Marcia Templeton, who died at the home of her son, Louis Templeton, at 1011 East Seneca avenue. Her death resulted from a broken hip caused by a fall, Feb. 17, of this year. Mrs. Templeton would have been 77 years old May 27, having been born on that day, 1855 in Pontiac, Ill. She was a real pioneer of Pittsburg county, having come to Krebs, Indian Territory, over 51 years ago. She has made her home in and around McAlester since that time. She was preceded in death by her husband six years ago. The seven children surviving are three sons, James, Louis and Warren, of McClester, and four daughters, Mrs. E. K. Forry of Muskogee; Mrs. Will Craft and Mrs. Joe Morris of Bisbee, Ariz., and Mrs. Rose Stark of North McAlester. Fifteen grandchildren and four great grandchildren survive. Funeral services will be held at Chaney's chapel Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with Rev. Earl Mitchell in charge.

*Marcia Templeton's obituary, April 2, 1932. (Courtesy Chaney Harkins Funeral Home, McAllister, Oklahoma)*

#### Sister of Two Locals Men Dies in Muskogee

Mrs. Bertha Forry, 71-year-old sister of Warren Templeton and Lou Templeton of McAlester, died of a heart attack Tuesday night in her home at Muskogee. Her body was discovered lying by a stove in the kitchen of her locked home. Muskogee officers forced their way into the house through a kitchen window. At a subsequent investigation by County Investigator DeWitt Martin, it was discovered that Mrs. Forry had dropped dead from natural causes at about 7 p.m. A resident of Muskogee for many years, she was the widow of Edwin K. Forry, a railroad patternmaker, who died January 1, 1933. She was well known in political circles and served for 22 years as secretary of the Royal Neighbors. In addition, she was a member of the Pythian Sisters and a former Most Excellent chief of the organization. She was a member of the Boulevard Baptist church.

*Bertha Chadwell Forry's obituary. The Muskogee Phoenix, (Muskogee, Oklahoma) 26 November 1947.*

## Acknowledgements

Ellen Barlow, Library Assistant, McAlester Public Library, McAlester, OK.

David Buck, retired Los Angeles Police and Training Officer, Florence, Montana; William "Bill" Chadwell's great, great grand nephew; and David Buck's great, great grandmother, Mary Jane Chadwell Woods was William "Bill" Chadwell's sister.

Byrl Keith Chadwell, poet and rancher, Baker City, Oregon, William "Bill" Chadwell's great grand nephew.

Nancy Calhoun, head of Genealogy-Local History, Muskogee Public Library, Muskogee, OK (Bertha Chadwell Forry's Obits)

Michael Djavaherian, attorney, San Diego, CA. Djavaherian is William "Bill" Chadwell's second great grand nephew and Bertha Chadwell Forry's half first cousin, three times removed and Jess Chadwell's great grandson.

Angela Quinlan, Chaney Harkins Funeral Home, McAlester, OK (Marcia Chadwell Templeton's Obit).

Carol Scott, President, Pittsburgh County Genealogical and Historical Society, McAlester, Oklahoma.

Hayes Scriven, Executive Director, Northfield Historical Society, Northfield, Minnesota.

Jim Young, volunteer, Pittsburgh County Genealogical and Historical Society, McAlester, Oklahoma.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Authors' Note: Although Chadwell used two aliases, J. Ward in Red Wing, Minnesota and Jack Ladd in Madelia, Minnesota, while the raiders were scouting the Northfield area, these two names did not readily become associated with him when Northfield authorities attempted to identify him. The most often misidentified surname associated with Chadwell was Stiles. (Carl W. Breihan, *Ride the Razor's Edge: The Younger Brothers Story*, Pelican Publishing Company, Inc., Gretna, Louisiana, 1992, p. 204.) There was a Stiles who lived in Minnesota but he was not a James-Younger Gang member.

<sup>2</sup> Authors' Note: Whether there was any association with the gang and the aliases Chadwell used is unknown. But in 1875, the name Jack Ladd was familiar around Liberty, Missouri. A James family neighbor reported to a local newspaper that another nearby neighbor allowed a man named Jack Ladd to spend the night on his farm. Ladd was believed to be a Pinkerton detective who spied on the James brothers but eventually disappeared. ("The Killing of Daniel Askew of Clay County," *The State Journal*, Jefferson City, MO, April 23, 1875, p. 5.) Perhaps these earlier events involving Ladd and the James family influenced Chadwell's taking the name 'Ladd' as an alias to conceal his identity; nevertheless, this has not been confirmed.

<sup>3</sup> "The Northfield Tragedy, of Sept., 7," *Rice County Journal* (Northfield, MN) September 14, 1876, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> "The Youngers: Interview with their Brother-in-Law, Richard S. Hall," *Liberty Weekly Tribune* (Liberty, MO) October 20, 1876, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup> "Reliable Information Concerning the Younger Brothers," *Marion County Record* (Marion, Kansas) October 20, 1876, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> "Kerry's Confession: Details of the Otterville Train Robbery," *The State Journal* (Jefferson City, MO) August 18, 1876, p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> "Summary of Late News," *Winona Daily Republican* (Winona, MN) August 10, 1876, p. 2.

<sup>8</sup> "More of the Train Robbery," *Liberty Tribune* (Liberty, MO) August 18, 1876, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> "The Late Express Robbery," *The Recorder-Tribune* (Holton, Kansas) September 7, 1876, Page 3.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Authors' Note: Bacon Montgomery, a reporter and former Brigadier General with the Missouri State Militia, released his version of Kerry's confession to *The Sedalia Bazoo* October 26, 1876. When Kerry was arrested, Montgomery was in charge of Chadwell. Like Kerry, Montgomery included numerous references to Chadwell in "Death Notices," "Gen. Bacon Montgomery," *The Sedalia Weekly Bazoo*, (Sedalia, MO) October 26, 1886, p. 3.

<sup>12</sup> Authors' Note: Common law definition of "conspire" is the agreement between two or more to commit a crime.

<sup>13</sup> "The Late Express Robbery," op. cit.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> "Telegrams: Bank Robbery," *Helena Weekly Herald* (Helena, Montana), April 27, 1876, p. 5.

<sup>16</sup> "Telegraphic Notes," *Andrew County Republican* (Savannah, MO) April 27, 1876, p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> "The Late Express Robbery," op. cit.

- <sup>18</sup> C. M. Scott, Publisher, "Editorial Column," *Arkansas City Weekly Traveler* (Arkansas City, KS) May 24, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>19</sup> Authors' Note: Thomas Andrew Osborne was Governor of Kansas 1873-1877.
- <sup>20</sup> "The Late Express Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>21</sup> "Otterville Early Trading Post Historic Town," *The Sedalia Democrat* (Sedalia, Missouri) January 23, 1951, p. 9.
- <sup>22</sup> "The Turpins of 1876," *The Cairo Bulletin* (Cairo, Illinois) July 11, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>23</sup> "Kerry's Confession: Details of the Otterville Train Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>24</sup> Authors' Note: The Otterville train robbery is also sometimes referred to as the Rocky Cut robbery due to the geography of the location the train was stopped for the robbery.
- <sup>25</sup> "The Turpins of 1876," op. cit.
- <sup>26</sup> "Kerry's Confession: Details of the Otterville Train Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>27</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>28</sup> "The Otterville Train Robbery: Confession of One of the Train Robbers," *Lawrence Daily Journal* (Lawrence, KS) August 9, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>29</sup> "Kerry's Confession: Details of the Otterville Train Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>30</sup> "The Otterville Train Robbery: Confession of One of the Train Robbers," op. cit.
- <sup>31</sup> "Missouri Highwaymen," *Wyandotte Gazette* (Kansas City, KS) July 14, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>32</sup> "Express Robbery," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis, MO) July 8, 1876, p. 4.
- <sup>33</sup> Authors' Note: In this type of investigation, generally, the sheriff would ask citizens in the community if they had seen any masked men or if they observed any men acting suspiciously.
- <sup>34</sup> "The Railroad Robbery," *The Leavenworth Times* (Leavenworth, KS) July 9, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>35</sup> "Governor Hardin," *Decatur Weekly Republican* (Decatur, IL) July 13, 1876, p. 4.
- <sup>36</sup> "The Missouri Train Robbers," *The Tennessean* (Nashville, TN) August 5, 1876, p. 4.
- <sup>37</sup> "Kerry's Confession: Details of the Otterville Train Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>38</sup> "The Otterville Train Robbery: Confession of One of the Train Robbers," op. cit.
- <sup>39</sup> "The Late Train Robbery," *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA) August 15, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>40</sup> Authors' Note: *The Sedalia Weekly Bazoo* reported Hobbs Kerry served a seventeen-year sentence. However, *The Detroit Free Press* reported Hobbs Kerry received a four-year sentence for obstructing the railroad track on the night of the Otterville robbery. There was another indictment for complicity in the robbery that was still pending when *The Detroit Free Press* article went to press in 1877. Information from "One of the Pacific Train Robbers Sentenced," *The Detroit Free Press* (Detroit, Michigan) April 10, 1877, p. 3 and "The Otterville Train Robbery," *Sedalia Weekly Bazoo* (Sedalia, MO) April 18, 1882, p. 6.
- <sup>41</sup> Cole Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* (Chicago: The Henneberry Company, 1903) pp. 103-104.
- <sup>42</sup> "The Train Robberies," *Liberty Weekly Tribune* (Liberty, MO) August 11, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>43</sup> "Cole Younger's Career as Reviewed by Himself. The First Authentic Statement by the Pardoned Bandit Concerning Certain Disputed Points in His Checkered Existence..." *Minneapolis Journal* (Minneapolis, MN), March 4, 1903, p. 3.
- <sup>44</sup> Cole Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* op. cit., pp. 103-104.
- <sup>45</sup> "The Train Robberies," op. cit.
- <sup>46</sup> "Cole Younger Tells Story of Northfield Raid," *The St. Paul Globe* (St. Paul, MN) May 3, 1903, p. 10.
- <sup>47</sup> "Hot at the Seat of War and Getting Hotter: One of the Dead Robbers Identified," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis MN) September 9, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>48</sup> John Koblas, *The Jesse James Northfield Raid: Confessions of the Ninth Man* (St. Cloud: North Star Press of St. Cloud, Inc., 1999) p. 32.
- <sup>49</sup> "Cole Younger Tells Story of Northfield Raid," *The St. Paul Globe*, op. cit.
- <sup>50</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>51</sup> "The Otterville Train Robbery: Confession of Kerry, One of the Guilty Parties - How the Train was Robbed," *Daily Inter Ocean* (Chicago, IL) August 15, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>52</sup> "Telegraphic Brevities," *Winona Daily Republican*, (Winona, MN), August 1, 1876, p. 2. Authors' Note: According to this reference, Bruce Younger was reported as the Younger brothers' cousin; however, Bruce Younger was their uncle.
- <sup>53</sup> Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* (Chicago: op. cit., pp. 103-104.

- <sup>54</sup> "The Train Robberies," op. cit.
- <sup>55</sup> Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself*, op. cit., pp. 103-107.
- <sup>56</sup> Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* op. cit., pp. 104-105.
- <sup>57</sup> Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* op. cit., pp. 103-104.
- <sup>58</sup> "The Train Robberies," op. cit.
- <sup>59</sup> "Cole Younger Tells Story of Northfield Raid," *The St. Paul Globe* op. cit.
- <sup>60</sup> John Koblas, *The Jesse James Northfield Raid: Confessions of the Ninth Man*, op. cit., pp. 30-47.
- <sup>61</sup> "The Escape," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 25, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>62</sup> "Northfield's Sensation: Full and Graphic Account of the Bank Robbery," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 8, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>63</sup> "Cole Younger Tells Story of Northfield Raid," *The St. Paul Globe* op. cit.
- <sup>64</sup> "They Saw the Raid: Interviews with Witnesses Regarding Occurrences in Northfield, September 7, 1876," *St. Paul Globe* (St. Paul, MN) September 11, 1897, p. 13. Authors' Note: According to this reference, Peterman was from Cannon Falls, Minnesota.
- <sup>65</sup> "Is One of the Dead Bandits 'Bill' Stiles?" *Worthington Advance* (Worthington, MN), October 5, 1876, p. 4. Authors' Note: According to this reference, Peterman was from Monticello, Wright County, Minnesota.
- <sup>66</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>67</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>68</sup> "Bandits in Minnesota," *Mower County Transcript* (Lansing, MN) September 14, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>69</sup> "Northfield's Sensation: Full and Graphic Account of the Bank Robbery," op. cit.
- <sup>70</sup> "The Assassins: Threatening Letters, Identification, Etc." *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) (Reprinted from *Pioneer Press and Tribune*) September 26, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>71</sup> "Is One of the Dead Bandits 'Bill' Stiles?" *The Grange Advance* (Red Wing, MN) October 4, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>72</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>73</sup> Elisha Styles [Stiles], Minnesota Territorial and State Census, Monticello, Wright County, Minnesota, September 21, 1857.
- <sup>74</sup> Elisha Stiles, US Census, Monticello, Wright County, Minnesota, Elisha Stiles, June 11, 1860.
- <sup>75</sup> Elisha Stiles, US Census, Santiago, Sherburne County, Minnesota, August 8-10, 1870.
- <sup>76</sup> "Father of One of the Murderers," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 28, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>77</sup> Authors' Note: Elisha Stiles is sometimes spelled as "Elias" or "Elisa." Also, the Stiles surname is sometimes spelled Styles. In some of the Minnesota State Territorial Census records, William Stiles' father's name was recorded as "Elisha Styles."
- <sup>78</sup> "One of the Dead Robbers a Minnesotan," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 26, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>79</sup> "Father of One of the Murderers," op. cit.
- <sup>80</sup> "One of the Dead Robbers a Minnesotan," op. cit.
- <sup>81</sup> "Father of One of the Murderers," op. cit.
- <sup>82</sup> "The Northfield Robbers: One of Them a Former Resident of Fargo," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis Minnesota) October 3, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>83</sup> Authors' Note: On the contrary, with or without the help of Chadwell as a navigator, the surviving James-Younger Gang had compasses when they were apprehended and were not wandering around the countryside aimlessly but traveling in a specific southwestern direction.
- <sup>84</sup> "The Robber Hunt," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 18, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>85</sup> Authors' Note: Today, the Younger brothers capture site is near the town of La Salle in Watonwan County which was incorporated as a village in 1921.
- <sup>86</sup> "A St. Louis Account," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN), September 27, 1876, p. 1.
- <sup>87</sup> "Bill Chadwell: A Lady in Kansas Gives Some Account of His Life," *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, (St. Paul, MN), October 22, 1876, p. 8.
- <sup>88</sup> "Gossip about Town," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) October 4, 1876 p. 4.
- <sup>89</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>90</sup> "Retired from Business," *Winona Daily Republican* (Winona, MN) November 24, 1876 p. 2.

- <sup>91</sup> W. C. Heilbron, *Convict Life at the Minnesota State Prison*, 2nd edition, (St. Paul: W. C. Heilbron Publishers, 1909) p. 128.
- <sup>92</sup> Younger. *The Story of Cole Younger, by Himself* op. cit., pp. 103.
- <sup>93</sup> "Reliable Information Concerning the Younger Brothers," op. cit.
- <sup>94</sup> "Caught at Last," *Wyandotte Gazette* (Kansas City, KS) September 29, 1876 p. 4.
- <sup>95</sup> "Budge and the Youngers," *Grand Forks Herald*, (Grand Forks, ND) July 12, 1901, p. 2.
- <sup>96</sup> "Phillips was There," *Minneapolis Journal* (Minneapolis, MN), July 11, 1901, p. 6.
- <sup>97</sup> "Budge and the Youngers," op. cit.
- <sup>98</sup> "Phillips was There," op. cit.
- <sup>99</sup> Authors' Note: In the 1857 Minnesota State Census, Elijah Styles [Stiles], his wife, Sarah; their children: Edward, 6; William, 4; Christina, 3; and Minny Mae, 1; were living in Monticello, Minnesota. Three years later when the 1860 U.S. Census was taken, Elisha [Elijah] was a widower and three children were listed but not Minny Mae. Minnie M. [Minny] was recorded in Rev. E. W. Merrill's household and in 1870, Minnie M. was reported as an adopted child in the Merrill household. Elijah W. Merrill, minister, and his family which included their adopted daughter, Minnie, lived in Cannon Falls from 1870 to 1880. Conceivably, Phillips knew some but not all the details of the Merrill and Stiles families including that the Merrill family adopted Minny. Since Phillips may have known Minny was adopted, possibly he surmised her brother, Bill, was Merrill's adopted son, too. Descendants of Rev. E. W. Merrill's family were contacted by the authors, but they had no record of Merrill ever adopting Bill Stiles.
- <sup>100</sup> Elisha Styles [Stiles], Minnesota State Census, 1857 Monticello, MN, Wright County, October 1, 1857.
- <sup>101</sup> Elisha Stiles, U.S. Census, Monticello, Wright County, Monticello, MN, June 11, 1860.
- <sup>102</sup> Elijah W. Merrill, U.S. Census, Goodhue County, Cannon Falls, MN, , July 21, 1870.
- <sup>103</sup> Elijah W. Merrill, U.S. Census, Goodhue County, Cannon Falls, MN, June 24, 1880.
- <sup>104</sup> Jack Merrill, Merrill Family genealogist, interview, May 17, 2012.
- <sup>105</sup> John Koblas, *The Jesse James Northfield Raid: Confessions of the Ninth Man*, op. cit., p. 4-5.
- <sup>106</sup> "Church Saves Last of Gang: After Spending Forty-two Years of His Life in Prison "Bill Styles [Stiles] Is a Convert," *Wellsboro Gazette* (Wellsboro, PA) December 24, 1914, p. 3.
- <sup>107</sup> David W. Hazen, "Bill Stiles: Last Survivor of the James Gang: In His Youth He Lived a Life of Crime as a Member of the Jesse James Outlaw Gang: Now Says "Crime Doesn't Pay," *Oregonian* (Portland, OR) July 19, 1936, p. 2.
- <sup>108</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>109</sup> Authors' Note: No one by the name "Alvin Stevens" with this description could be found in the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 U.S. Census records for Minnesota.
- <sup>110</sup> Authors' Note: No witnesses from Northfield or newspaper accounts described a ninth James-Younger Gang member shooting from behind a barrel on Division Street during the raid.
- <sup>111</sup> Authors' Note: When Dunning described the robbers who captured him, he reported there were six robbers, not seven.
- <sup>112</sup> "Crime and criminals: The Pursuers Again on the Track of the Northfield Bank Robbers: The Northfield Robbers," *Daily Inter Ocean* (Chicago, IL) September 14, 1876, p. 5.
- <sup>113</sup> Hazen, op. cit.
- <sup>114</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>115</sup> Authors' Note: The Los Angeles Bill Stiles died August 16, 1939.
- <sup>116</sup> "Jersey Man Recalls Days of Jesse James Gang," *Alton Evening Telegraph* (Alton, IL) August 29, 1936, p. 3.
- <sup>117</sup> Authors' Note: When Hobbs Kerry confessed, he detailed Chadwell's first meeting with Frank James. It was in 1876. According to U.S. Census records, Chadwell was about twenty-three in 1876.
- <sup>118</sup> "Jersey Man Recalls Days of Jesse James' Gang," op. cit.
- <sup>119</sup> Michael Djavaheerian, correspondence, July 18, 2012. Djavaheerian is William "Bill" Chadwell's great, great grand-nephew; Djavaheerian's great, great grandfather, James Chadwell, was Bill Chadwell's brother.
- <sup>120</sup> Authors' Note: William "Bill" Chadwell's aunt Priscilla Truitt married Edward Long. Edward and Priscilla were Isreal Long's parents. Chadwell, the James-Younger robber, who was born in Greene County, Illinois, was the son of William and Margaret Truitt Chadwell. Chadwell's mother, Margaret, and her twin sister, Priscilla, were born in Henry County, Kentucky in 1815 to John and Jane Kennedy Truitt and were two of nine siblings. Chadwell's Grandfather Truitt was born in Sussex, Delaware and his Grandmother Truitt was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania. Also, Chadwell's grandfather, John Truitt, died in Illinois but the death location of Jane Kennedy Truitt, his grandmother, is unknown.
- <sup>121</sup> Djavaheerian, op. cit., May 5, 2005.

<sup>122</sup> Authors' Note: James Chadwell, Bill's paternal grandfather, was born in England about 1767 and died in Henry County, Kentucky. James married Sarah Owens February 6, 1787 in King George County, Virginia. Their seventh child, William Chadwell, Chadwell's father, was born in Virginia in 1803.

<sup>123</sup> Djavaherian, op. cit., May 5, 2005. Djavaherian noted by 1840 the Chadwell, Long and Truitt families settled in Greene County, Illinois.

<sup>124</sup> Authors' Note: Although, Israel Long quoted Chadwell's age as 18 when he joined the James-Younger Gang, Chadwell was twenty-three in 1876 and was an accomplice in the first James-Younger robbery near Otterville, Missouri in July 1876.

<sup>125</sup> Authors' Note: The Glendale train robbery took place October 8, 1879. The perpetrators identified with this robbery were: Jesse James, Dick Liddil, Bob Hite, Ed Miller, Billy Ryan (alias Tom Hill) and Jim Cummins. Ballard said according to "authentic accounts" Bill Chadwell as well as Bob and Cole Younger were present. However, Bill died in 1876 and Bob and Cole were in Stillwater Penitentiary, Stillwater, Minnesota in 1879.

<sup>126</sup> "Jesse James: He Once Played Poker at Table with Jersey Sheriff," *Daily Illinois State Journal* (Springfield, IL) December 10, 1946, p. 16.

<sup>127</sup> "Jersey County Man Recalls Old Jesse James Gang," *Alton Evening Telegraph*, (Alton, Illinois) December 6, 1946, p. 11.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid.

<sup>130</sup> "Recalls When James Gang Used Jersey County Hide-Out," *Alton Evening Telegraph* (Alton, Illinois.) January 10, 1947, p. 2.

<sup>131</sup> Authors' Note: The James brothers had two aunts named Elizabeth, Elizabeth James (1816-1904) and Mary Elizabeth James (1826-1845). Elizabeth married Tilman Howard West and died in Missouri. Their second aunt named Elizabeth, Mary Elizabeth, married John Richard "Hugh" Cohorn. Mary Elizabeth died in Kentucky. Obidiah Tucker's wife, Elizabeth James was the daughter of Joseph J. James and Elizabeth Ballard. Obidiah's wife, Elizabeth, died in Rockbridge, Tennessee. There appears to be no relationship between Elizabeth James, Obidiah's wife, and the James family from Missouri according to Ancestry.com family trees and The Stray Leaves, A James Family in America Since 1650.

<sup>132</sup> William Chadwell and Margaret Truitt, Indiana Marriage Index, Jefferson County, 1836.

<sup>133</sup> Djavaherian, op. cit., July 12, 2012.

<sup>134</sup> William Chadwell, U.S. Census, Carrolton Post Office, Eastern Precinct, Greene County, IL, July 10, 1860.

<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

<sup>136</sup> Djavaherian, op. cit., July 12, 2012.

<sup>137</sup> George Chadwell, U.S. Census, Lincoln Township, Crawford County, KS, July 23, 1870.

<sup>138</sup> Samuel and James Chadwell, U.S. Census, Drywood Township, Bourbon County, Fort Scott Post Office, KS, pp. 20-21, July 29, 1870.

<sup>139</sup> Djavaherian, op. cit., July 12, 2012.

<sup>140</sup> "Identity of Bill Chadwell," *Faribault Republican* (Faribault, MN) October 25, 1876, pp. 3-4.

<sup>141</sup> "Bill Chadwell: A Lady in Kansas Gives Some Account of His Life," op. cit.

<sup>142</sup> Authors' Note: Cato, Kansas was in the same township and county where Chadwell's mother; sister; and brother, Madison, and Madison's family lived, Lincoln Township, Crawford County, Kansas. Also, Cato is located 1.4 miles from Drywood, Kansas where Chadwell's brothers Samuel and James were living in 1870. Cato was the first permanent settlement in Bourbon County, Kansas but in 1866 when Crawford County was formed, Cato was then located in Crawford County.

<sup>143</sup> "Bill Chadwell: A Lady in Kansas Gives Some Account of His Life," op. cit.

<sup>144</sup> Pittsburg County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. *Pittsburg County, Oklahoma People and Places*. "Lewis Templeton Family," (Wolfe City, Texas: Henington Industries, Inc., 1997) pp. 394-395.

<sup>145</sup> "Deaths: Mrs. Marcia Templeton," Chaney Harkins Funeral Home, McAllister Oklahoma, (McAlester, OK) April 2, 1932.

<sup>146</sup> Djavaherian, op. cit., July 18, 2012.

<sup>147</sup> M. [Madison] Chadwell, 1875 Kansas Voter Roll, Bourbon County, Post Office Godfrey, KS.

<sup>148</sup> "The Train Thieves," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis, MO) August 17, 1876, p. 1.

<sup>149</sup> Ibid.

<sup>150</sup> M. [Madison] Chadwell, 1875 Kansas Voter Roll, Bourbon County, Post Office Godfrey, KS.

<sup>151</sup> Louis [Lewis] Templeton. Templeton Family Record, Templeton Family Trees, Ancestry.com, Retrieved September 5, 2016.

<sup>152</sup> Pittsburg County Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. op cit.

<sup>153</sup> Louis Templeton and Marcia Robinson, Marriage License, Columbus County, Cherokee County, Kansas July 4, 1879.

<sup>154</sup> Edwin K. Forry and Bertha T. Chadwell, Marriage License No. 937, USA Indian Territory, Second Judicial Division, October 16, 1895.

<sup>155</sup> "Deaths: Mrs. Marcia Templeton," op. cit.

<sup>156</sup> Angela Quinlan, Chaney Harkins Funeral Home, McAlester, OK, Marcia Chadwell Templeton's Obit, Interview, June 27, 2016.

<sup>157</sup> Djavaheerian, op. cit., July 18, 2012; account from Marcia Robinson Chadwell Templeton's granddaughter, M. A. Keuhner.

<sup>158</sup> "Mrs. Bertha Forry, 71, Is Found Dead: Body Is Discovered In Kitchen Of Home," *The Muskogee Phoenix* (Muskogee, OK) November 26, 1947, p. 2.

<sup>159</sup> "Rites to Be Held Today for Mrs. Bertha Forry," *The Muskogee Phoenix* (Muskogee, OK) November 28, 1947, p. 4.

<sup>160</sup> Djavaheerian, op. cit., July 18, 2012.

<sup>161</sup> "Here and There," *Fort Scott Weekly Monitor* (Fort Scott, KS) December 19, 1878, p. 3.

<sup>162</sup> Walter N. Trenerry, *Murder in Minnesota: A Collection of True Cases* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1985) p. 91.

<sup>163</sup> Authors' Note: Jess Chadwell's son, Ivan, had possession of one of Chadwell's revolvers until 1930. Jess, Chadwell's nephew, died in 1930. After Jess' death, the revolver was believed to have been taken from Ivan Chadwell by an undisclosed family member and never seen again.

<sup>164</sup> Djavaheerian, op. cit., December 13, 2015.

<sup>165</sup> Newton Persons, Personal Diary, (Northfield, MN) Northfield Historical Society Archived Documents, September 8-9, 1876.

<sup>166</sup> P. Meier, "What Really Happened to Clell Miller's Body?" *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) September 7, 2009, p. E1.

<sup>167</sup> "What Has Been Done With Them," *Pioneer Press and Tribune* (St. Paul, MN) October 5, 1876, p. 6.

<sup>168</sup> "Clell Miller's Brother," *Minneapolis Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN) October 19, 1876, p. 2.

<sup>169</sup> "Dr. H. H. Wheeler, 75, Pioneer North Dakota Surgeon, Dead," *The Bismarck Tribune*, (Bismarck, ND) April 14, 1930, pp. 1, 9.

<sup>170</sup> "Local Doctor's Role in Holdup Shooting Told," *Daily Herald* (Grand Forks, ND) May 19, 1953, p. 16.

<sup>171</sup> Henry Mason Wheeler Necrology File, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Correspondence from Clarence E. Persons to Dr. Edwin C. Goodard, June 2, 1937.



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