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10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Oz.  
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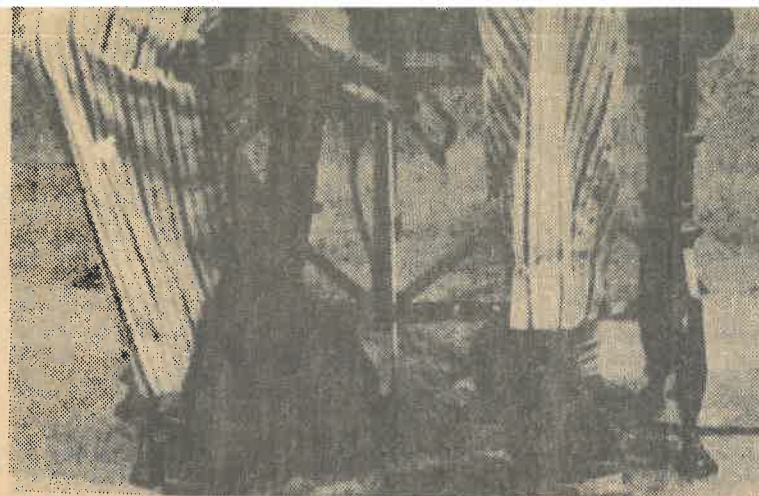
Ass't Flavors

**Fruit D**



Gal.  
Plas

o Serve You Efficiently, E



Associated Press

Don Gainey with what he thinks is outlaw's rifle

*James 5-24-79*

## Coloradan Thinks He Has Rifle That Rode With James Gang

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Because of a brittle yellow piece of parchment written in a Missouri town that's not even on the map any more, Don Gainey is sure the .44-40 Whitney rifle he owns once belonged to outlaw Jesse James.

But Gainey is going to have the Smithsonian Institution try to verify his claim to satisfy everyone else.

"I've always said it's the real thing," Gainey said. "Hopefully, this will settle the matter once and for all."

Bill Wilson, who sold the weapon to Gainey, found the parchment inside the rifle written to "F. and Jesse James" from "C.E. Canfield" in Carmel, Mo., on "2.10.1873."

"I don't have the faintest idea why that slip of paper was in there," he said. "It's the darndest thing."

The 42-year-old retired engineer has shown the weapon to about a dozen gun collectors, he said, who are convinced it is authentic.

Gainey, who now runs his own antique business in Pueblo, said in a recent interview that he purchased the rifle for \$1,000 from Wilson. Wilson, he said, bought it three years ago for \$25 from a widow in Missouri.

Gainey, who now runs an antique business in Pueblo said the paper was probably a bill of sale written by a member of the Canfield family.

"My guess is that Canfield, who was Jesse's cousin, put it there out of pure arrogance to prove he had sold the gun to them," he added.

Gainey said he sent pictures of the rifle and the note to the Smithsonian's Division of Military History this week to verify the gun's authenticity to skeptics.

"That will be the clincher," he said. "But I'm not worried because I know that it's the real McCoy."

The rifle was manufactured in the late 1800s by the Whitney Arms Co. of New Haven, Conn. However, company records concerning the original sale of the gun were destroyed in a flood in 1900, Gainey said, making it difficult to trace it with certainty to the outlaw James.

Jesse James and members of his gang—including his brother Frank—robbed several banks and trains in Missouri and nearby states, beginning

in the 1860s. He was shot in 1882 by Robert Ford—a gang member who turned traitor to collect a \$10,000 reward.

The octagonal-barrel rifle Gainey has shows signs of wear on the right or breech side of the forearm stock that makes it appear the weapon was carried across a saddle for an extended period of time.

Wilson had planned to hang the rifle over the mantle of his fireplace.

KAL. CITY TIMES 8-23-53

# Four arrested in theft of gun housed in Jesse James museum

The Associated Press

ST. JOSEPH — About 100 years ago, burglarizing Jesse James' home and stealing a gun may have been considered heroic. But on Monday it was just a crime.

Four men were arrested at a roadblock a short time after someone broke into the Jesse James Home and stole a replica of the gun used to kill the legendary outlaw, the police said.

"They waited until the museum closed at 5 and, in broad daylight, broke in and stole the gun just the

way Jesse would have," said Gary Chilcote, the director of the Patee House Museum.

An alarm sounded at the home, which is operated by the museum.

Police spokesman Jim Connors said witnesses gave the police a description of the car in which the suspects fled. After a brief chase the car was stopped at a roadblock and the gun was recovered, he said.

Mr. Chilcote said the gun was damaged in the heist.

## JESSE JAMES PISTOL, FIVE OTHERS TAKEN BY THIEVES

AP 7-12-69  
SULLIVAN, Mo. (AP) — Six pistols, including the one said to have been used to kill the outlaw Jesse James were reported stolen Friday from a tourist attraction near Sullivan.

The theft occurred at the "Jesse James Territory" —an 1870-style village.

A replica of the house where Bob Ford shot Jesse in the back was broken into and the case of pistols carted away. Also taken was a watch that once belonged to Wild Bill Hickok.

Richard Hahn, manager of the village, said the other pistols included one used by Jesse himself, for various holdups, and those used by Cole Younger, Belle Starr and a Pinkerton detective.

Hahn said the pistols were insured. He ventured that the inscribed weapon of Ford's might bring \$50,000 at an auction.

The Ford pistol belongs to Henry Lingenfelder of Baltimore, Md. The others belong to Carl Breihan, a St. Louis County councilman, historical writer and expert on Jesse James.

## IRVIAN CLAIMS HIS RIFLE BELONGED TO JESSE JAMES

PUEBLO, Colo. - Don Gainey is sure the .44-40 Whitney rifle he owns once belonged to outlaw Jesse James, but he is going to have the Smithso-

*Don Gainey*  
*Hurley 10/24/79*  
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The rifle was manufactured in the late 1800s by the Whitney Arms Co. of New Haven, Connecticut. However, company records concerning the original sale of the gun were destroyed in a flood in 1900, making it difficult to trace it with certainty to the outlaw James. Submitted by Mary Maybee, Moorhead, Iowa.

## Local phone workers help Texas

Area Southwestern Bell supervisors traveled to Texas Sunday to repair the damage done by the ice storm.

Local supervisors installed 50 to 60 telephones on the campus of Western State College this past weekend. The telephone company's supervisory personnel have been filling in for striking technicians and service employees.

Striking employees may be back to work as soon as Thursday if the issues are settled. A national agreement was reached Sunday.

Four people who went to Houston among about 200 supervisors from Southwestern's five-state region have been assigned to the ice-devastated area. Additional personnel are being drawn nationwide from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. network.

Supervisors are: Jim Hampton, St. Joseph, motor vehicle supervisor; Bob Falk, St. Joseph, service foreman, outside plant construction; John McGinnis, Chillicothe, network service foreman, outside construction; and Richard Kirkville, service foreman, plant construction. They will be doing installation and repair work, according to Anna Thompson, Bell representative. Anytime disturbances within the Bell system require any draws from its pool of employees.

## Records

### MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION SUITS FILED

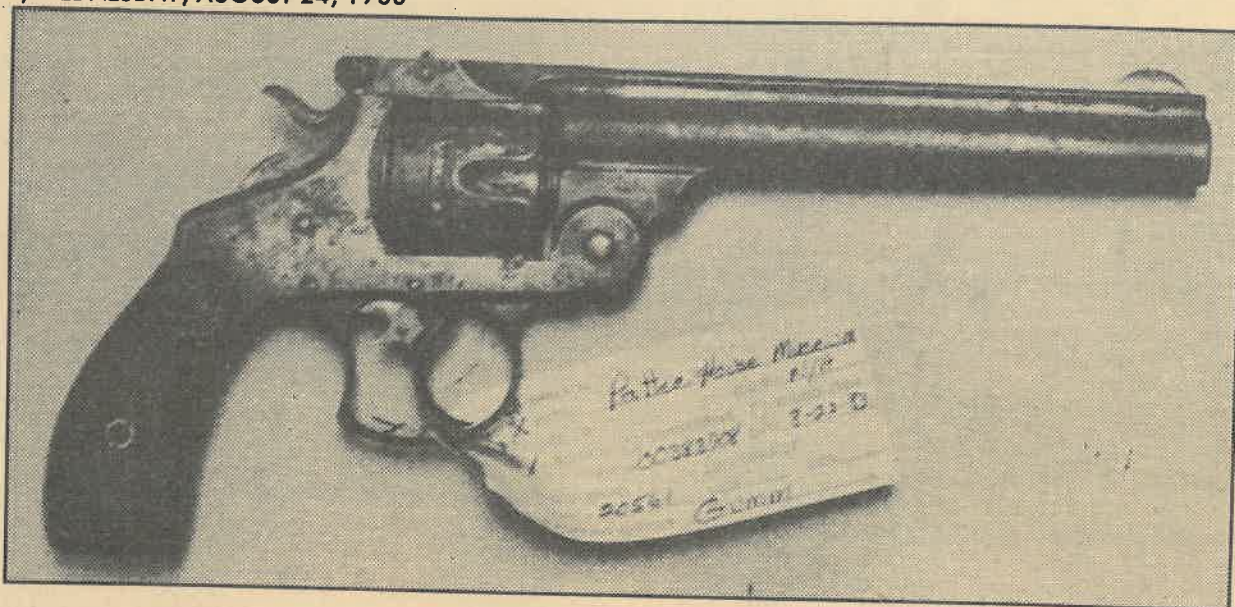
Fay and Johnny Dewayne

Joan and Dennis Lynn Woolf

Ann and Robert Daniel

### MARRIAGE DISSOLVED

Pat A. and Donna Kay Flora.  
Name Davis restored to her.



The gun of famed outlaw Jesse James, tagged as evidence.

—Staff photo

# Memories of Jesse

## Four charged in gun theft arraigned in same courtroom as James' slayers

The four men charged Tuesday on burglary and stealing charges in connection with the theft of a gun from the Jesse James home at 12th and Penn streets were arraigned on the same floor of the Courthouse where Jesse's slayers were arraigned 101 years ago.

If their cases are certified to circuit court for trial, they will be arraigned in the same courtroom where Jesse's killers were sentenced to hang. That same floor at the Courthouse, now the third floor, was the second floor before the structure was remodeled. It has remained intact while the Courthouse was heavily damaged by fire and completely remodeled.

The big fire which nearly destroyed the Courthouse took place on March 28, 1884. Afterward, much remodeling took place. The most recent was the extensive project which was four years in duration and which was completed last December. In all those years, the floor where the criminal court is located has remained intact.

The courtroom of Judge Frank D. Connett Jr., where criminal case arraignments are held, is the same location where Judge William A. Sherman presided in 1882. Sherman's court records show he arraigned Charles Ford and Robert Ford on April 17, 1882 in this courtroom on charges of first-degree murder "by killing one Jesse W. James as charged in the indictment against them."

Isaac T. Hosea was foreman of the grand jury which indicted the Ford brothers.

James had been shot to death only 14 days earlier, on April 3, at his home located originally at 1328

Lafayette St. It now is owned by the Pony Express Historical Association, which operates the Patee House Museum at 12th and Penn streets and is located directly in back of that museum.

Each of the Ford brothers entered a plea of guilty to the murder charge. Then, the judge asked them if they had any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against them. When they failed to show cause, the judge stated:

"It is therefore sentenced, ordered and adjudged by the court that the said defendants Charles Ford and Robert Ford be on the 19th day of May, A.D., 1882, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock p.m., by the sheriff of Buchanan County or some of his deputies be hanged by the neck until dead. And it is further ordered that the defendants be remanded to the county jail and there be securely kept until the said day of their executions."

The sheriff at that time was R.W. Thomas, the grandfather of the late Sheriff Glenn E. Thomas of Buchanan County. The court record shows O.M. Spencer was prosecuting attorney and Sam D. Cowan was court clerk at the time.

However, the Ford brothers were not executed as ordered. The judge died on May 7, just 12 days before the execution date. Gov. Thomas J. Prittenden pardoned them and gave them the \$10,000 reward which had been offered for James' capture dead or alive. Both of the Ford brothers died a relatively short time after they were pardoned and given the reward.

# Gun that allegedly killed Jesse turns up in Britain

Associated Press

N-P 4-1-93

BALTIMORE — A man is trying to halt an auction planned in England next month of the pistol said to kill outlaw Jesse James, saying the revolver was stolen 25 years ago from his late father in Missouri.

Henry A. Lingenfelder of Manchester in Carroll County said Monday his eyes popped when he read about the sale planned by Wallis & Wallis of Lewes, Sussex, of the Smith & Wesson .44-caliber revolver, Serial No. 3766.

"I memorized that serial number years ago. It was imprinted on my brain since dad had that pistol years ago. It's one of those things you remember, and when I read it I knew immediately that was it, no doubt. I want to find who stole it," said Lingenfelder, 59.

The pistol, along with several other firearms and a watch that once belonged to Wild Bill Hickok, was stolen in 1968 from a Jesse James museum in Sullivan, Mo. Lingenfelder's father, the late Henry G. Lingenfelder of Towson,

had lent the revolver for exhibition.

Jesse James authority George Warfel of Venice, Fla., Wednesday night said the gun is not the one that killed the famous outlaw. Warfel's paintings of the James family are displayed in Patee House Museum at St. Joseph.

"Bob Ford told the St. Joseph and Kansas City newspapers the gun he used to kill Jesse was a .45-caliber single action Colt, serial number 50432," Warfel said. "No one knows where that gun is today."

Lingenfelder said he called Maryland State Police Monday, and then the British Embassy in Washington, which directed him to the Major Fraud Unit of Scotland Yard. He said he is drafting a letter to British police asking them to halt the sale pending investigation.

Bob Ford, a member of the James gang, shot the outlaw in the back of the head in St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1882.

Staff Writer Gary Chilcote contributed to this story.

# Gun used to kill Jesse James is sold for \$185,000

By GARY CHILCOTE  
News-Press Staff Writer

4-29-93

The .44-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver that many historians think killed outlaw Jesse James in St. Joseph on April 3, 1882, was auctioned in Lewes, England, Wednesday, costing the buyer more than \$185,000.

Roy Butler, senior partner of the auction firm of Wallis & Wallis, said a bidder identified only as J. McGee of the United States submitted the high bid of 105,000 British pounds.

On the open market Wednesday, this would figure \$168,630, but a 10 percent buyer's premium of \$16,863 charged by the auctioneer brought McGee's cost to \$185,493.

Please see Gun/Page 7A

THE NEWS-PRESS . . . YOUR BE

murder weapon. A front page story headlined, "Jesse, by Jehovah," tells of the bullet passing through James' head.

Bob Erlandson, a reporter for *Baltimore Sun*, said the gun sold Wednesday was owned by Richard Thompson, an Englishman who operates an antique business in Naples, Fla. Thompson says he bought the weapon at an auction in Biloxi, Miss., about 10 years ago.

Erlandson said Bob Ford gave the gun to Corydon F. Craig, a jailer and son of town marshal Enos Craig, who arrested the Fords after James' shooting at 1818 Lafayette St. in St. Joseph.

Warfel questions why the defendant in a famous murder case would be allowed to give away the murder weapon, a key piece of evidence. He also points out that even then, the gun would have been worth hundreds of dollars to Bob Ford as a James souvenir.

...The gun is engraved, "Bob Ford killed Jesse James with this revolver at St. Joseph, Mo. 1882."

# Gun

Continued from page 1A

The seller agreed to pay an undisclosed sum to the son of a former owner to get him to agree to drop all claims to the weapon. The anonymous buyer submitted a postal bid for the gun.

The gun was reportedly given to James' assassin, Robert Ford, by James just three days before the outlaw's death in 1882.

Not everyone is sure the gun is the one used to kill James. In some 1882 newspapers, Ford said he used a .45-caliber Colt revolver, not a .44-caliber Smith & Wesson.

One skeptic is western artist and historian George Warfel of Florida, whose Jesse James portrait collection is displayed at Patee House Museum. While visiting in St. Joseph on Wednesday, Warfel said he still thinks the death weapon was a Colt.

*The St. Joseph Daily Gazette* extra of April 5, 1882, adds to the confusion, listing two guns as the murder weapon. A front page story headlined, "Jesse, by Jehovah," tells of the bullet passing through James' head.

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The gun is engraved, "Bob Ford killed Jesse James with this revolver at St. Joseph, Mo. 1882."

2388  
 LOWER! ENDS 5/2/93  
 60-minute 3-pack. Reg.  
 Frankfurter  
 CUT 20  
 Hand

# One of Jesse's guns on display

**GARY CHILCOTE**

Press Staff Writer

of five handguns owned by Jesse James when he was in St. Joseph on April 3, will return for the weekend. Lee Pollock displays his James collection at Patee House Museum.

It will be the first time in 112 years that the gun has been in St. Joseph. It was sold recently in London by Roy Butler, owner of auction firm Wallis & Wallis. The Navy Colt was in Jesse's possession when he died here," said Lee Pollock, of Princeton, Ill., explaining the gun was used in the Glen Dale, Mo. and Blue Cut train robbery.

Pollock is a Jesse James collector and historian who will display original materials ranging from guns and letters written by Jesse to posters from Frank James' theatrical efforts.

Pollock also has another gun on display that was used in the Central Missouri raid, and a Frank James pistol used during his stage career, Pollock said.

## Used 'Howard' as alias

Pollock has several letters written by Jesse James, using the alias "Howard," which was the name James used in St. Joseph. Jesse was killed by Bob Ford at a rented house at 1318 La. St.

A poster in the exhibit is a bill by the sheriff selling Jesse's possessions after his

death to help raise money for his widow, Zee, and her children. The sale was held the same date the sale bill was printed.

Pollock's collection includes two letters written by John Newman Edwards, editor and editorial defender of Jesse James — when he was sober. Pollock's letters were written in St. Joseph while Edwards was editor of the *St. Joseph Gazette*.

One is on Pacific House stationery to Frank James and makes reference to James' pending surrender to Gov. Tom Crittenden. The other is on a letterhead of the *St. Joseph Gazette*. Edwards tells of living at 905 Ridenbaugh St.

## Display this weekend only

The Pollock collection will be on exhibit at Patee House this weekend only, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. today and noon to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Other activities today will include a Jesse James play to be presented in the museum's Rose Room at 11 a.m. and 12:30, 2, 3:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Pony Express rider Joe Narbonne will dedicate two Pony Express monuments and deliver a talk Sunday outside Patee House at 12th and Penn Streets before he departs for a 2,000-mile walk over the Pony Express trail.

Admission to Patee House Museum this weekend is \$2.50 for adults and \$1.50 for students under 18.

Gary Chilcote also is a director at the Patee House Museum.



Staff photo by ERIC KEITH

**Lee Pollock shows off** a Jesse James gun and a copy of 'Noted Guerrillas' by former St. Joseph Gazette Editor John Edwards. The exhibits are being displayed at Patee House Museum this weekend.

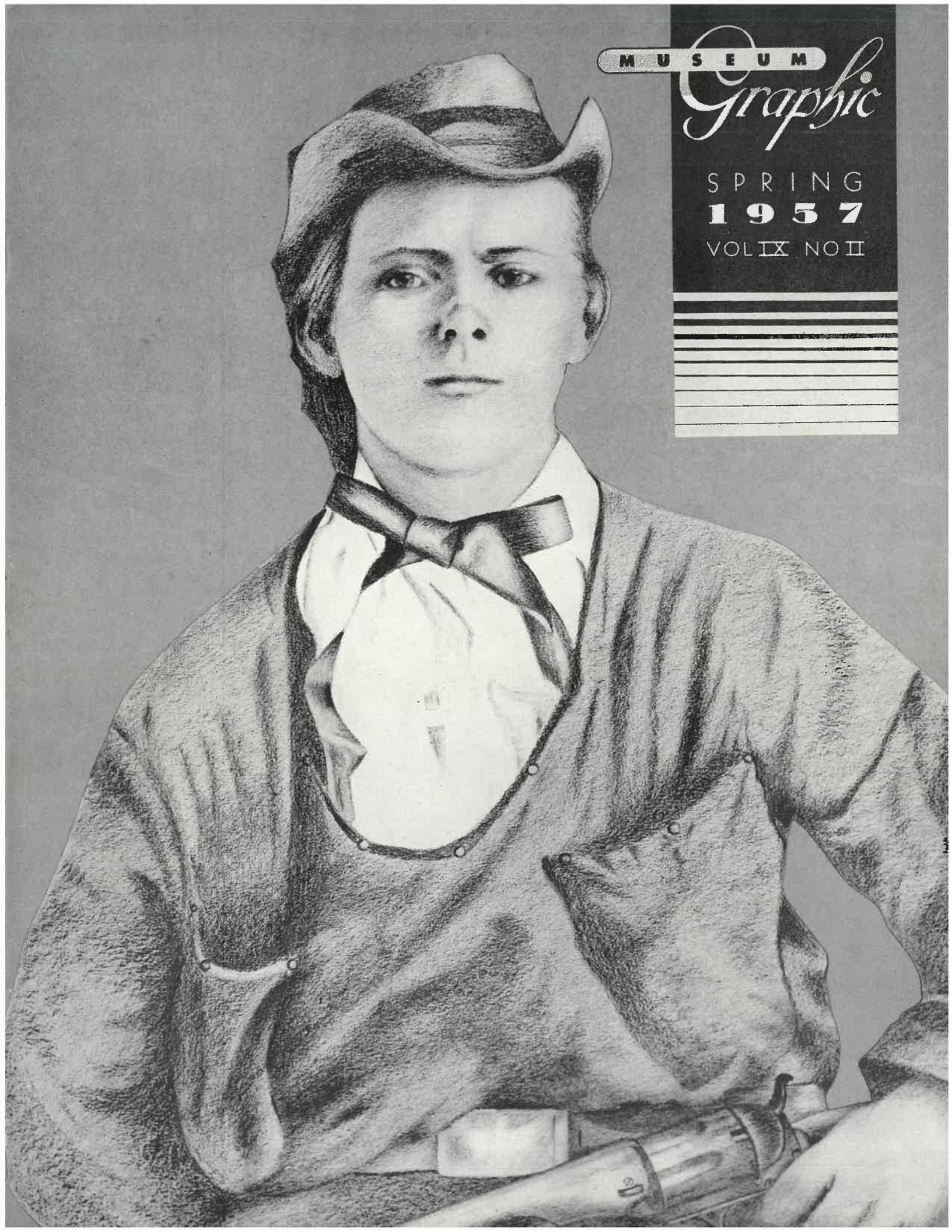
MUSEUM

*Graphic*

SPRING

**1957**

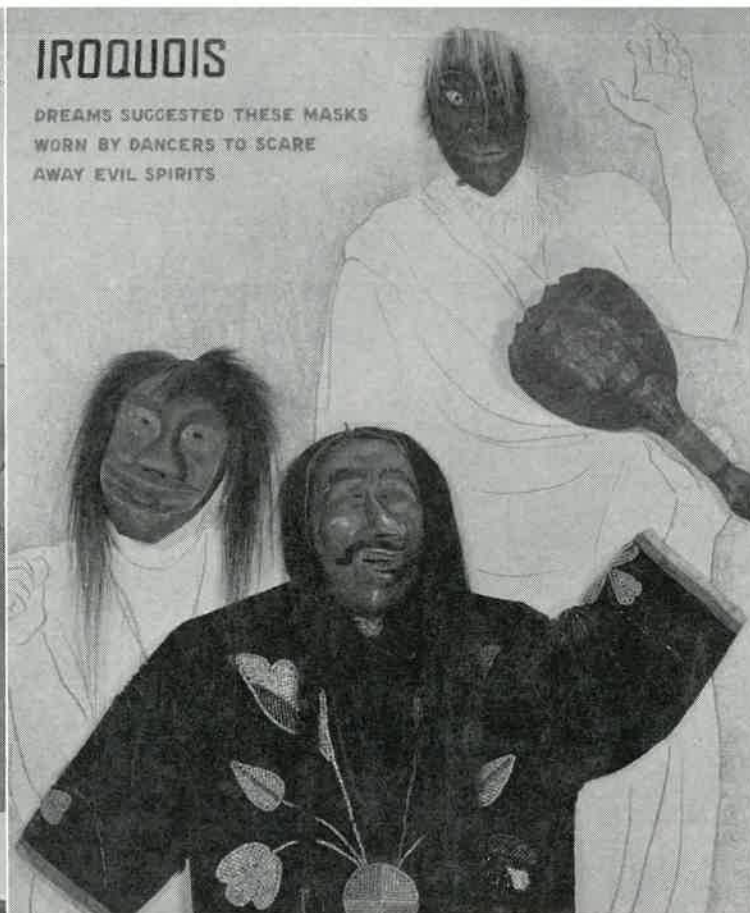
VOL IX NO II





Barbara Bowzer, Secretary of the Kansas. Caught by Mr. Charles

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## Beautiful ST. JOSEPH M

Home of Excellent, Outstanding  
 Natural History Exhibits. More

Contains approximately 21,000  
 floor space, with 43 large rooms  
 feet of beautiful landscaped gr



JESSE JAMES,  
THE DINGUS

When his boyhood friends gave Jesse James the nickname "Dingus" they must have had a premonition of the nineteen years ahead of him, the years in which he used other names than his own. Only when he was working as a vaquero on the 30,000 acre ranch of his California uncle, Drury Woodson James in 1869, did he freely use his right name Jesse Woodson James. He was known

(Continued on Page 4)

The Museum Graphic wishes to express thanks to the following persons and organizations for their assistance in preparing this issue: Joseph Sturek, Art Work; Robidoux Printing Co., Inc., Composition and Press Work; The St. Joseph Historical Society; D. L. Reynolds, Photography; St. Joseph Public Library; Judge Fred H. Maughmer of Savannah, Missouri; Mrs. Morte H. Craig; Mrs. Isabel Evans; Miss Leo Cadia McGinniss; and the Misses Helen and Isabel Curdy of Kansas City, Mo.

MUSEUM OPEN FREE  
WEEKDAYS, 1 TO 5 P. M.  
SUNDAY, 2 TO 5 P. M.  
Closed All Day Monday  
Take Messanie Bus

Published by the

ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM

ROY E. COY, Editor

St. Joseph, Mo., U. S. A.

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Single copies of this issue . . . ONE DOLLAR

# The BROTHER'S WAR

## in MISSOURI

By Bartlett Boder

Early in the Civil War under the pro-Union state convention the Missouri State Militia was organized much as had been the Missouri State Guard which was pro-Southern and which was commanded by General Sterling Price.

In February 1862 the state guard retreated into Arkansas and was defeated at Pea Vine Ridge early in March. General Price then joined the regular Confederate forces with about 5,000 of the state guards who volunteered for the regular service. The rest returned to their homes in Missouri not having enlisted to serve outside the state. They were harassed by the Missouri State Militia which was organized principally to defend lives and property against marauders. These former state guards, in self defense, organized or joined groups of their own, known as guerrillas.

Frank James was one of these. He had fought in a state guard unit at the battle of Wilson's Creek, which the Confederates won. He did not follow General Price into Arkansas. He returned to Clay County and Kearney and openly boasted of his Southern sympathies. He was arrested by the Missouri State Militia and placed in jail at Liberty, the county seat. In order to secure his release he was compelled to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States. This he soon broke and joined the guerrilla force of William Clark Quantrell, riding into Lawrence, Kansas under the black flag and wearing the butterfly colored shirts of that leader.

Quantrell's command fell apart after the Lawrence raid and Captain Bill Anderson, George Todd and lesser guerrillas took over. At this time, when just sixteen, Jesse James, Frank's young brother, joined the guerrilla forces of Bill Anderson. By his enemies he was called "Bloody Bill" Anderson. Between these guerrillas and the Missouri State Militia many small battles and skirmishes were fought during the balance of the war, aptly called the *Brother's War*. There were broken up, many persons were ruthlessly shot for their money or property and many peace loving people fled from the state. Before sixteen-year old Jesse James had been admitted into Bill Anderson's band, Union men had visited the Samuel farm and had flogged young Jesse, and as they were leaving had hung his step-father Doctor Reuben Samuel from the limb of a tree. They went on, expecting him to die, but his wife Zerelda followed to where he was slowly strangling to death and cut him down. Doctor Samuel had also been deemed guilty of subversive remarks and deeds.

Shortly after, Mrs. Samuel and her daughter Susan James were arrested and placed in the county jail at Saint Joseph. The then sheriff, Enos Craig, who was in charge of the county jail and the military prison, had them in his charge. Sheriff Craig, his wife and family treated them so considerably that they became his life-long friends.

as Thomas Howard when he was killed in Saint Joseph.

The cover picture was probably taken some time after August 1863 when his mother and sister were federal prisoners in the county jail at Saint Joseph. He was just sixteen years old then, when he joined the guerrilla band of "Captain" William Anderson.

Matthew's Dictionary of Americanisms states that the word *dingus* is pioneer slang and means a thing the proper name of which is unknown or momentarily forgotten.

The likeness on the cover and page 3 is a drawing by Harry E. Wright, which was given the Saint Joseph Museum by a woman friend who was a thirteen year-old girl when Jesse James was killed. Soon after the departure of Mrs. James and her children, our friend's mother moved into the house she had rented to Jesse James. That was done to protect the house from vandals.

Her daughter and our friend, who prefers not to have her name mentioned, remembers "Mr. Howard" when he paid the rent to her mother as being a genteel, attractive gentleman. She describes Mrs. Jesse James as a meek, shy and refined person.

B. B.

Susan James attended a girls' seminary at Lexington, Missouri that they attended. Susan James taught school in Arkansas for a while before she and her husband moved to their ranch in Texas. This information comes to us from Mr. J. H. Stallard of Saint Joseph, a relative of the Atchison family. It may have been the

## SUSAN JAMES

NOTE: More than a year ago this editor asked Colonel Bartlett Boder, president of the Saint

B. B.

Joseph Museum, to write something about Jesse James. Colonel Boder, a banker, feared he could not handle the subject properly, but said he might try some time. His year of waiting has brought new facts and points of view on

Roy E. Coy, Editor



## COUNTY JAIL AT SAINT JOSEPH

This is from a drawing of the old building as it appeared when Mrs. Zerelda Samuel, mother of Jesse James, and her daughter, Miss Susan James, were held prisoners in 1863 during the Civil War. They were arrested at their home in Clay County by units of the Missouri State Militia which were in the area, commanded by Colonel, later General, W. R. Penick of Saint Joseph. They were charged with giving outspoken encouragement to the cause of the Confederacy and shelter to guerrillas as well, including Jesse and Frank James.

The jail was erected in 1859 and was a house within a house. The two tiers of cells formed the inner house. The cells only received ventilation through the bars of the doors. Each cell was designed for four prisoners but frequently six were crowded in. The cells were heated by small box stoves. Wood was burned in them. There was a corridor between the cell blocks and the outer walls. There were no sanitary arrangements. It was replaced by the present jail in 1906 on the same spot.

Female prisoners, such as Mrs. Samuel and her daughter Susan James, were housed in the upper tier of cells.

When Mrs. Zerelda Samuel and her thirteen year old daughter Susan James were brought to the Buchanan County jail as prisoners of the Missouri State Militia, Mrs. Samuel was allowed to bring along three year old Sallie and one year old Johnnie Samuel. Her daughter Fannie Quantrill Samuel and Archie Samuel were yet to be born. Archie, who lost his life in the 1875 Kearney bomb explosion was not born until July 22, 1866.

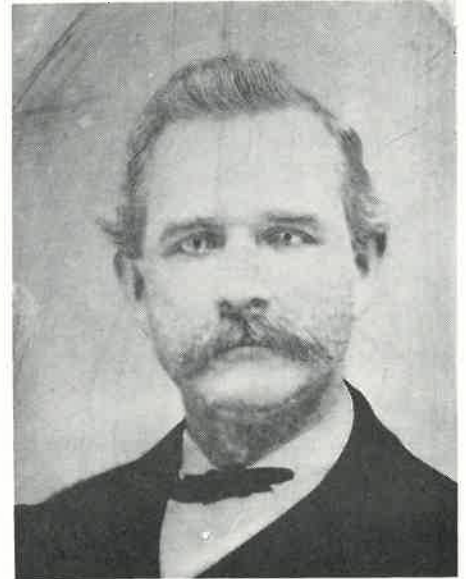
Enos Craig was sheriff and resided at the old jail with his wife and four children from 1862 to 1864. By their kindness the Craigs earned the undying gratitude of Mrs. Samuel and her daughter. The three children by Doctor Reuben Samuel were brought along with their mother, probably looked after by Sheriff and Mrs. Craig. Frank and Jesse James and Doctor Samuel were not at home when the state militia arrived to arrest them, so his wife and her children were brought to Saint Joseph as hostages. That was after the Quantrill raid in Lawrence, Kansas in August, 1863 in which Frank James participated.

B. B.

## DAVIESS COUNTY

The hatred Jesse James bore for Unionists of Daviess County, Missouri, dated from the battle of Albany in Ray County, Missouri, October 27, 1864 between

cavalry units of Missouri State Militia from Daviess County under Major S. P. Cox and Major John Grimes and the Missouri guerrillas under Captain Bill



ENOS CRAIG

Anderson, Jesse James' commander. The battle resulted in the dispersal of the guerrilla band and the killing of Captain Anderson by a Union officer. When Jesse James robbed the bank at Gallatin in Daviess County, December 7, 1869 he thought he recognized in Captain John W. Sheets, cashier of the bank, the killer of Captain Anderson. Jesse James shot him through the head.

Jesse James was in this battle which would explain his future hatred of Daviess County Unionists and his killing of Captain Sheets during the Gallatin bank robbery. Anderson was buried at Richmond in Ray County, and there forty-five years later Cole Younger and a party proceeded to the grave headed by a brass band for a religious service, which Anderson had been denied in 1864. Younger had been Jesse James's most trusted lieutenant until he was captured in Northfield, Minnesota in 1876.

### GOVERNOR

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN

He was born in 1832 near Shelbyville, Kentucky, of an eminent family of lawyers on both his mother's and his father's side. In 1862 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment Missouri State Militia, a Union cavalry outfit which saw much fighting in Missouri and Arkansas. He returned to civil life at Warrensburg as a law partner of Frances Marion Cockrell, who had headed as a brigadier-general Cockrell's Brigade of fighting

For SOME

General Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate States Army, surrendered to U. S. Grant, commanding the United States Army, and were not to be paroled and were not to take arms against the United States unless properly exchanged. Each regiment and company commander was to sign a like parole for the men of his command. The officers were to be allowed to retain their side arms and private horses. The enlisted men were to be allowed to retain such horses as they claimed as their own. This ended the war on April 9, 1865, three days less than four years after Fort Sumpter was fired on at Charleston, S. C.

On these same terms General Joseph E. Johnson laid down his arms to General Sherman on April the 26th and General Richard Taylor in Alabama surrendered all the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River to General Edward R. S. Canby on May 4th and on the 26th of May 1865, the rest of the Army of the Confederate under General Kirby Smith surrendered to General Canby. (General Canby's sword and other mementos are in the possession of the Saint Joseph Museum.) The fair and magnanimous terms granted the officers and men of the Confederate States Army were not carried out in Missouri. Paroled Confederate soldiers making their way back to their Missouri homes were forced to move by stealth at night for fear of being attacked. Generally, however, when they reached their homes they were not often molested and soon many attained positions of prominence and honor in their home towns. A striking example of this was Colonel Elijah Gates of Saint Joseph, a large stockholder in the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad who soon became one of the leading figures in its management. Colonel Gates had surrendered to General Canby at Mobile, Alabama, and had been paroled. His saber was recently given to the Saint Joseph Museum by Henry Ramey of Pasadena, California. The fate of the men who had

Missouri River during the war had been unable to make their way south to enlist in the Confederate Army. It was this that caused so many of them to join irregular units or guerrilla bands to combat the Missouri State Militia in their home counties. This accounts for the fact that Union enlistments from Missouri numbered 109,000 men while those who enlisted in the Confederate forces numbered only 20,000. This left a large pro-southern body of men to cause plenty of trouble for the Missouri State Militia.

B. B.

## HARLEM, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

When in 1865 after the close of the war Jesse James was shot through his left lung by a pursuing Wisconsin trooper near Lexington, Missouri, his comrades took him to the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mimms at Harlem. Mrs. Mimms was his aunt.

According to Miss Helen Curdy of Kansas City who did this research for us: "Harlem was an old community which we believe to have been settled principally by Belgian and other truck farmers; it was located in that tract of land enclosed in the bend of the Missouri River, north of Kansas City, Missouri." Miss Isabel Curdy, Helen's sister, even traced a map of the Harlem area for us. The tract now contains the Kansas City Municipal Airport and lands just east of the Airport.

Mrs. Mimms was the sister of the Rev. Robert James and the aunt of Jesse James. Her daughter "Zee" was Jesse's first cousin whom he married nine years later, and she was named for Jesse's mother Zerelda. She helped nurse Jesse James back to relative health so that he could be taken to the Samuel home near Kearney where for a prolonged period he was cared for by his mother and Doctor Samuel.

Concerning Harlem again, Miss Helen Curdy writes us that one of her friends at the Commerce Trust Company told her that many years ago when his father wished to come to Kansas City from Ohio he had to buy his ticket to Harlem and cross the river by whatever means then existed — one could not buy a ticket from Ohio directly to Kansas City.

B. B.

Missourians in the Confederate Army. General Cockrell as a Democrat represented Missouri in the United States Senate from 1875 to 1905. Thomas T. Crittenden was elected governor on the Democratic ticket in 1880. He was possessed of a friendly, cheerful personality.

B. B.

## THE PONY EXPRESS AND JESSE JAMES

The Pony Express started from Saint Joseph April 3, 1860. Jesse James was killed in Saint Joseph April 3, 1882. A slogan for Saint Joseph, according to Mrs. R. O. Powelson, has been suggested: "Saint Joseph, the city which started the Pony Express and stopped Jesse James."

## The STERLING PRICE RAID

General Sterling Price did not return to Missouri until September 1864, when he conducted his famous raid from the southeast corner of the state and ending at Westport in Jackson County where he was defeated and retreated southward. One purpose of his raid was to secure as recruits those who had been unable to enlist. He was successful in securing 6,000 Missouri volunteers for the Confederate Army. Southern men residing north of the



MAJOR-GENERAL STERLING PRICE

# the WAR ENDED, but not for JESSE JAMES

By Bartlett Boder



MEETING OF GENERALS GRANT AND LEE AT M'LEAN'S HOUSE,  
APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

served under the black flag of Quantrill or other guerrilla leaders and who had not worn the gray uniforms of the Confederacy was not to be envied. The leaders of these Missouri groups had been William Clark Quantrill, "Captain" Bill Anderson, and George Todd. None of the three had the slave-owning Confederate background or the genteel traditions of a Robert E. Lee. Quantrill was born in Canal Dover, Ohio and had taught school in Kansas. Anderson had also been active in Kansas and George Todd, though tall and good looking had been a stone mason in Kansas City and had come from Canada. Frank James had been present at the bloody raid on Lawrence, Kansas in August 1863, but his sixteen year old brother Jesse James had

remained at the family farm in Clay County, Missouri.

Jesse James, however, was present at the Centralia, Missouri massacre in the fall of 1864. This was led by Bill Anderson. Anderson was shot to death by Missouri militia-men a short time later at the battle of Albany in Ray County and Todd met a similar fate near Independence, Missouri. Quantrill who had lost his leadership to Anderson and Todd, finally got together a small number of his former followers and entered Kentucky in 1865. There he died of wounds at Louisville in a Catholic hospital. Please refer to the articles on Quantrill in the fall Museum Graphic of 1955.

Frank James was there with Quantrill when Quantrill was shot

in the spine and offered to carry his leader to the Kentucky hills but Quantrill refused the offer and Frank James made his way back to Missouri, to become a hunted man, who couldn't surrender and be paroled.

Under the leadership of radical Union men, Missouri was ground down in 1865 under the heel of tyrannical and retroactive laws. The new constitutional convention met in St. Louis in January 1865. The quality of its sixty delegates was far inferior to that of the ninety-nine delegates who made up the constitutional convention of 1861. By comparison it could rightly be called a "haters' convention". The new Missouri constitution was named the Drake Constitution, which for its partisan severity has never been equaled in the United States. It declared the offices of the justices of the state supreme court vacant and also those of the circuit judges and all county offices. Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, the new Republican governor, was given power to fill these offices with his own appointees.

A test oath was required of all men and if truthfully sworn to, it disenfranchised all men who had served in Southern armies or been sympathetic with the Confederate States. Missouri Baptist ministers at their annual meeting agreed to refuse to take the oath even if they had to give up preaching. At Palmyra fourteen preachers were indicted in the circuit court. At Louisiana, Missouri, Father J. A. Cummings, a Catholic priest was convicted for preaching without having taken the test oath.

Francis P. Blair

Francis P. Blair of St. Louis, a Democrat who was a moderate Union man and a member of the 1861 Constitutional Convention was also convicted for similar reasons. He and Father Cummings appealed to the hand-picked Supreme Court of Missouri and lost. They then appealed to the United States Supreme Court which set aside the parts of the test oath objected to. Former Governor Willard P. Hall of Saint Joseph and Federal Judge John

F. Phillips of Kansas City were among those who resisted the test oath as unfair. Judge Phillips presented this writer, when a boy of sixteen, a biography entitled "Life of Henry Clay". Judge Phillips himself had written a biography of Governor Willard P. Hall.

Despite the stand of the United States Supreme Court, the Union radicals still in power in Missouri refused to register for voting in the 1868 election as many as half of the citizens in some areas.

It was such tense times that Jesse James was baptised into the Baptist Church near Kearney, Clay County, Missouri in 1867. After Robert E. Lee, as Commander-in-Chief surrendered his Confederate Armies in 1865, Jesse James then only eighteen years of age received a gun shot wound in his right lung. It was inflicted by a Wisconsin soldier when Jesse James was on his way to Lexington, Missouri to surrender as a former Confederate and to receive his parole from the U. S. Provost Marshal. In August 1865 he was brought down the Missouri River from Rouleau, Nebraska in a steamboat past Saint Joseph to Harlem, Missouri. It was there at the home of John Minims that his eighteen-year old daughter helped to care for her badly wounded cousin Jesse James. She was his first cousin, as her mother was the sister of the Reverend Robert James, the father of Jesse James. (It is more probable that the version that Jesse James was taken direct from Lexington to the Minims home in Harlem is correct. It is also believed that he had received his parole before the Wisconsin soldier shot him.)

### First Peace Time Bank Robbery

The first peace time bank robbery in American history occurred in Jesse James's home county the following February. It was early on Saint Valentine's Day, February 14th, 1866, that ten or twelve well-mounted armed horsemen entered Liberty, Missouri, the county seat of Clay County and robbed the Clay County Savings Bank of more than \$70,000.00 in cash and government bonds. The mounted men galloped up and down the street uttering the guerilla yeeos and shooting. George Jewell College, fourteen, when

Jesse James claimed he was still sick in bed at Kearney at the time of the robbery and Frank James, his older brother, was in Kentucky. The bank was ruined financially and never reopened.

The following October, five mounted men robbed the bank of Alex Mitchell & Co. at Lexington, Mo., of a relatively small amount of money, \$2,000.00 and on March 2, 1867, five horsemen attempted to rob the McLean Bank at Savanah, Missouri. This time they got nothing. Judge William McLean, who operated a private bank, saw five strange horsemen enter town at noon just as they had done at Lexington, when nearly everybody was at "dinner". He slammed his vault shut, grabbed a revolver and when four gun-toting strangers walked in he started shooting. He received a bullet in his chest and fell to the floor apparently dead. During the shooting his son escaped to the street and shouted for help. The five would-be robbers then galloped out of town. Banker McLean recovered to become a local hero.

The next Missouri bank robbery took place at Richmond, Missouri, May 23, 1867 in the Little Dixie County of Ray near where this writer operated a farm in the 1920s. The county seat of Richmond was just as pro-Southern as Lexington, the scenes of two out of three previous bank raids. Only Savannah could have been called a Yankee town. The Hughes and Mason Bank at Richmond was robbed of about \$4,000. Mayor Shaw of Richmond was killed in the ensuing gun battle and also B. G. Griffin, the jailer and his fifteen year old son, who chose to shoot it out with the raiders, all of whom made good their escape without being hit. It was on March 20, 1868 that the private bank of Long and Norton at Russellville, Kentucky was robbed by six horsemen. A \$100 bill was presented to be changed into smaller bills. The cashier made a quick dash for the rear door and yelled the alarm. The bandits made good their escape with a wheat sack full of currency and gold. They knew the Pinkerton detective "Yankee" Bligh and his men from Chicago were on their trail so they separated, each man to

make his way back to Missouri the best way he could. Then two of the six were shot by the Pinkerton men. They were George Shepard who, though wounded, went to the Missouri State Prison for three years and Oll his brother who was shot down and killed near the James home in Clay County. Jesse Woodson James and his brother Alexander Franklin (Frank) James decided the California climate would be better for them. Frank is said to have gone by stage coach and train following the route of the 49ers which his father the Reverend Robert James had taken many years before. Jesse James, is said to have preferred the sea route, going from New York on the steamship Santiago de Cuba to the Isthmus of Panama, thence overland to the Pacific Ocean and then by ship to California.

### La Panza Ranch

The two brothers arrived at the home of their uncle, Drury Woodson James in Paso Robles El Camino Real, half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Their uncle welcomed them and put them to work as Vaqueros (cowboys) on his 30,000 acre La Panza Ranch. There they were at last able to use their real names. As Jesse Woodson James and Alexander Franklin James they had appeared openly at Paso Robles, California at the home of their uncle, Drury Woodson James. Please refer to the article "Jesse James Was a Vaquero" in the 1954 fall number of the Museum Graphic. Jesse James while employed at his uncle's thirty thousand acre La Panza ranch came to town regularly to take the sulphur hot springs baths at his uncle's resort, hoping to heal the old gunshot wound.

The James home has recently been torn down and a luxurious tourist court built there on Spring Street. We secured in 1954 a good photograph of the Drury James home which in the late 1860s was considered the finest in that region. Jesse and Frank James while in California tried to find the grave at Marysville where their father, the Reverend Robert James, had gone in the gold rush days to make his fortune, leaving his wife Zerelda

and his two sons, Frank and Jesse James and his daughter Susan in Clay County, Missouri. They were not successful in finding his unmarked grave. They returned to the Middle Southern states by taking passage on a ship around the Horn. At least that was their announced route.

From the time they were guerrillas in Missouri they couldn't use their own names. There Frank James when mixing with strangers often answered to the surname Woodson, the name some of his ancestors in Kentucky had borne. Jesse Woodson James used a variety of names, his favorite being Howard. After his marriage to his cousin Zerelda Mimms in 1874 in Missouri he was even afraid to call her by his favorite abbreviation "Zee" for Zerelda for fear of giving away their identity. Jesse's mother also bore that name and was widely known by it, especially after she had lost her right forearm when Pinkerton detectives exploded a bomb in her farm home.

There was an interval between the robbery of the bank at Russellville, Ky., which occurred on March 20, 1868 and that at Gallatin, Missouri which occurred December 7, 1869, an interval a little less than two years. This interval may have coincided with the period that Jesse and Frank James were at the La Panza ranch in California. This proves nothing, of course.

There were many other bank robberies over the ensuing years in Missouri and adjoining states. A strange robbery occurred at Corydon, Iowa on June 3, 1871 when the new Obocock Brothers Bank was robbed of a very large sum just two hours after it had first opened for business. An unusually rich haul was made there. The new bank's assets were still in cash. May 21, 1873 the Savings Association at Sainte Genevieve, Missouri's oldest town was robbed. General Firman A. Rozier, of an old French family, was president of the bank. His great grandson, a past president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, George H. Rozier, resides in Jefferson City, the state capital. He is a lawyer of distinction and was himself also born in old Sainte Genevieve. The town lies about one hundred miles south of Saint Louis. In the town's historical collection at the Sainte Genevieve Museum is the great square safe which was in

the bank there at the time Jesse James and his band robbed it. Also on display is the huge metal key, also seen by this writer, which was in use to lock and unlock the bank's safe.



#### GREAT IRON SAFE AND ITS KEY AT SAINTE GENEVIEVE

It was in the bank at Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, when robbed by Jesse James and his band May 27, 1873. At the request of the Saint Joseph Museum the above photograph was recently taken there for our use. The demoiselle holding the key is not identified. The old French town, founded in 1735 is still filled with landmarks of the days when the Province of Louisiana was owned by France and Spain. It is on the Mississippi River south of Saint Louis.

General Firman A. Rozier, the bank's president, was in Jefferson City when the bank was robbed. His son and the bank's cashier were in charge.

It was the following year in 1874 that the 100-year-old Mosler Safe Company began using combination time locks provided by the Yale and Towne Lock Company.

The safe and key are now at Sainte Genevieve Museum at Sainte Genevieve, Missouri.

B. B.

#### First Train Robbery

The first peacetime train robbery in American history, or at

least after the Civil War, occurred in Iowa, July 21, 1873. It is said to have been thought up by Jesse James. There were seven men with rural Missouri accents in the hold-up party. Before that the holding up of stage coaches of Ben Holladay of Saint Joseph, or those of Wells-Fargo and Company of San Francisco were more or less common in the western plains or mountains. Gold was the object of those holdups. The Rock Island train proceeding east out of Council Bluffs was robbed in Adair County, Iowa. It was believed to be carrying a large consignment of gold from the South Dakota and Montana mines.

The bandits did not secure the big gold shipment they had planned on. It was on another train. They did however secure several thousand dollars.

The change from bank robbing to train robbing may have been due to the institution of time locks on the safes of banks at that time. A year ago this writer wrote to John Mosler, executive Vice-President of the Mosler Safe Company at his New York office for information as to the years that time locks were installed in this region.

In a letter dated April 20, 1956, Mr. Mosler wrote, "Once again I am very sorry to report to you that we have carefully investigated the question of delayed action safes in the 19th century but cannot be of any help to you." He suggested, however, that we contact the Yale & Towne Company in Stamford, Connecticut as they were one of two firms which had furnished Mosler Safe Co. with locks at that time.

Renewing the inquiry there, R. T. Norris, manager of Bank Lock Service of Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., wrote us on May 17, 1956 as follows:

"The first timelocks were installed in 1874 and in all probability when Jesse James stopped in your father's bank and asked to have a \$100.00 bill changed but was told the bank's money had already been locked up for the night, a Yale timelock had already been installed on the vault door. Jesse, as well as your father, would have realized that the timelock could not be defeated or the vault door opened until the next day."

"I thought you would be interested in a little historical background because it all seems to tie in closely with your father's unique experience with Jesse James."

As indicated by Mr. Norris time locks permitted bankers to carry a large part of their cash in safes which couldn't be immediately opened even by the

bankers themselves. Also after the great loss of cash in the first bank robbery at Liberty, Missouri in 1866, Missouri bankers began as possible which diminished the haul of the bandits when a bank was robbed.

Jesse James Looked Them Over

Charley Ford in his testimony at the inquest over the body of Jesse James April 4th, 1882, told of his month before horseback trip through northeast Kansas to Nebraska. Jesse James was looking to see how the banks were situated. "He would go into a bank," testified Ford, "with a large bill or several small ones to get changed, and while the cashier was making the change take a look and see whether they were caged up, what sort of looking man it was, and whether they had a time lock or not."

This writer's father, though born and reared in Saint Joseph, after February 4, 1870 for a period of fifteen years operated with his brother Henry, also of Saint Joseph, a bank at Troy, Kansas. One afternoon shortly before Jesse James was killed in Saint Joseph he entered the Troy bank and asked that his one hundred dollar bill be changed. This writer's father, though not knowing Jesse James by sight, informed him that the bank's money had been locked up for the night. The stranger walked out and rode away with a horseman who was waiting behind the bank.

Immediately after Jesse James's departure from the bank, John Roach, still in his teens entered the bank and told Louis Boder of the firm of Boder Brothers, Bankers, that his visitor had been Jesse James. Young Roach had been reared on a farm south of Saint Joseph and said that Jesse James had stopped at their home more than once to buy a meal or obtain a dipper of water. At the time of the above incident Roach was temporarily employed at Troy. He was later elected Sheriff of Buchanan County, Missouri, where Saint Joseph is. Louis Boder was born in Missouri in 1848 and Jesse James in 1847. Both were 5 feet 8 inches in height and both had pale blue eyes. No effort was made to follow Jesse James or to advertise his visit to the bank. As a Missourian, Louis Boder knew the

score on Jesse James, as he with his father had himself taken refuge in the hayloft of the Peter Harnois barn in French Bottoms during the Civil War.

The First Glendale Robbery

A rich haul was obtained by the Missouri bandits the evening of October 7th, 1879. The Chicago and Alton passenger train was robbed of \$35,000.00 which was in the express car. It was at the whistle stop of Glendale twenty miles east of Kansas City. Unlike the Iowa train robbery of July 21, 1873 no one was badly hurt or killed. The engine of the Rock Island train in Iowa was ditched in the 3 A. M. robbery there eighteen miles east of Council Bluffs. A rail had been removed and the engineer of the train which was moving at thirty-five miles per hour was killed when the engine turned on its side. The fireman was badly scalded.

On the other hand in the 1879 first Glendale holdup the only person hurt was the express agent William Grimes and he was knocked down with the butt end of a revolver when he tried to escape with a satchel containing the money from the express safe. In the first Glendale robbery there were eight bandits. They surprised the station agent, took him prisoner and compelled him to lower the green light which caused the Alton train to stop. The end of Jesse James was drawing near. The Allan Pinkerton Detective Agency with headquarters in Chicago was combing the country for him. After the second Glendale train robbery in 1881, the railroads increased the rewards they were offering for his capture. Former Governors Phelps and Woodson had condemned the activities of Jesse James and his men. His annoying ability to elude capture over so many years aroused the greatest astonishment nationally and in some quarters admiration. Three agents of the Pinkertons had been captured and shot to death. By 1880, stage coach robberies were almost out of date. This tale sounds more like a leaf from Robin Hood of Nottingham, England, than of Jesse James of Missouri: In September a Concord coach, such a one as in the history of the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, was proceeding

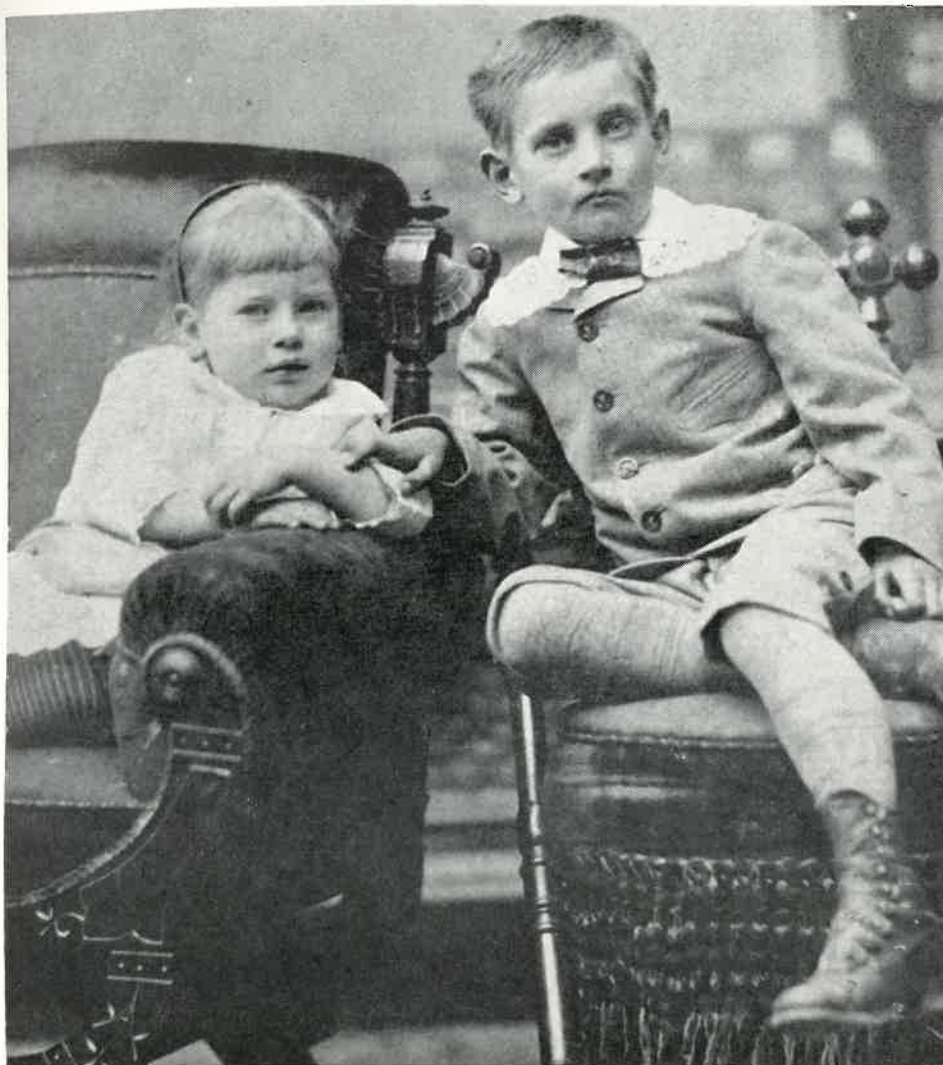
towards Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. A group of very well to do gentlemen, eight in all and a young woman, the daughter of one of them were aboard. Ahead of them they saw two mounted men approaching. The men pointed revolvers at the driver and shouted "halt". The passengers had to give up their money, their watches, chains and gold rings worth more than \$1,100.00. One of the bandits politely engaged Miss Roundtree in conversation. She was permitted to remain in her seat in the stagecoach. He was supposed to be Frank James, usually the quiet and reserved one. It was Jesse James who usually did the laughing and talking. The one supposed to be Frank James said that one of the owners of Mammoth Cave had just donated the magnificent sum of \$700.00.

On July 15, 1881, the Rock Island railroad passenger train, fifty three miles out of Kansas City, was robbed near Winston in Daviess County, Missouri. It was Friday evening. Four men had boarded the train at Cameron thought to be farmers. Three more entered at Winston and entered the smoking car. The other four got on the front platform of the baggage car where the engineer and fireman could be reached. William Westfall, the conductor, began to collect tickets. He was immediately killed by the shots from the bandit leader's revolver. From the platform he rolled off the moving train. It was later said that Westfall was in league with the Pinkerton Detective Agency of Chicago and was blamed by Jesse James as one of those who helped the Pinkertons when they bombed his mother's home near Kearney, Missouri. Only \$2,000.00 was obtained in this train robbery.

As a result of the affair Governor Crittenden, a Democrat, as were governors Phelps and Woodson who had also condemned Jesse James, called a meeting at the Southern Hotel in Saint Louis. Present were representatives of several railroads and express companies. A large sum of money was subscribed. It was with this that Governor Crittenden offered a reward of \$10,000.00 for the capture and conviction of Jesse James and Frank James.

The Second Glendale Robbery

The last of the train robberies during the lifetime of Jesse James



CHILDREN OF JESSE JAMES

was the Blue Cut or second Glendale raid on Tuesday morning September 6, 1881. This was two months less four days before the time Jesse James, his wife and two children arrived in Saint Joseph to live at Twenty-first and Lafayette streets. They had come from Kansas City in a farm wagon. In Kansas City he had assumed the name T. J. Jackson. In Saint Joseph he became Mr. Howard. He had used the name Howard when again he was a farmer and racehorse owner near Nashville, Tennessee, a year or two before.

In the second Glendale holdup of a Chicago and Alton train no one was killed. About \$12,000.00 was obtained including cash in the safe of the United States Express Company. The bandits passed through the coaches and Pullman cars with a two bushel wheat sack which was soon nearly full of gold watches and chains, rings and the money of badly scared

passengers. The bandit leader then gave the engineer two dollars to remove the pile of stones which had halted the train. He threatened to burn future Rock Island and Alton trains because of the contributions made to Governor Crittenden's Jesse James reward fund. He spoke well of the Pullman Company which had not contributed to the governor's reward money.

By offering the large reward for the capture and the verbal promise of immunity to his captors Governor Crittenden had by-passed the Pinkerton Agency.

#### THE PERSONAL FEUD OF ALLAN PINKERTON AND JESSE JAMES

Allan Pinkerton of Chicago conducted the most renowned private detective agency in the history of the United States. He was already famous when the Civil War began and his agency had been employed by George B.

McClellan, president of the Illinois Central Railroad to trace minor thefts. When he became a major general in command of the Ohio department during the Civil War, McClellan employed Allan Pinkerton to do secret service. Pinkerton was reared in Scotland and his accent did not brand him as a northerner in southern states and under an assumed name he visited as a spy the states of Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia.

General McClellan took him to Washington in 1862, where he did secret service work for the government. He returned to his Chicago detective agency after the war and established branch offices in New York and Philadelphia. He had been an ardent abolitionist before the war and was a foreman of the "underground railroad" which helped many slaves to escape from Missouri and other slave states.

After the robbery of the Liberty bank in 1866 followed closely by those at Lexington and Richmond, Missouri, and the attempt at Savannah, Missouri, the Pinkerton Detective Agency began hunting for Jesse and Frank James. They were known to be on their trail when the bank at Russellville in Kentucky was robbed.

The fact that the Pinkerton Detective Agency with its anti-southern background was after Jesse James made him an object of sympathy in hundreds of Missouri "rebel" households. These gave him and his followers many refuges in which to hide and many a close-mouthed friend to give him a benediction. This feeling was greatly increased when men under the leadership of the Pinkerton Agency operating out of Kansas City had pitched a bomb at night into the home of Jesse James's mother, Mrs. Samuel, in Clay County, blowing off her right forearm and killing Archie, Jesse James's young half brother. The bombing occurred the night of January 25, 1875.

An agent of the Pinkerton's and law officers in Kansas City had heard that Jesse and Frank James were staying at the home of Doctor and Mrs. Samuel, their stepfather and mother. This was correct, but the two had been warned by their counter-espionage friends and had hastily departed shortly before the Kansas City "law" and the Pinkertons had arrived. The pretended farm hand John Ladd,

the spy in the pay of the Pinkerton Detective Agency of Chicago had tipped off the presence of Jesse and Frank James at the time the 1882 "Outlaws of the Border", the Huntington, West Virginia bank was robbed in the spring of 1876 by five horsemen. R. T. Orrey, the cashier, was in charge. The safe was found open and its \$10,000.00 was placed in the wheat sack. The sheriff of Cabell County with twenty-five men formed a posse. "Yankee" Bligh, the Pinkerton detective was called in also. A running battle took place in the foothills of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. Tom McDaniel was shot through the heart. Jack Kean was captured and sent to prison for eight years. Jesse and Frank James and Cole Younger escaped to the Indian Territory where they divided the funds equally between them. In the above robbery the surprise had been complete. The cashier and one other man were helplessly bound, but nobody was hurt.

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## THE HUNTINGTON BANK ROBBERED

According to Mr. Coy's copy of the 1882 "Outlaws of the Border", the Huntington, West Virginia bank was robbed in the spring of 1876 by five horsemen. R. T. Orrey, the cashier, was in charge. The safe was found open and its \$10,000.00 was placed in the wheat sack. The sheriff of Cabell County with twenty-five men formed a posse. "Yankee" Bligh, the Pinkerton detective was called in also. A running battle took place in the foothills of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. Tom McDaniel was shot through the heart. Jack Kean was captured and sent to prison for eight years. Jesse and Frank James and Cole Younger escaped to the Indian Territory where they divided the funds equally between them. In the above robbery the surprise had been complete. The cashier and one other man were helplessly bound, but nobody was hurt.

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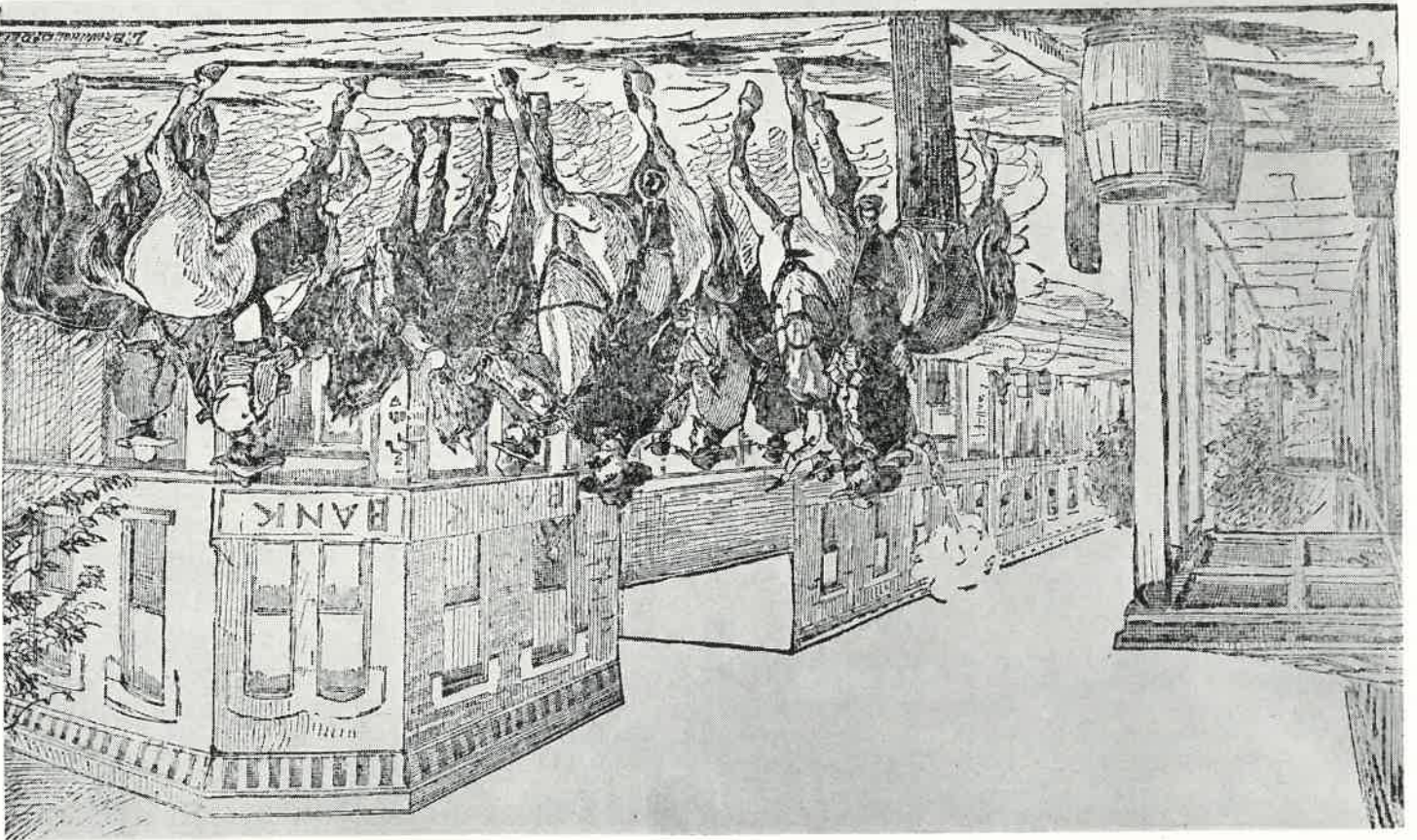
General Albert Pike at Pea Vine Ridge in Arkansas in 1862. The James brothers, their mother and their step-father, Doctor Reuben Samuel, had also taken refuge more than once among the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians during the Civil War and later had stayed near the adjoining old Indian trading post at Rouleau in southeastern Nebraska.

The attempted robbery of the way-up-north First National Bank at Northfield, Minnesota, September 7, 1876 may have been part of a scheme to prove to James and the world that Jesse Missouri and the world that Jesse James was carrying on a private war with the Pinkertons and other northerners. The time look on the Northfield safe saved the bank from a big loss. Frank and Jesse James though wounded were the only ones to escape. They successfully made their way back to Missouri through friendly Nebraska. The other six were killed or sent to the Minnesota penitentiary. It was here that Jesse James lost Cole Younger and the others with the old guerrilla league traditions. He was never able to recruit their equals again.

B. B.

A drawing by a contemporary artist of the robbery of the bank at Russellville, Kentucky. It appeared in the 1882 book "Outlaws of the Border". The robbery took place March 20, 1868.

ROBBERY OF THE BANK AT RUSSELLVILLE





1002 SOUTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Photograph by Don L. Reynolds

The first house occupied by Jesse James in Saint Joseph. It was struck by lightning June the sixth 1956 and set on fire. The Saint Joseph Fire Department extinguished the blaze on the roof with little trouble. The News-Press of that afternoon stated: "Lightning had the temerity to strike the house where Jesse James once lived."

The house at Twenty-first and Lafayette streets in Saint Joseph was occupied by Jesse James, his wife and their two children, from November the eighth, 1881 to December the twenty-fourth, 1881. On the latter date they moved to the house, 1318 Lafayette streets, high on a hill where Jesse James was shot to death the following April 3, 1882.

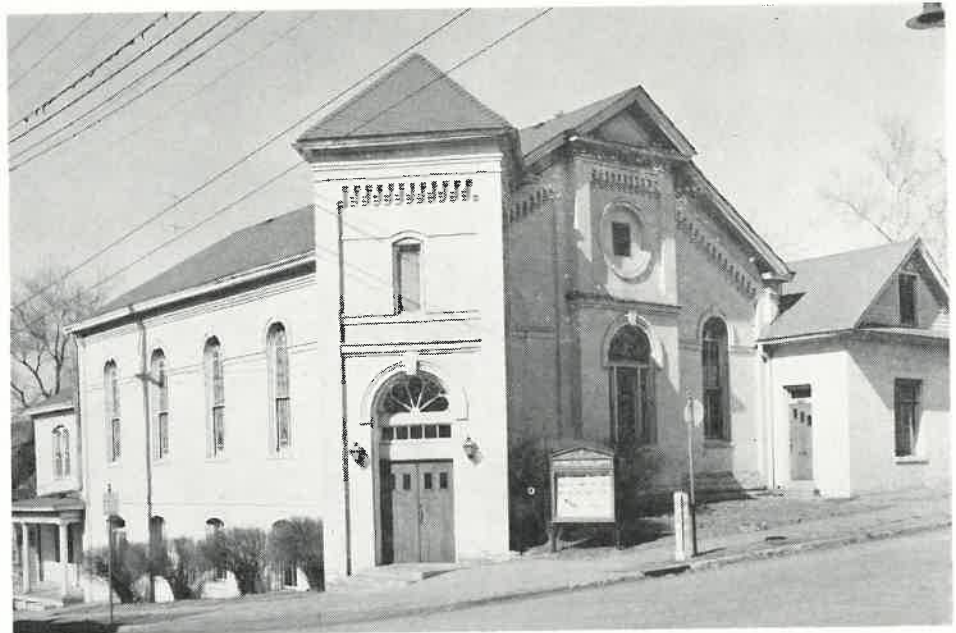
# JESSE JAMES OF ST. JOSEPH

By Bartlett Boder

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of April 3, 1882, Jesse James was shot to death. It was in the front room of an attractive, rented, one-story, seven-room frame house east of the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Lafayette streets. The house was situated on a high hill of loess soil. It was slightly over the crest of the hill to the east and commanded a view for miles around except to the westward. But from the crest of the hill a few steps higher there was a view of the business district, the railroad yards, the iron bridge, the winding Missouri River and the Kansas hills beyond to the west.

Mrs. Jesse James, his quiet, demure, soft-spoken wife, their seven year old son Jesse Edwards James and his three year old daughter Mary had lived there since the Eve of Christmas, 1881. They had moved that day from the house at Twenty-first and Lafayette streets, eight blocks further east. It was too small and too conspicuous for their needs.

The hill-top one-story house be-



THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (now the Latter Day Saints' Church)

sides seven rooms, also had sheds and a stable down hill at the rear. With them had come the trusted Charley Ford of Ray County. Jesse's son thought his own name was Eddie Howard. He was taught to call Charley Ford "cousin,"

as did Jesse and his wife, though he was no relative of theirs.

They had left Kansas City in a spring wagon on the previous November 5th and had arrived three days later at their first Saint Joseph home. "Cousin

## JESSE JAMES as he looked the day he was killed

took his children to the Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Turner said that Jesse James took his children to Sunday School classes at the nearby Second Presbyterian Church each Sunday and returned for them when classes were over. Mrs. Metta Kautz, who was reared from infancy by her aunt Mrs. Turner as Metta Disbrow, though she lived next door to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse James, does not remember the shooting of April 3, 1882, as she was less than four years old at the time. In later years her aunt told her that Jesse and Mrs. James had been very nice and friendly neighbors.

Whether he took his wife and less than three blocks down hill. Thomas Turner occupied a large house in the same block just east of where Jesse James lived at 1318 Lafayette street in Saint Joseph. Mrs. Metta Kautz tells us that she was the niece of Mrs. Turner and lived there with her aunt and uncle. Mrs. Turner knew Jesse James under the name Thomas Howard. After his death she often remarked to her niece that Jesse James could not have been such a bad man for he

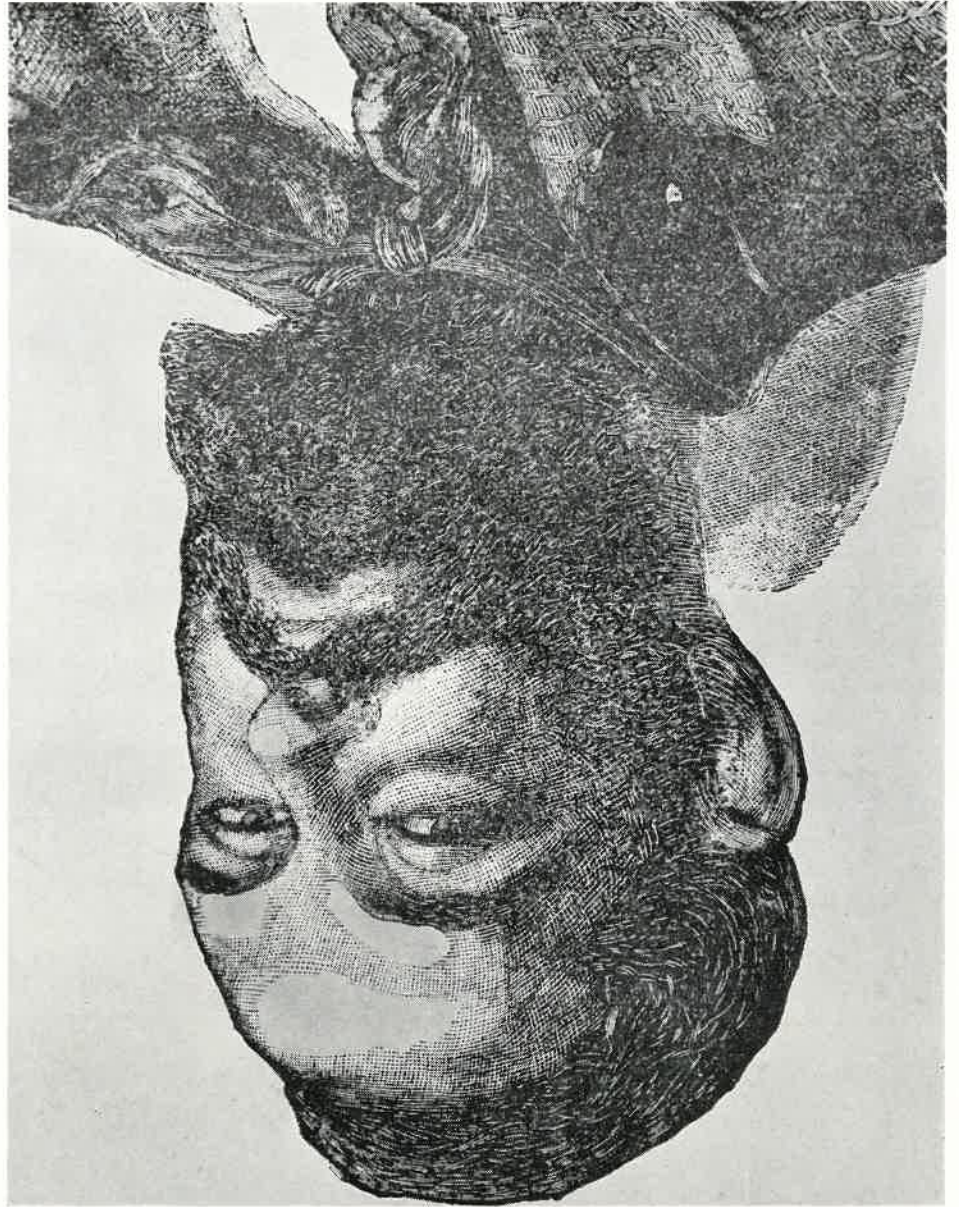
Charley" had joined them in Kansas City and had come along, silently awaiting an opportunity to destroy Jesse James for those in whose pay he was. Jesse James, the son of a Baptist preacher was very religious, and could quote extensively from the Bible, and could pray aloud in meeting imploring forgiveness for his sins. His voice was rather high and quite shrill when he was excited. The Second Presbyterian Church was at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Penn streets, cat-a-corner from the famous World Hotel. There were candle lights and the music of the Christmas festival at the church. It was

property of Frank James. It was published in Chicago June 15, 1882, just forty-two days after the assassination of Jesse James in Saint Joseph. A last minute change must have been made by the publishers for the title on the cover of the cloth volume is "The James Brothers, Illustrated". It doubtlessly profited by the world-wide interest aroused in Jesse James. Without doubt it was principally written before his death.

This likeness we believe is a drawing from a retouched photograph taken of him as he lay at the Seidenfaden Undertaking Morgue in Saint Joseph. All that had to be done was to add the open eyes and to cover the hole over his left eye where the bullet came out.

No photograph of the mature Jesse James was available to the public before he was killed. The mature likeness shown on page 16 was worn by his mother in a locket under her dress. It was the only existing copy. The search for Jesse James would have been simplified if photographs of him could have been widely distributed. This likeness gives the impression of a dark haired man, but actually his complexion was fair, his eyes a pale blue and his soft beard was a sandy brown. Also the same ears and turned-up nose as shown in his other pictures. Even this picture gives the impression of a man who could crack a sly joke, as he often did.

B. B.



This likeness of Jesse James hundred and twenty page book, "Outlaws of the Border", once the presented here is from the five



JESSE JAMES AT SEIDENFADEN'S

# JESSE

## BY JEHOVAH!

In black letters the Saint Joseph Gazette of April 5th, 1882 so announced that it was really Jesse James who was dead. The testimony at the coroner's inquest of the day before removed all doubt that it was indeed the world-renowned bandit.

### NOTE:

#### DEAN WILDE'S GAZETTE

A copy of the Daily Gazette of April 5, 1882 was presented to the Saint Joseph Museum by Mr. Dean Wilde a few years ago when he retired as managing editor of the Saint Joseph Gazette. It was an extra edition dated April 5, 1882 and we are using that copy for the testimony and information which follows concerning Jesse James.

He was killed in St. Joseph April 3, 1882, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. Mr. Coy, director of the Museum sent the historic newspaper to England to be restored, and it is now on display.

Bartlett Boder

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#### CORONER HEDDENS WAS NOTIFIED

Coroner William I. Heddens, a well-known physician, was notified and undertaker Seidenfaden was instructed to remove the body to his establishment. This was done about 10 o'clock. The body was placed on a table. The features appeared natural, but were disfigured by the bloody hole over the left eye. The body was neatly and cleanly dressed. The large cavernous eyes were closed as in calm slumber. Only the lower part of the face, the square cheek bones, the stout prominent chin, covered with a soft sandy beard, and the thin firm lips, in a measure betrayed the determined will and iron courage of the dead man.

A further inspection of the body revealed two large old bullet wounds on the right side of the breast, a bullet wound in the leg and the absence of the tip of the

middle finger on the left hand. After viewing the remains the coroner repaired to the court house, whither soon after, Mrs. Craig and the two Ford boys, both heavily armed, followed. They were kept in separate apartments, until the jury announced itself ready to hear the testimony.

O. M. Spencer

The first witness introduced was Mrs. Jesse James. A place was, with difficulty, secured for her at a table before the bench which was occupied by the coroner, Dr. Heddens and the prosecuting attorney, O. M. Spencer. At the left sat the jury.

# MRS. JESSE JAMES TESTIFIED

Q. What is your name?  
A. Mrs. Jesse James.

Q. How long have you lived here?  
A. Came here the 9th of last November.

Q. Where have you lived since then?  
A. We lived two months at Twenty-first and Lafayette streets, since then in the house where my husband was killed.

Q. What was his name?  
A. Jesse W. James.

Q. How long have you lived at the place where your husband was killed?  
A. We moved there on Christmas Eve.

Q. Who lived with you besides your husband?  
A. Charley Ford.

Q. Anybody else?  
A. Nobody until last Sunday morning.

Q. Has he lived with you ever since you have been here?  
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has anybody lived with you since last Sunday besides Charley Ford?  
A. Yes, sir. Robert Ford.

Q. What did this man live with you for?  
A. They were afraid to stay at home and my husband told them they could stay with us.

Q. Where were you born?  
A. In Kentucky.

Q. What is your age?  
A. Thirty-five years.

Q. When were you married to Jesse James?  
A. Eight years ago, the 24th of April.

Q. Whereabouts?  
A. In Kearney, Missouri.

Q. Where have you lived since then?  
A. Well, in different places. Well, we lived in Nashville, Tenn.

Q. What year was that?  
A. I don't remember. About six years ago, I think.

Q. Where did you live after that?  
A. Went to Nashville, Tennessee.

Q. How long did you live there?  
A. Until last March.

Q. Where else?  
A. In Kansas City. We left there the 27th of last March. When we were first married we went to Texas. About five months.

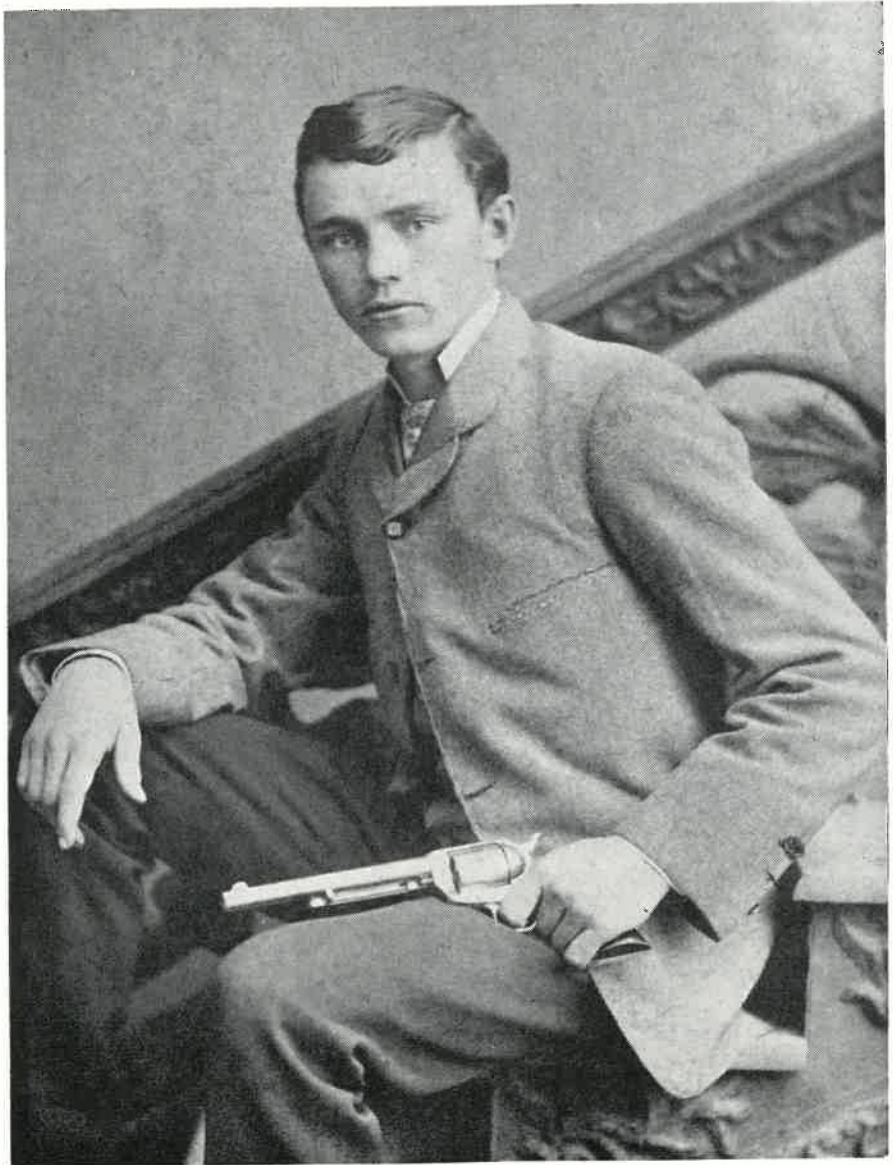
Q. Where did you go after that?  
A. Kansas City. From the time I went there, about a year.

Jesse James as he appeared about the time of his marriage in 1874. It was given to the Saint Joseph Museum by our Saint Joseph friend who was thirteen years old when Jesse James was killed. The only copy of this picture during Jesse's lifetime was the single copy which Mrs. Zereida Samuel wore as a pendant around her neck. It was the last adult picture taken of him.

JESSE JAMES



- Q. Where did you go then?  
A. I went visiting some friends in Kentucky.
- Q. Has your husband been with you all this time since you were married?  
A. Yes, sir, the greater part of the time.
- Q. What occupation has your husband been in since you came here?  
A. He has not been doing anything.
- Q. How did he get a living?  
A. He had a living without getting it.
- Q. Have you had plenty all this time?  
A. Yes sir, and never suffered for anything.
- Q. Where has he been at other times, can you tell?  
A. Yes, I could tell but don't feel disposed to do so.
- Q. Who was the party who married you?  
A. William James. A Methodist preacher of Kansas City.
- Q. Did he come from Kansas City to marry you?  
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What induced you to come here?  
A. We came here to live as other people do.
- Q. From whom did you rent this house?  
A. Mrs. Thallton.
- Q. Has he always been at home?  
A. Yes, sir, except about two weeks; he went to see his sick brother, Johnson Samuels, and then up into Nebraska.
- Q. At the time your husband went up to Nebraska did these boys go along?  
A. Charley (Ford) went.
- Q. How long ago was that?  
A. The first of week before last.
- Q. Did the other boy stay at home?  
A. He was not there. He never came until Sunday. (March the twenty-fourth).
- Q. Did Jesse go from Nebraska to his mother's?



BOB FORD

(See articles on pages 22, 26, 27 and 30)

- A. Yes, sir, to Clay County near Kearney.

At this point Mrs. James pleaded illness, and was conducted from the room by Marshal Craig.

The next witness was Charles Ford.

#### CHARLES FORD TESTIFIES

He is a young man of very genteel appearance. He dressed neatly in gray coat and vest, black pants and a stiff hat. His hair is black and he has large cavernous brown eyes with long black eyelashes, a prominent chin, square jaw bones and heavy black eyebrows. He speaks with a Southern accent and wears a heavy gold ring on the little finger of his left hand.

- Question: What is your name?  
A. Charley Ford.

- Q. What is your age?  
A. Twenty-four years old.

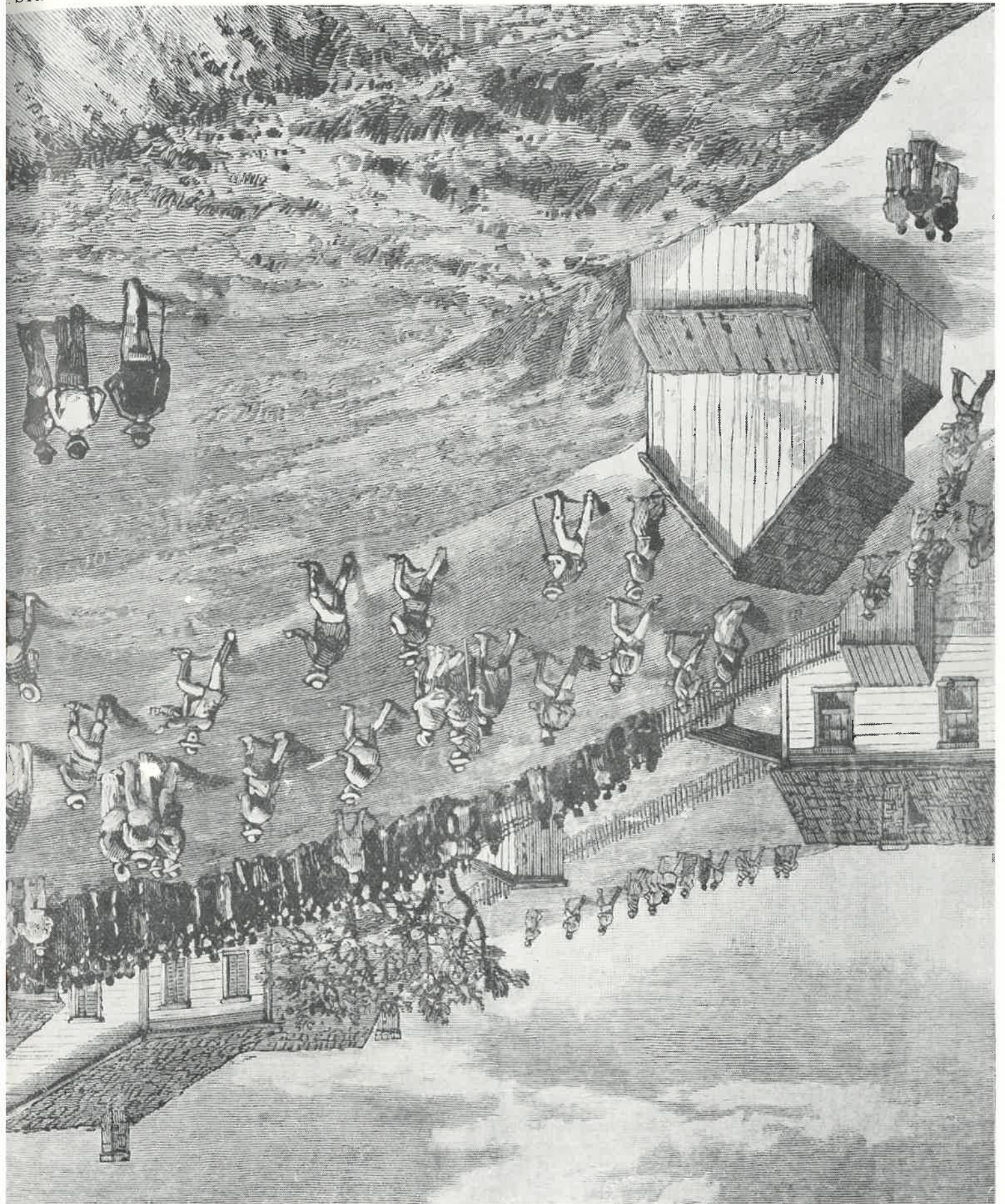
- Q. Where do you live?  
A. I live one and a half miles east of Richmond, Missouri. I went there three years ago last spring.

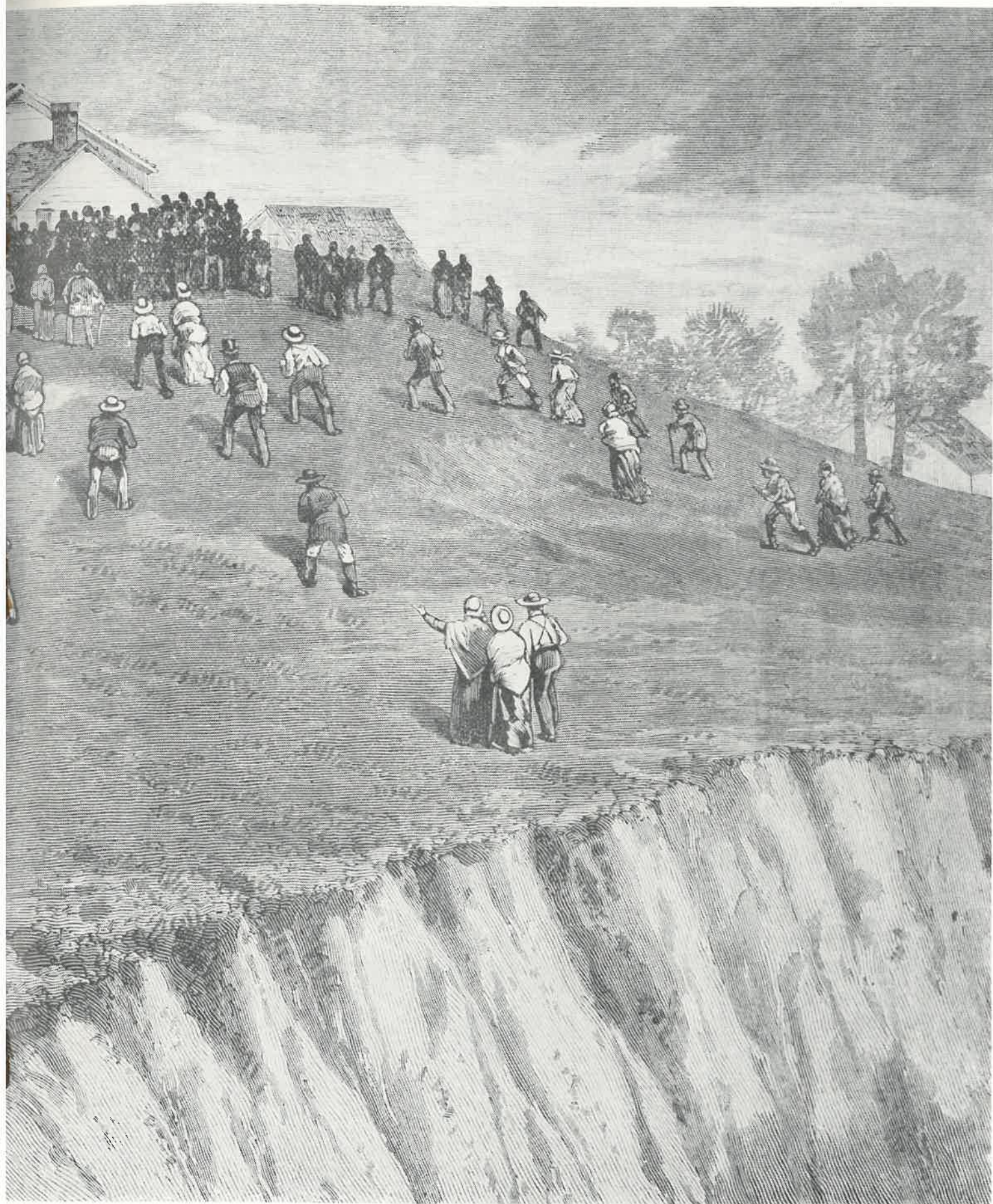
- Q. Since you lived in Richmond what have you been doing?  
A. Farming.

- Q. With whom?  
A. My brother.

- Q. Where is your brother now?  
A. In Kansas City. He has been there since last January or February.

CROWDS GATHERING  
From a sketch by a Corresponding Artist for Leslie's Weekly, a leading  
James house in Saint Joseph the morning he was shot to death. Press





AROUND THE HOUSE  
weekly magazine. It shows the crowds gathering around the Jesse  
nted through the courtesy of the Central Public Library in Saint Joseph.

Q. What is his name?

A. Alias Ford.

Q. What is he doing?

A. Clerking in a saloon.

Q. When did you leave the farm?  
A. On the third of last November.

Q. Where did you go?

A. Jesse James asked me if I

didn't want to take a trip with him and we could go and make

a raid somewhere. He was living in Kansas City then.

We left Kansas City on the fifth and arrived in Saint Joe

on the eighth and went to Twenty-first and Lafayette

streets where we lived until the day before Christmas when

we rented the house where he was killed and we lived there

ever since he said he wanted to take a trip through Kansas

and see how the banks were situated and said he would get

the men and wanted to know if I knew of anybody to help

us.

I told him I could get my brother to help if I could go

down and see him. So we went down and we went to his

mother's and stayed there until Friday night and then

went to my brother's and stayed there until Saturday

and started to Saint Joe. On the way a storm came up and

we stayed that night in a church. We stayed there until

just before daylight and then we came to within two miles

east of Saint Joe where he said for us to stay until night

and we went on in. He said there was going to be a murder

trial in Plattsburg and we would go up there and if the

bank was all right we would rob it. He said when they

was making the speeches everybody would be up to the

courthouse and we would rob the bank.

Later on Charles Ford testified that Jesse James had looked at

the bank at Platte City saying that there was to be a murder

trial there and that while everybody would be at the courthouse

he would slip in and rob the bank and if not he would come back to

Forest City and get that.

Q. Had you any plans to kill him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you hadn't been trying to arrest him?

A. I didn't think it was worth while.

# FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CHARLEY FORD AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST

Q. When you were traveling, did you travel by train or on horse-

back?

A. We came from Kansas City to St. Joe on a wagon.

Q. Did you ever travel on a train?

A. No, sir. He preferred to travel on horseback because he

couldn't stop at the small villages when traveling on the

train.

Q. What name did you go by?

A. Charley Johnson.

Q. Where did you spend your time here?

A. In the house during the day

generally and in the evenings we would walk up and get the

papers. He generally got the Kansas City and Chicago pa-

pers and the Police News.

Q. You say he stayed home all the time during the day? Did you

ever go down town during the day?

A. I did.

Q. Did Jesse?

A. He went out east of town sometimes.

O. And you had been with him for five months. Have you and Jesse James been together

since you joined him?

A. Yes, sir. Sometimes he would be away for half a day at a

time.

Q. Had you laid any plans to kill him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How had you expected to do it?

A. We were to get behind him if we could get him to lay his

pistols off; and this morning I gave my brother the wink;

he had a Smith and Wesson and could get it out quicker

than I could mine. I was pulling the trigger but before I

shot I saw he was dead and didn't shoot.

Q. Didn't you make any effort to take him?

A. No, sir, I knew it was no use. He would not surrender to a

hundred men. If three men

should step out in front of him and shoot him, he could kill them before he fell.

Q. Then you hadn't been trying to arrest him?

A. I didn't think it worth while.

Q. Did he fall backwards?

A. He fell back towards me.

Q. When James fell, did he fall on his back or on his face?

A. On his back on the floor.

Q. Was any kind of a lick struck?

A. No, sir, nothing but one shot.

Q. Did you see any wound on his forehead?

A. I saw the blood shooting out.

Q. Whereabouts did he shoot him?

A. In the back of the head somewhere. I don't know just

where. I walked back into the next room and got my hat and

my brother's hat and we started down to the telegraph office.

Q. Did you see his wife?

A. She came into the room.

Q. When you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

## COMMISSIONER CRAIG OF KANSAS CITY TESTIFIES

Coroner's inquest resumed.

Note: H. H. Craig of Kansas City was not related to Marshal

Enos Craig of St. Joseph.

The first witness called to the stand was Mr. H. H. Craig of

Kansas City. He testified as follows:

Q. What is your name?

A. H. H. Craig.

Q. Your residence?

A. Kansas City, Missouri.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. Attorney at law.

O. Do you hold any official position?

A. Yes, sir, I am Police Commissioner.

Q. Do you know the boys who killed him?

A. Yes, sir, I know Robert Ford.

Q. Have you had any relations with him?

A. Yes, sir. Well, for the last two months Robert Ford has been assisting Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County in our efforts to catch train robbers.

Q. Who employed him to assist you?

A. I don't know that he was employed at any salary.

Q. Was he regularly commissioned.

A. No, sir, not by me.

Q. Is that all?

A. Mr. Robert Ford was cooperating with us throughout and acting under our instructions.

### SHERIFF TIMBERLAKE TESTIFIES

Q. What is your name?

A. James R. Timberlake.

Q. Where is your residence?

A. Liberty, Clay County, Missouri.

Q. Were you associated with Jesse James during his life time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you viewed the remains?

A. Yes, sr.

Q. Did you recognize them to be the remains of Jesse James?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. I knew him from the spring of 1864 until 1870. The last time I saw him was in 1870.

Q. Have you anything further you wish to state?

A. I will just state that Robert Ford was under my instructions and in concert with me and I told him if he could get to see his brother Charley and could get him to go with us, we could accomplish what we were aiming at.

Q. You say he was working under your orders and by agreement with you.

A. Yes, sir and he worked right square up to his agreement.

That was the end of Sheriff Timberlake's testimony before the coroner's jury.

*Coroner's Inquest.*

### ROBERT FORD

Robert Ford was the next wit-

ness. He is of youthful appearance and dresses tidily and with some taste. He has blond hair, blue eyes and a frank boyish countenance. He wears gray coat and vest and pants of a pea green stripe. In stature he is not over five feet eight inches and in every way well proportioned.

Q. What is your name?

A. Robert Ford.

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty years old.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Two miles north of Richmond in Ray County.

Q. What have you been doing in Richmond?

A. Clerking in a grocery store.

Q. When you left there where did you go?

A. I joined the detective force and had a conversation with Governor Crittenden.

Q. When was that?

A. The thirteenth of January 1882.

Q. What was the conversation?

A. I told him I was willing to help look for the James outlaws and he referred me to Captain Craig and Sheriff Timberlake at Kansas City.

Q. Were you to look for them as a detective?

A. Yes, sir. I told them I would furnish the information. I had known him about three years. I met him I think about three years ago last August. He came over with Ed Miller. He and Jesse came to our house one night in August.

Q. What did they come for?

A. He was planning a robbery.

Q. Did you know him at the time? Did you know who he was? How did you know?

A. Ed Miller told us so.

Q. Was he introduced as anybody else?

A. Yes by the name of Jackson.

Q. Did he know that you knew who he was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know where the Jameses were when you were

talking to Governor Crittenden?

A. No, sir. I knew Ed Miller, Dick Liddle, Wood and Clarence Hite and Jim Cummings.

Q. Did they go to your brother Charles' house often? Where did they stay?

A. Stayed in the house during the night and in the day time in the corn fields and the timber.

Q. These were members of the James gang?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you meet them?

A. I only met Ed Miller, Cummings and Wood Hite.

Q. Who was with him?

A. Clarence and Wood Hite and Frank James.

Q. When was this?

A. About May I think. I never saw Frank James.

Q. You mean a year ago this coming May?

A. Yes, sir, I think so.

Q. Where was your brother at this time — Charley?

A. He was working on the farm.



FRANK JAMES  
(In his later years)

Commissioner H. H. Craig of Kansas City:

"Will come on the first train. Hurrah for you!"

Q. Was Jesse James unarmed when you killed him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What arms did he have?

A. He owned one .45 calibre Colt and one .45 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver.

Q. Is there any doubt about this being Jesse James?

A. I think not. He has told me himself that he was Jesse James.

Q. Do you know anybody who can identify him?

A. Yes, sir, Sheriff Timberlake can when he comes, he was with him during the war.

he would give \$10,000.00 a piece for Jesse and Frank, dead or alive.

Q. Can you tell how you came to kill him?

A. I had been with him every day and night since last Sunday week and this was the first opportunity I have had.

Q. Have you communicated with the governor yet?

A. I sent him a telegram as soon as I shot him.

Q. Have you sent any word that you were here with him?

A. I told my uncle to tell Sheriff Timberlake that I was here with him. I told Captain Craig — guess that Sheriff Timberlake is at the Pacific Hotel now.

At this point a telegram from

## MARSHAL ENOS CRAIG

during the Mexican war and he became a well-known Indian fighter. From the California gold fields he returned to Saint Joseph in 1850 and resumed the practice of law and was elected to congress. His young brother Enos Craig went to the California gold fields in 1852 with his bride and they did not return to Saint Joseph until 1859. He was elected Sheriff



MARSHAL ENOS CRAIG  
(As he appeared in the 1880s)

It was he who shot Jesse James in the back of his head after breakfast April 3, 1882. He used a .45 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver. Jesse James was on a chair dusting off a picture. The last sound Jesse ever heard was when Bob Ford cocked the single action revolver, the muzzle of which was less than three feet from the back of Jesse James's head which he had started to turn. The book "Outlaws of the Border", published a month after Jesse James was murdered, recited "He (Bob Ford) is about five feet eight inches high, resembling his victim (Jesse James) in this respect if no other."

The book denounced as un-American the method of getting rid of Jesse James used by Gov-

Q. How often were they at the house?

A. At different times, all during the summer.

Q. When did they come to your father's house?

A. Three years ago this August.

Q. When was it you had your conversation with Governor Crittenden and what was said?

A. He asked me if I thought I could assist the officers to capture the outlaws. I told him I thought I could. I was trying to get a pardon for Dick Liddle. He promised to give it to me.

Q. Where did it occur?

A. St. James Hotel, Kansas City.

Q. Was anything said between you and the governor?

A. He told me what he would give for the capture — said

He was fifty-three years old in 1882 when he beat Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County to the draw at Cameron Junction, Mo.

The photograph below was taken by Alex Lozo before 1889 and is part of the Lozo collection lent to the Museum Graphic by the Central Public Library of Saint Joseph.

The city marshal in those days was the equivalent of the chief of police today. The office was an elective one. Marshal Craig had spent seven years in the California gold fields where the quick handling of a gun was often necessary for self preservation. His brother James Craig of Saint Joseph had represented this district in Congress. He had succeeded Willard P. Hall who declined to run for a fourth term in 1853.

Sheriff Enos Craig

He came to Saint Joseph in 1850. He was born in Ohio in 1829. His brother Brigadier-General James Craig was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. The latter came to Oregon, Missouri in 1844 and in 1846 he organized under the governor of Missouri a military company which protected emigrant trains on the plains

# The Daily Gazette.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.—EXTRA.

## JESSE, BY JEROME

And Jesse, the famous desperado, is now in the hands of the law.

His capture was a triumph for the authorities, and the people of St. Joseph are rejoicing.

The capture of Jesse is a great victory for the law, and the people of St. Joseph are rejoicing.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE EXTRA, APRIL 5TH, 1882  
(Dean Wilde's Copy)

ernor Crittenden and Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County. "It would seem that Governor Crittenden and Sheriff Timberlake were fully cognizant of the whereabouts of Jesse James, or could have obtained that knowledge from the Ford brothers. Far better it would have been to have summoned a posse, or the militia of the state and arrested the criminal at his house on the hill and saved the state of Missouri the added discredit of having got rid of its bandits in such an un-American fashion."

The long out of print copy of "Outlaws of the Border" is now the property of Roy E. Coy. It once belonged to Frank James.

B. B.

Mrs. James was interviewed  
by a Gazette Reporter  
Wednesday, April 5, 1882

He asked her "What papers did you take?"

A. The St. Louis papers, the Kansas City Times and the Gazette.

Q. What do you know of Charles and Robert Ford?

A. I know that Charles was at the Blue Cut robbery and both have robbed stages. But Jesse had full confidence in them and never suspected them. He treated them like a friend and gave them home and assistance when they needed it.

Q. Has he always been kind to you?

A. He always treated all with kindness. He spoke against no man and treated everybody with kindness. He spoke only bitterly against traitors. He never hurt a man except in self defense — not even if he suspected him. They tell some hard things on him, but a better man never lived. I would have buried him in quiet and nobody would have ever known anything about it, if they had not told it themselves.

Q. Was Jesse a drinking man?  
A. No, sir. He never drank, smoked or chewed. He never liked whiskey. He never swore in my presence and he would not allow others to do so.

Q. Do you intend to have the Ford boys arrested?  
A. Yes, indeed I do.

Mrs. James is a middle aged lady, (near 35) apparently of a quiet, retiring disposition, and a kindly voice. She said she hadn't much money.

Mrs. Samuel

"Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse and Frank James arrived on a late train last night, but all attempts to interview her proved unsuccessful. She went to her son's late place of residence and passed the night with her daughter-in-law and grandchildren.

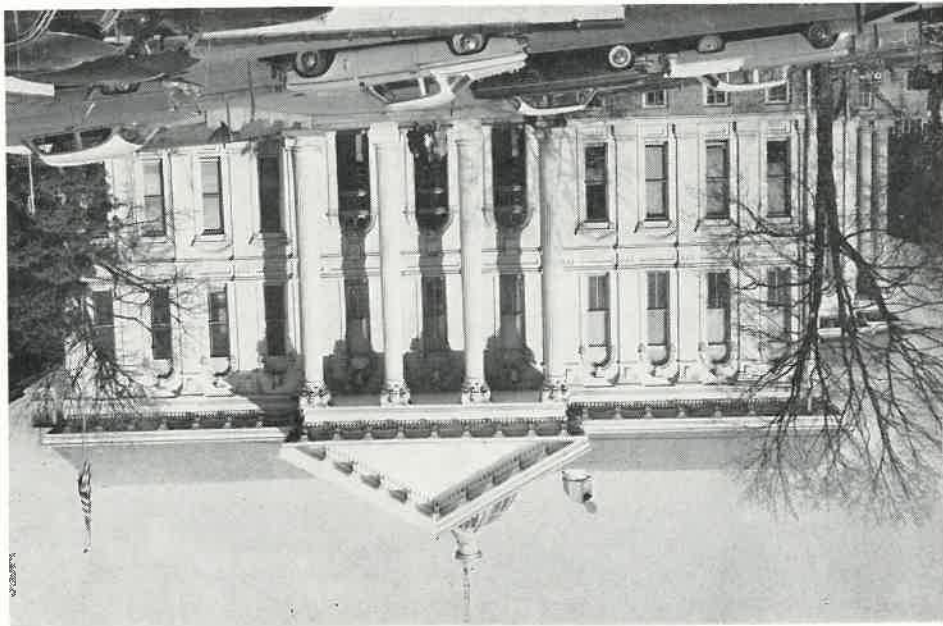
"Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County, with his deputies, Wymann, Reed and Dick Liddle, alias Anderson, arrived at five o'clock on a special train and proceeded to the Pacific Hotel there to await the arrival of Commissioner Craig and a posse from Kansas City consisting of Sergeant Detach and Officer Ben Wergent.

"Sheriff Timberlake was met at the supper table by a Gazette reporter. On leading questions the genial sheriff would reply, "that is a military question."

"The body was closely guarded last night by Dick Liddle, Detach, Neugent, Timberlake, H. H. Craig, Reed and Wymore."

The Buchanan County Court House was begun in August 1873 and completed in August 1876. The interior, with the exception of the extensive vaults was damaged by fire March 28, 1885. The stout walls were saved intact and the interior was restored. Outwardly the building appears as it did in 1882. Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County and Liberty James A. Storm came to Saint Joseph from his birthplace Emetsburg, Maryland, in 1857. He was superintendent of construction in the building of the court house and prior to that had drafted the design and supervised the construction of the late second Pacific House in the late 1860s, a hotel known from coast

The inquest into the death of Jesse James was held here, including testimony by Mrs. Zerelda Samuel, the mother of Jesse James as Zee.



THE COURT HOUSE AT SAINT JOSEPH

and by Zerelda Minnis James, the widow of Jesse James, her niece, commonly known as Zee.

Photograph by Don Reynolds

to coast. The eighty-one year old Mr. Storm's ability as a builder. To the right can be seen the roof of the present jail. The jail in which Jesse James's mother and sister Susan were the prisoners of the then Sheriff Enos Craig during the Civil War was replaced in 1909 by the present jail, the south cornice of which is visible in the above picture.

B. B.

## JESSE JAMES MADE THEM RICH

A large number of persons in the last seventy-five years have made money out of Jesse James. They either wrote books and plays or sold souvenirs and mementos, or exploited his reputation in other ways. The eighth motion picture on the subject of Jesse James has recently come out of Hollywood. But the first of all these money makers was a seven and a half year old lad, Herman O. Seidenfaden. He was the son of William Seidenfaden, the undertaker to whose morgue the body of Jesse James was taken the morning of his murder, April 3, 1882. On the second day, after the excitement had abated somewhat, guards were stationed outside the room to see that no one should enter the death chamber save those authorized by Dr. William I. Heddens the county coroner. On

Tuesday and Wednesday, the fourth and fifth of April, there were inquest hearings at the county court house before the six-man coroner's jury. These seemed to draw the enormous crowds away from the undertakers.

According to H. O. Seidenfaden, Jr. of the third generation, who, with his sister Emma Seidenfaden Byrnes, operates the present day business, his father, born October 23, 1874, entered the cooling chamber by means of a trap door in the floor and allowed visitors to climb up and view the dead Jesse James. He charged each one fifty cents for the privilege, the transactions being carried on in whispers. The old record book of those days is kept in a fire-proof safe at the present day mortuary, 1802 Union Street. The entry dated April 3, 1882 is:

Mr. Jesse James, Killer, \$250.00 (which included the embalming and the coffin.)

The price of the black shroud is given as \$10.00.

William Seidenfaden's mortuary in 1882 was situated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mes-sanie streets. It was a two-story structure with a glass enclosure around the front. The family at that time lived further to the west on Messanie street in what was called Sheridan Row. There were statements in the newspapers at the time that Jesse James was 5 feet 11 inches in height. In

later years the trap-door boy merchant, grown to his mature height of five feet eight inches stated that Jesse James was the same height that he was, five feet eight inches. This is in keeping with the writings of most biographers of Jesse James. He is known to have been of slender build but he had a large chest for his size. His hands were small.

Present day methods of embalming were not used in 1882 according to the present day Herman Sidenfaden. A method known as cavity injection was used instead. This was used in the case of Jesse James. Herman Sidenfaden so informed us the other day. This may have given the bloated appearance to the corpse.

The Gazette of April 5, 1882 stated that the body of Jesse James had been placed in ice in the cooling room of William Seidenfaden at 4th and Messanie streets. It also stated that due to the importunities of the great crowd assembled outside desiring to see the body of Jesse James that in the afternoon William Seidenfaden had thrown open the room to the sightseers which included many "ladies". The present Sidenfaden name has been shortened by dropping the first "e" in the spelling of it.

Besides the old record book another prized memento of Herman Sidenfaden and his sister Mrs. Emma Byrne is a photograph taken of the fully clothed but dead Jesse James before he was placed in the ice. It is quite dim but is similar to ones seen in the many books on Jesse James and in the Pony Express room at the Hotel Robidoux.

B. B.

#### THAT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

It was the \$10,000.00 reward offered by Governor Crittenden for the capture of Jesse and Frank James and the immunity and pardon promised those of his followers who should betray him that brought an end to that charmed career of the world's most famed bandit.

The money was furnished the Governor by various railroads and express companies.

A wave of criticism swept Saint Joseph and the whole nation as soon as the testimony of Charley and Bob Ford was published. The Gazette itself gave

voice to this in its bold headline of April the fifth concerning the methods used by the Governor, Sheriff Timberlake of Liberty, Missouri, and Police Commissioner H. H. Craig of Kansas City. The Gazette felt the state of Missouri had put a premium on treachery and murder saying "in the light of all reasoning, the shooting was unjustifiable. The law is vindicated and the \$10,000.00 offered by the state for the capture of the brigand, dead or alive, go to the man who had courage to draw a revolver on the noted outlaw when his back was turned."

In its extra edition of April 5, 1882, the Gazette stated that "efforts are being put forth by Commissioner Craig of Kansas City and other officials, to have the remains of Jesse James removed to Kansas City..... But their efforts are being opposed by others fully as determined on the part of Marshal Craig and the Saint Joseph authorities, as well as those of Buchanan County."

#### ZEE JAMES WOULD HAVE BURIED HIM

Mrs. Jesse James in a statement to a reporter for the Gazette said that after the murder she would have buried her dead husband and nobody would have known, if they (meaning Charley and Bob Ford) had not told about it.

B. B.

#### J. A. LIDDLE TESTIFIED AND THE INQUEST ADJOURNED

J. A. Liddle had been suspected by Jesse James as a traitor to him, after he surrendered in Kansas City.

\*\*\*\*\*

From Dean Wilde's Gazette

The inquest was adjourned until this morning April 5, 1882. Charley and Robert Ford were committed to jail for safety's sake. They were escorted by J. A. Liddle and a Mr. Reed of Liberty, Missouri. It is known that Governor Crittenden was in St. Joseph this morning in answer to demands that he call out the militia to protect Charles and Robert Ford. The latter were permitted to carry revolvers in order to protect themselves.

The Gazette quoted a Kansas City gentleman as saying it was Jesse James who killed Conductor Westfall in the Winston train robbery and a farmer neighbor of Mrs. Samuels for helping the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The same authority stated that Charley Ford had been present at the first Glendale train robbery as well as in more recent robberies.

After Mrs. James was removed to the private office of Coroner Heddens she sobbed convulsively. She was attired in a black silk dress and kept her face carefully shrouded from public gaze with a heavy brown veil.

She said to the reporter: "I expect I shall never see his body again. God knows what they will do with it. Governor Crittenden is so mean!"

In connection with this resume of facts having a bearing upon the tragedy of yesterday it may be stated that last January a veiled lady presented herself to Governor Crittenden and interceded for the James gang. The Governor told her he would pardon Jesse and Frank James under no circumstances but to any others of their comrades who would come forth from their concealment and aid in the capture of these outlaws, he would accord the full mercies of his office.

Later Mrs. James denied to the reporter that she knew Governor Crittenden.



MRS. JESSE JAMES

She was small and a blonde

Prepared by Harry E. Wright from a photograph given us by the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

#### ZEE JAMES WAS FAITHFUL

In spite of her retiring modest manners "Zee" James was capable

## The Station Agent Said:

of rising to heroic heights in her husband's defense, alive or dead. In May 1875 Jesse James had returned from Texas and Arkansas and had taken refuge at their Roaring River hideout in Barry County on the Arkansas border in southwest Missouri. Word went out from the Pinkerton Agency in Kansas City that Jesse James and his followers were there. The James clan's counter-espionage worked again. Word reached

Jesse's wife Zee what was going on. She was visiting relatives in Henry County, Missouri. She set out at once on her horse for the Roaring River Spring one hundred and forty-six miles due south and bore the news of impending danger. Jesse James and the band disappeared just in time to avoid possible capture, or at least a battle. Seven years later while alone

B. B.

in the front room with the dead but still warm Jesse James, she decided to bury his body secretly and unaided. She did not know that the Ford brothers had gone to spread the news to the world of the killing and that within the hour her home would be invaded by a wildly excited crowd of men and women anxious to see the dead Jesse James.

## "GENTLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, DON'T PULL YOUR POPS IN HERE"

coffin bearing Jesse James in his shroud was tied on the rear platform by means of a bell rope. The members of the James family kept a sharp watch on the coffin for fear the body would be stolen for exhibition purposes.

### BOB FORD

He was twenty years old when

he shot Jesse James. He used the 45 calibre pearl-handled Smith and Wesson revolver which he had received as a present from Jesse James after he arrived in St. Joseph on March 26th just eight days before.

Charley Ford had gone from St. Joseph to the home of Mrs. Samuel near Kearney, Missouri. There he picked up his brother Robert Ford, who had returned from Kansas City where he had made the deal to kill Jesse James Mrs. Samuel, Jesse's mother, had admonished the Ford brothers, when they departed, to take good care of her son Jesse. That they promised to do, though for the past two months Bob Ford had been assisting Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County in "our efforts to run down the train robbers." The sentence in quotation is from the testimony of Police Commissioner H. H. Craig of Kansas City. Charley and Bob Ford on their way back to Saint Joseph had stayed overnight at a church eighteen miles from Saint Joseph. They mounted their horses at daylight. As Bob Ford testified: "We started from the church and stopped northeast of Saint Joseph in a patch of timber about three o'clock. And some fellows came that way and being afraid they would see us, we moved to another patch of brush. Then Jesse came on in himself and told us to wait till night. We waited until a

### The Children of Jesse and

Zee James

(See picture on page 11)

would be worth a fortune for display purposes. As recited in the 1954 summer issue of the Museum Graphic the Modoc Indian Chieftan Keinuss, nicknamed Captain Jack, in 1873, shot to death Major-General R. S. Canby, the only army general ever killed by American Indians. For this the Modoc Chieftan was later hanged. His body was pickled or mummified and exhibited very profitably in many eastern states. The account of the funeral services for Jesse James at the New Hope Baptist Church near Kearney, Missouri is contained elsewhere in this issue. Police Commissioner H. H. Craig of Kansas City was no relation to Marshal Enos Craig of Saint Joseph according to Mrs. Mort Craig of Saint Joseph.

B. B.

It was at Cameron Junction late the night of April 5th, 1882. Sheriff Timberlake of Kansas City had refused Marshal Enos Craig of St. Joseph permission to go on with the funeral party to Kearney, Missouri. Mrs. Jesse James and her husband's mother, Mrs. Zerelda Samuel had urgently requested of Marshal Enos Craig that he go along. He had accompanied the two women from Saint Joseph on the Hannibal & St. Joseph as far as Cameron. Though a Republican, Marshal Craig enjoyed the confidence of both the bereaved women. It was claimed that Marshal Timberlake of Clay County had tried to buy the body of Jesse James and had been refused. They were afraid that he would have the Rock Island train going south of Cameron by-pass Kearney and go on to Kansas City with the body. Marshal Craig had already refused to let Sheriff Timberlake have certain personal belongings of Jesse James and his wife. Later on Craig turned these over to Mrs. James and obtained her receipt for them, a copy of which we present elsewhere in this issue. The trouble took place in the office of the station agent at Cameron Junction, just before the Rock Island train was due to leave. Marshal Enos Craig had just beaten Sheriff Timberlake to the draw, but did not fire. The station agent said: "Gentlemen, Gentlemen, don't pull your pops in here."

## JESSE JAMES' BODY

The Gazette reporter wrote that a well-known man on the corner of Fifth and Felix streets that day had stated that Jesse James' body

Jesse Edwards James was the older. He was not quite seven years old when he found that his real name was Jesse Edwards James instead of Eddie Howard, the son of Thomas Howard, a cattle buyer. His middle name he owed to Major John N. Edwards an ex-Confederate soldier and a newspaper editor of Sedalia, who had stoutly defended Jesse James for years. We don't know for whom, if anybody, his little sister Mary was named. On the funeral train southward bound for Kearney, Missouri, from Cameron, they slept on the seat beside their silent mother. The train was a freight to which the single passenger coach was attached. The

short time before dark and came on in."

The evening of April the fourth the day after he was killed, Mrs. Samuel, Jesse James's mother and Mrs. James, his widow, were packing his belongings in a box. Present were Sheriff Timberlake of Liberty, Clay County and Captain H. H. Craig, Police Commissioner of Kansas City, Deputy Reed and a few others. The rain fell ceaselessly on the roof. They were in the room where Jesse James had died the previous morning. As some clothing belonging to Jesse was brought out Mrs. Samuel burst into tears, exclaiming: "My poor boy, my boy, why did they murder him, the traitors! To think that ten days ago they were at my house and the last words they said were they would stand by him like a brother and then to kill him when his back was turned!"

Bob Ford Imitates Jesse James

In the posed photograph of Bob Ford on Page 17 he imitated the pose of Jesse James, shown on the cover of this issue of the Museum Graphic. His pose included the use of the left hand in holding the revolver. Jesse James was left handed.

Dick Liddle Betrays

After the Blue Cut, or second Glendale train robbery September the seventh 1881, on the second floor of their hide-out in Ray County, Dick Liddle, who had participated in the robbery, had been accused by Wood Hite of Kentucky, of having taken money from the band's wheat sack. That was before the distribution had been made. In the shooting which followed, Liddle was shot in the leg and Bob Ford shot Wood Hite through the head. It was Liddle's arrest, confession and agreement to betray Jesse James that involved Bob Ford and Charley Ford and brought about the end.

When Mrs. Samuel had finished her testimony at the coroner's inquest at the Court House she remarked to Marshal Enos Craig in a deep earnest tone:

"Where are the men who killed him?"

"In the jail."

"Can I see them?"

"Well, no; not now, Mrs. Samuel."

"Oh, I want to see the man that killed my child!"

She then passed around the end of the reporter's table, when she suddenly passed Dick Liddle a

few feet from her, and abruptly burst out with:

"Oh, you traitor! traitor! traitor!"

Liddle cowered down under the rage of the old lady and turned pale.

"I did not kill him", he whined. "I thought you knew who did it."

Still lamenting, Mrs. Samuel was led from the court room and conveyed in a carriage to the Bacon House (The present day Jesse James Hotel) whence she was an hour afterwards removed to the World Hotel with her daughter-in-law and the latter's two children.

B. B.

### THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JESSE JAMES

On the stationery of the nearby World Hotel, the former Patee House, Mrs. Jesse James wrote a letter addressed to Marshal Craig or Deputy Marshal Finley asking that they deliver to R. J. Hain the goods and effects in their possession which belonged to her late husband. She especially desired all photographs and also the saddle. Mrs. James's letter which she signed was dated April 1, 1882, two days before the death of Jesse James, doubtless her error. However, when R. J. Hain receipted for the above mentioned articles, except the saddle and bridle, he dated the receipt April 11, 1882 and signed it Mrs. Jesse James, per R. J. Hain, Attorney.

We have searched the records of Buchanan, Clay and Jackson Counties, Missouri, and have found no R. J. Hain listed as a lawyer in 1882. It is possible that he was merely acting as her attorney in fact. Non-lawyers often served as attorneys in fact to carry out the wish of someone.

On April 11, 1882, R. J. Hain's signed receipt to Marshal Enos Craig is worded as follows:

Received of E. Craig, per Jos. Finley, the following articles, viz.

- 1 set (3) pearl and jet shirt studs
- 1 gold collar button
- 1 heavy gold ring marked "Jesse"
- 1 pair jet and gold ear pendants
- 1 jet and gold breast pin
- 1 pair gold and jet sleeve buttons
- 1 book entitled "Noted Guerrillas" by Edwards
- 3 half cases ambrotype pictures
- 2 small double case ambrotypes (2 in 1)
- 1 small open case ambrotype
- 1 leather bound ambrotype containing 1 picture

- 1 double case ambrotype containing 1 picture
- 1 double case ambrotype containing 1 picture
- 1 small round case containing 1 picture
- 1 photograph album and ambrotypes containing 15 pictures  
Mrs. Jesse James  
per R. J. Hain, Atty.

Mrs. Jesse James did not receive the saddle and bridle she had asked for because the property having intrinsic value was to be turned over to Thomas R. Smith, administrator of the estate of Jesse James. The administrator gave a receipt to E. Craig, Esq. "the following described property belonging to the estate of Jesse James deceased — viz.

"One breach loading shot gun, one Winchester rifle, one Smith and Wesson revolver, two scabbards, one bundle of wearing apparel, one saddle and bridle; one saddle."

NOTE: The above receipts and many other documents relating to Jesse James were recently presented to the Saint Joseph Museum by Mrs. Mort H. Craig, the widow of the grandson of Marshal Enos Craig.

B. B.

### SAINT JOSEPH GAZETTE, APRIL 7, 1882

From the copy of Friday morning's edition, April 7th, 1882 of the Saint Joseph Gazette now a possession of the Central Public Library of Saint Joseph, this writer, himself a reporter on the Gazette before the first World War, has selected most of the following stories and statements:

The Gazette was in 1882 as at present a morning daily. It was Democratic in its policies and with the exception of Marshal Enos Craig, most of the persons mentioned were Democrats of Southern persuasion.

The edition was nine columns in width and aside from the Jesse James articles which took up most of the first page there was an article regarding activities in Congress.

The Gazette of the 5th of April, 1882, which we have previously quoted, contained the result of the Saint Joseph City Election of the previous day. The Republican ticket, with one exception, from the mayor on down was elected. Whether the killing of Jesse James on the day before the election

played a part in this result, we do not know.

B. B.

SAINT JOSEPH GAZETTE,  
FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1882.

Column 1. Kearney's red-let-ter day draws to its arms thous-

ands of sightseers.

The name of Jesse James will

have no grave while Missouri his-

tory is remembered, but under

four feet of loam of old Clay his

body is now sleeping. The resi-

dents deplored that he had not

died fighting; that though his

boots were on he has not gone

to judgment with a pistol in each

hand. The party which left St.

Joe on Wednesday evening ex-

pected to find a "special" at

Cameron. After hours of waiting

the Rock Island road procured for

us what the Hannibal had been

unable to furnish and in a car

tied to the rear of a freight train

the journey was undertaken half

an hour after midnight. The

children slept peacefully, the little

girl in her mother's arms, who

drew her heavy crepe veil over

her face and remained silent all

the way. Upon the rear plat-

form of the coach, the box con-

taining the coffin was placed and

over this Sheriff Timberlake and

his deputies mounted guard. Mrs.

Samuel occupied a seat with your

correspondent. Her emotion was

perceptible and found expression,

"My poor, poor boy", she would

say, "traitors have cut him down,

Oh, they will have their reward

hereafter. And to think that I

cooked for that villain Ford with

this one hand. Why the last

thing I said was, 'now you won't

let any harm come to Jesse, will

you?" and he said, 'No! I fol-

lowed him out the gate and he

sware he would protect Jesse with

his life."

Leaning over and patting the

boy she said "He never knew what

his real name was before —

Jesse Edwards James, Jesse

named him. His pa named him

for Major Edwards of Sedalia,

then called him Eddie at home."

She was bitter against Sheriff

Timberlake, accusing him of insti-

gating the conspiracy which re-

sulted in the killing of Jesse.

"But he has gone to God. Jesse

was driven to do what he did.

They wouldn't let him do right.

When he was home three weeks

ago tonight he said to me "Mother,

if I never see you here again we

will meet in heaven."

The train reached Kearney at

two o'clock in the morning by

moonlight. "Oh my God," Mrs.

Samuel cried when she saw the

crowd of friends, screaming "How

can I stand it; how can I stand

it; how can I stand it?" Mrs.

Samuel was escorted to the sitting-

room of the Kearney House.

Mrs. Jesse James was quiet and

walked without a word by the

side of the elder woman.

In the hotel, according to the

Gazette writer, some recognized

the countenance of the body but

to the greater portion it was

evident that the face was not

familiar.

THE REV. ROBERT JAMES

The Rev. Robert James was a

native of Kentucky. His parents

were quiet respectable people, be-

longing to the middle class of

society. When yet a young

man the Reverend Mr. James was

united in marriage to Zerelda

Cole, a native of Scott County,

Kentucky. She was educated at

St. Catharines Convent, Sisters of

Charity of Nazareth at Lexington,

Kentucky.

GAZETTE APRIL 7, 1882

Miss Susan James and her

mother were arrested in the early

part of the war and confined in

the jail in St. Joseph for several

months — afterward Miss James

went to Nebraska and remained

there for more than a year.

She is married to a gentleman

named Allen Parmer. Frank James

was born in 1843. Of the two,

Frank is better educated and more

circumspect in his dealings. Al-

though four days have elapsed

since the death of Jesse James,

the tragedy still continues to

form an active topic of conversa-

tion. The papers find their col-

umns crowded with additional

particulars of the most significant

event in the history of Missouri

and the Western states.

GAZETTE, APRIL 7, 1882  
TROUBLE AT CAMERON

Marshal Craig returned very

unexpectedly from Cameron yes-

terday morning having escorted

the party and the body of Jesse

James to that place. A Gazette

representative met the Marshal on

the street yesterday afternoon.

"Hello Marshal, what brought you

back so soon?"

"Ah, said the good guardian of the

great city of St. Joseph, patting his

snuff-box and thoughtfully raising a full

pinch of maccaboy to his volupuous

nostrils; "It's a long story."

"In the first place I consented to

accompany the body at the urgent

solicitation of the entire family. I was

on the eve of turning my office over

to my successor. I finally promised

Mrs. Samuels that I would be at the

depot in time to take the train. I did

so. Mrs. Samuels was a prisoner in

St. Joseph during the war, while I was

sheriff of this county and we were

therefore old acquaintances. She re-

peatedly expressed entire confidence in

me in this affair, something Sheriff

Timberlake cannot claim for himself

with equal justice. When the party

was on board, Mrs. Samuels and the

rest of the family requested me to take

charge of affairs on the train, to see

that nobody tampered with the body.

Mrs. (Jesse) James's brother, Mr.

Minims, young James and I took turns

in watching the box. We finally arrived

at Cameron, where we expected to take

a special for Kearney. But found that

the special provided for us, after wait-

ing for twelve hours, returned to Kansas

City. This would have forced us to

lay over until this morning. At my

request the operator telegraphed the

following dispatch to Mr. Woodward:

"Cameron Junction, Mo., April

5 — Will you please run us

through to Kearney tonight.

Party all worn out. There is

an engine that came in on the

St. Joseph train here.

(Signed) Enos Craig.

The answer came back in about one

hour:

"Sorry, we can't send the engine

away from Cameron tonight as

it takes our express west to

Atchison."

This settled the question with

the Hannibal & St. Joseph rail-

road. Arrangements were then

made with the Chicago Rock

Island and Pacific which was to

leave Cameron at 11:20 p. m.

The Rock Island asked that an

extra coach be arranged for. The

box containing the body was

lashed with a bellrope and placed

on the rear platform of the coach.

At Cameron Enos Craig had

heated words with Sheriff Tim-

berlake of Kansas City. Mrs.

Samuel was afraid that somebody

had stolen Jesse James' body from

the box containing the coffin.

She said that Commissioner H. H.

Craig and Sheriff Timberlake had

offered to purchase the body for

a large sum. She indignantly re-

jected the blood money. The old

lady was greatly excited. Being

assured that the corpse was safe

in its narrow bed of wood, the

old lady grew calmer.

"If I thought the old woman

would agree to sell the body",

remarked a well-known gentleman

at the corner of Fifth and Felix

streets, I would have an offer

here in less than three hours, by

the side of which the pile of those Kansas City snipes would have dwindled into a mole hill at the side of a mountain."

Snipes was slang for curbstone brokers.

### BITTER WORDS WITH SHERIFF TIMBERLAKE

Sheriff Timberlake told Marshal Craig of Saint Joseph that he was no longer wanted. Marshal Craig had accompanied the James family at their request as far as Cameron Junction and he sat next to Mrs. Jesse James who was silent and thoughtful. Marshal Craig is quoted by the Gazette reporter as saying to Sheriff Timberlake:

"All right, if I am not one of the party I can get off. I don't want to intrude where I am not wanted. I went to Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. James and shook hands with them. They were astonished and vigorously protested against my leaving the train. They talked to the conductor and Mrs. Samuel got excited over the matter. I interrupted the scene by telling them that the conductor was only doing his duty. I had railroaded for twelve years and knew what orders were. They then insisted, since Timberlake had taken charge of the affair, something the family was anxious to avoid, that I should follow on the four o'clock train, but I argued them out of it and jumped off.

"As I entered the station the agent asked me if I were not going with the body. I told him I was not wanted and he scouted the idea of excluding me from the party and he said he would arrange that in a minute. As he rose to go out Timberlake entered in a great hurry with a dispatch which he wanted sent. The agent took it and remarked 'Is Mr. Craig not going with you?'

Timberlake straightened up and sarcastically said

"No, sir, he is not."

I was leaning against the counter and simply remarked that I was not anxious to go anyway, when Timberlake passed over to me and burst into a flood of abuse of me, of St. Joseph and the people of St. Joseph, who he said were a set of thieves. This made me mad and answering as he deserved, I threw my hand to my hip pocket and grabbed my revolver.

Timberlake said: "Take your hand off your revolver, damn you."

"I won't as long as you are in this room", said I, "and what's more I'll put a ball through you if you attempt to pull yours."

A crowd had meanwhile gathered at the station and the agent cried:

"Gentlemen, gentlemen! Please don't pull your pops in here!"

I reminded him that there was no danger, that neither of us was going to shoot. I told

Timberlake I knew the secret of his animus toward me. It was because I refused to give Jesse James's body over to him and his Kansas City crowd. The body belonged to the widow and I had done all in my power to see that she got it. Timberlake then got on the train and the disturbance ended."

"A report was current here today that Jesse James' cousin had made threats against Timberlake. That is not the case. As we parted I warned young James to keep a look out for the body, to see that the train did not go on to Kansas City with the remains on board. He answered that he would watch Timberlake and if one false motion were made to carry the body off on board the train he would kill him. From his manner I judged he meant business.

"I passed the night in Cameron and came home this morning."

\* \* \* \* \*

Yesterday a reporter of the Gazette called upon the Ford brothers at the jail. They were in good spirits notwithstanding that they had just received a terrible missive from Nashville, Tenn. which contained threats of the direst nature.

\* \* \* \* \*

John Samuel who resembled his half-brother Jesse, was ill of a bullet wound received at a neighborhood dance the previous January.

Mrs. Samuel returned to Kearney and was visited by Dr. Munford of the Kansas City Times and Major Buel of St. Louis. The latter is author of "Border Outlaws", a book containing a history of the James boys. Upon introduction Mrs. Samuel refused to take his hand, alleging injustice done her boys in that narrative.

After the war, when Jesse James had returned to his home and his occupation as a farmer he became a devoted member of the Baptist Church. It was to this sanctuary, a modest edifice of brick a mile south of the depot at Kearney where it has stood on the prairie for twenty-five years.

A tolling bell summoned the way for the dead. On each side of the casket-bearing wagon walked four of the pallbearers who were: Sheriff Timberlake, Deputy J. F. Reed, Charley Scott, Ben Flanders, J. A. Henderson, J. D. Ford, James Vaughn and W. H. Price.

After this followed a carriage containing Mrs. James and her children, Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Mimms, Luther James and his sister of Kansas City. The

church was filled and had been for hours.

### FRANK and JESSE JAMES

Due to the general reaction in Missouri against the method by which the authorities had done away with Jesse James, Frank James the older brother of Jesse, was able to surrender in October 1882 to Governor Crittenden at Jefferson City. Arranged by a friend, ex-Confederate Major John M. Edwards he appeared at the Governor's office and turned over his revolver in token of his surrender. He then stood trial at Gallatin in Daviess County and later in other counties. He was speedily acquitted of charges of murder and armed robbery. Later he became a ticket taker at a Saint Louis theater. He died at the Samuel farm near Kearney in 1915.

This writer later was told by A. P. Tozer of Saint Joseph, former light-heavy-weight amateur boxing champion of Saint Louis, that he stood beside Frank James and he was much shorter in height than Tozer was. Tozer was a scant six feet in height. He also told us that Frank James was once on a deer hunting party in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma and shot at a running deer, but missed. Around the camp fire that night one of the party expressed surprise that Frank James had missed the deer, saying that he had thought the James brothers were dead shots. Frank replied, saying that reputation came because when in a gun battle where their opponents knew who they were fighting, that the name of James scared them so that they couldn't shoot at all.

Frank James, like his livelier brother Jesse was of a religious turn and was always true to his wife. He was more serious than Jesse James and liked to quote Shakespeare. Jesse James was a rollicking joker and had a cheerful disposition.

B. B.

### JESSE JAMES'S SUCCESS

His astonishing ability to rob railroad trains and banks and yet escape capture over a period of sixteen years may be due to three facts:

1st—He was a born strategist and leader.

2nd—He was always 'true to his wife, so no immoral woman could betray him.

3rd—He did not drink hard

liquor, smoke or chew tobacco, according to his widow's testimony at the inquest and statements to the Gazette.

By not drinking whiskey his wits were never befuddled.

By not smoking, his shooting eye and arm were steadier and his reactions speedier.

B. B.

## CHARLEY AND BOB FORD DIED TOO

A year after Jesse James died Charley Ford committed suicide at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. Bob Ford was not so sensitive, but he was not the coward folklore songs said that he was and he was a neat dresser. He beat a drunkard, a former police officer, to the draw one time in Colorado, pistol whipped him and with contempt took his revolver. Bob Ford was

ready and willing to meet all comers in a fair gun fight. He was so quick on the draw that none of the bad men in Colorado mining camps cared to mix with



CHARLEY FORD

him. The low-lifer who killed Bob Ford did not take a second chance. He approached Bob Ford from behind in his tent-saloon at Creede, Colorado and severed his jugular vein with a load of buckshot from his sawed-off shot gun. That was ten years and two months after Jesse James died.

Jesse James, his partisans thought, was the victim of circumstances beyond his control. At his mother's behest in 1865 he had tried to be paroled and live as other men do. He was shot at instead.

Bob Ford, a rural youth of twenty, was the victim of the advice of much older and very prominent men, which advice branded him forever as a traitor

as

"the dirty little coward

"who shot Mister Howard

"and laid poor Jesse in his grave." B. B.

The Alton railroad paid its proportion of the reward money to Governor Crittenden.

NOTE - This receipt must be dated and signed by the party to whom the money is paid, and must be countersigned by another party, the authority for so doing must be in all cases accompanying it.

REGISTERED IN  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE  
J. B. Ford

ABSTRACT No. 5263

Record No. 4-66 \$1600.00

RECEIPT OF  
J. B. Ford

Chicago & Alton R.R. Co.  
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

17565

1865

To Mr. J. B. Ford  
Address  
Dr. J. B. Ford

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE  
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

Amount of \$1500.00  
By J. B. Ford, at Chicago, Ill.

Amount of \$1500.00  
By J. B. Ford, at Chicago, Ill.

Approved for Payment  
J. B. Ford

Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.  
1865

# TO WASH AND CLEAN BIRD SKINS

By DR. HOMER R. DILL

In the Winter 1957 Museum Graphic, Vol. IX, No. 1, you were told how to skin a bird for taxidermy. This and the following article are the next steps. Mounting a bird will come later. Ed.

A taxidermist friend of mine once said that he considered a bird skin that was perfectly clean and fluffed out as being half mounted. While this statement will not apply in all cases, it does point out the importance of having the skin and features clean.

With tiny birds like warblers it is much better not to have to wash them. They never look quite so well after they have been washed. In collecting such specimens it is a good plan to have some borax and cotton along. If they bleed from the shot holes apply plenty of borax which will take up the blood. Plug the holes with cotton and put some borax in the feathers around the shot holes. After the bird is skinned, any blood that is on the feathers may be removed with dry borax. The rest of the skin may also be cleaned with borax. Plug nostril openings as well as the opening in the roof of the mouth. Swab out the throat and fill with clean cotton.

There are, however, skins such as ducks, geese, and other water birds that may be washed to advantage. Such birds are usually loaded with fatty tissue which has to be removed from the inside of the skin. After such birds have been skinned it is well to apply plenty of fine salt to all of the inner surface. After salting, the skin should be wrapped in wax paper and placed in the refrigerator for a week or more. The salt draws out the blood and moisture making the fatty tissue easier to cut and scrape. Do not put borax on a skin that is to be salted.

Using a sharp pair of scissors or shears, snip off the fatty tissue from the skin. This may be done by holding one hand on the feather side of the skin and pressing the skin up so that the fat may be cut away from the flesh side. This procedure calls for some skill and practice on the part of the taxidermist. It is a good plan to start on a skin that has plenty of fat and is of no value. When the knack of "clipping" as it is called, has

been mastered and the bulk of the fatty tissue has been removed from the skin, it can now be scraped with a dull knife or with a steel comb, such as furriers use, working with the grain of the quills that stick through the skin. Fine hard wood sawdust or corn meal may be applied to take up the oil and grease. Wipe the skin with absorbent cotton until all of the oil is removed. To treat a bird skin by the method just described and not get the feathers soiled is indeed difficult. It is here that the washing of the skin is important and, in fact, is necessary.

If there are any bloody places on the feathers sponge them off thoroughly with strong salt water. It should be understood that blood and detergents make trouble so be sure that there is no blood on any skin that is to be washed. Next wash the skin in clear soft water until all of the salt has been removed. Using warm soft water add Dreft or Joy, following the directions on the package. (Never use soap on bird skins.) Wash the skin well and if very dirty, change the suds and wash again. Swim the skin about in the suds so that all parts inside and out get clean. Rinse in clear water until all signs of suds disappear. Drain off the rinse water and dry the skin as much as possible with clean cloths or paper towels. Place the partly dry skin in front of an electric fan and when nearly dry apply an air hose blowing with the feathers and not against them. In most cases the feathers by now will be clean and fluff out nicely. If not, however, take the skin out of doors and wash it in white gasoline. When the gas has dried out put the skin in dry plaster of paris and work the plaster well into the feathers. After about three applications shake out the plaster and apply the air hose. This should be done in a plaster box or out-of-doors. When the plaster is all out of the feathers wipe them over with cotton and smooth down with the hand if it is clean.

Stains on bird feathers that do not come off with washing may be removed from white feathers with hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid. Old dry blood usually responds to strong ammonia. The

ammonia, however, should be used with care, which is also true of oxalic acid.

## MAKING A SCIENTIFIC BIRD SKIN

By Dr. Homer R. Dill

It is a good plan for a beginner in taxidermy to learn to make up a bird skin before attempting to mount a bird. The matter of keeping the feathers smooth and making the skin symmetrical is an important part of mounting a bird and the experience one gets in skin making is very helpful in this respect.

After the bird has been skinned and poisoned and the skin fluffed out (or washed when necessary) lay it on a piece of clean wrapping paper. Fasten the bill together by passing a threaded needle through the nostril openings and tying the thread around the bill. Fill the eye sockets with some soft clean cotton rolled up into balls. With some fine balsawood sawdust fill the head and tamp it so that the sides and throat are firm and smooth. This, of course, must be done through the neck by holding the skin so that the head is down. If you do not have balsawood sawdust, finely chopped tow may be used but it is not so good. Next wrap the wing bones with cotton being careful not to use too much and to make the wrapping smooth and even. After the wing bones have been wrapped draw them back into the wings and smooth out the wing feathers. See that each feather is in place. The leg bones are to be wrapped in the same way and drawn into place.

After the wings have been folded in a closed position, place each in the natural position on the skin. Notice that the feathers grow in lines on the body with spaces between these lines which form natural pockets for the wings.

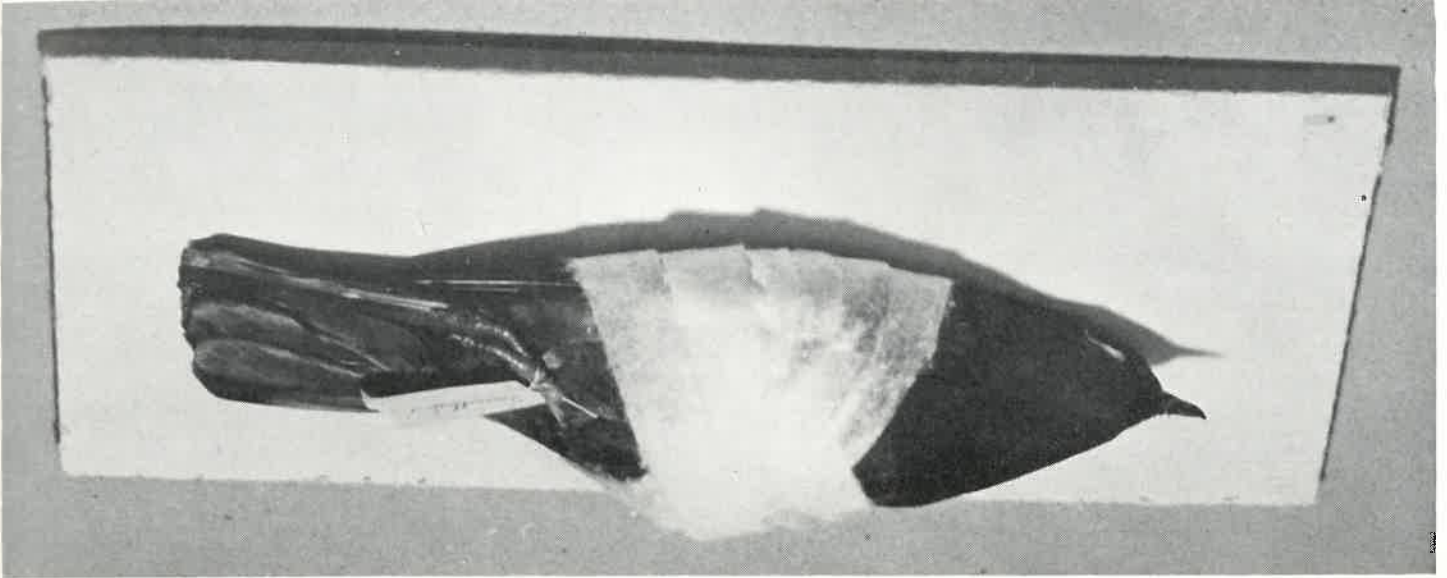
When this much has been done, it is now necessary to fill the skin out to about the size of the live bird. This may be done in a number of ways varying with the size of the bird. For a small

bird it is satisfactory to make an artificial body in the following manner. Select a small soft wood stick about the size of a lead pencil, (if a tiny bird, a tooth pick) sharpen one end in a long point. With some long fiber cotton wrap the stick so that it forms a cone shaped body about the shape of the natural neck and body of the skinned bird, but

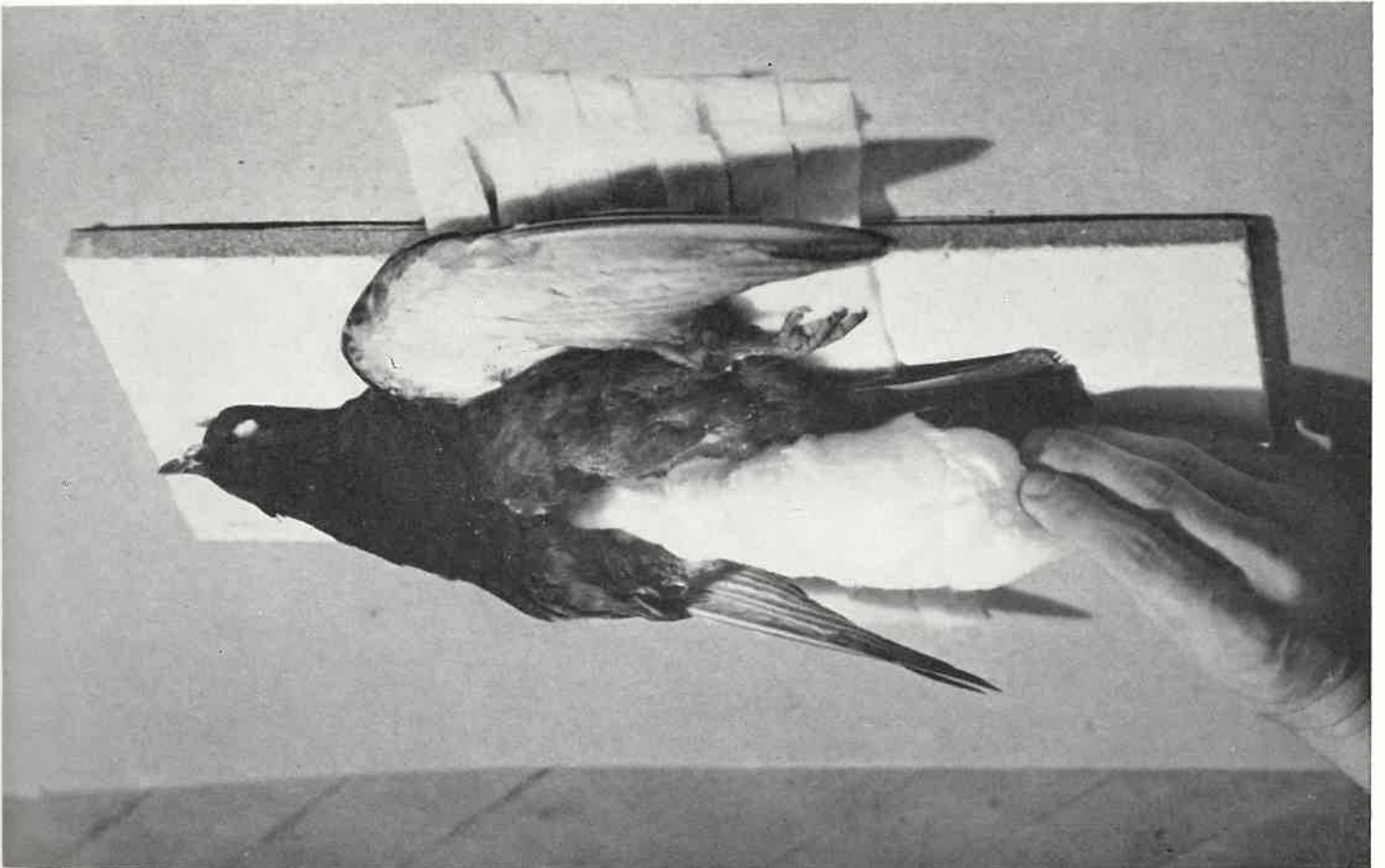
make it smaller and shorter. The neck part of this form may be wound into smooth shape with thread. This will keep the cotton from wadding up when the form is pushed into the head and neck. (See Cut No. 1) The skin should be worked together so that the feathers will overlap on the body and neck and thus make a smooth symmetrical specimen. Avoid

getting the neck too long. The total length of the finished skin is of no importance as that measurement was made from the bird before it was skinned, or should be. Sew up the opening on the abdomen. Push the legs well up into place and cross them, tying the same together. A label with complete data should be attached to the legs at this point. With

No. 2 — THE FINISHED BIRD SKIN IN PLACE AND WRAPPED



No. 1 — PUTTING THE ARTIFICIAL BODY INTO THE SKIN



some species of birds the sex can be determined only by opening the body and looking at the internal organs. In the spring of the year when the birds are mating these organs are swollen and are easily seen. The two testes of the male lie near the back and are of a yellowish color. The ovaries of the female are located in about the same area but resemble a cluster of grapes. At other seasons it is not always easy to locate and see these organs. This is also true in young birds. A hand glass will be a help when one has trouble.

With the skin pushed into shape and the feathers smooth and all in place it should be wrapped in a piece of cotton wadding. Do not confuse this material with cotton batting. Wadding is made in sheets from carded cotton glazed on each side. It is used in garments and may be purchased at dry goods stores. To wrap a made up bird skin use a piece of the sheet wadding  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the bird skin and wide enough to go completely around the skin with an overlap of half an inch or a little more. As this material is glazed on each side it is an easy matter to split it and make two pieces out of one. Splitting it makes one side fluffy. The fluffy side should be placed next to the feathers holding them in place when the bird is wrapped.

Lay the piece of wadding on a piece of stiff cardboard with the fluffy side of the batting up. With a sharp pair of shears cut in from each side of the batting one third of the width making straps about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width. When the straps have been cut on each side of the batting, with the batting still on the cardboard spread out flat, place the prepared bird skin, breast up, in the center of the bat. See that the wings and feathers are nicely in place and draw up the straps one at a time to hold them in place. (See Cut Nos. 1 and 2)

Another way is to place the prepared skin on the cardboard without the bat and use two strips of thin cardboard about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide and as long as the wings. Put one of these strips on each side of the skin and hold it in place by putting insect pins in the under cardboard following the outline of the bird.

Birds with long necks such as swans, herons, and cranes, should be treated in the following manner. After the head has been filled, cut a piece of annealed wire about size No. 12 making it the length of the natural neck and body. Wrap the wire with tow or fine excelsior which has been moistened and rolled with a block of wood, forming a smooth firm artificial neck and backbone that will slide easily into the neck skin

and also rest on the inner back of the body skin. Through the open mouth fill in the throat if necessary. See that the neck wire is pushed firmly into the skull. Such skins have large wings that may be held in place by taking a stitch with strong thread through the body-skin from the inside after the wing has been pushed into its proper place.

After the needle has been put through the body skin, push it through the skin on the inside of the elbow joint of the wing, but not through the wing. Now pass the needle back through the body skin and through a tiny piece of cheese cloth which will prevent the stitch from tearing when the thread is drawn up to bring the wing into its proper position. Treat the other wing in the same manner but be sure to line them up so that they are each in line and the wing tips even. With the neck in place and the wings and legs adjusted, fill the skin out with fine excelsior pads to approximately the size and shape of the live bird. Sew up the opening and smooth out all of the feathers. Press the skin together with the hands. When the body is all adjusted, bend the neck back so that it will lie on the breast and belly of the skin with the head on one side.

## a visit to the KEY WEST AQUARIUM

By Roy E. Coy

In December, 1956, I was asked by the National Foundation for Junior Museums to lecture with one of my wild life films at their Recognition Day banquet in Jacksonville, Florida. After attending the various sessions and lecturing in Jacksonville, I followed the East Coast to Key West, Florida, having in mind the taking of some pictures on the way.

Accompanying me on this trip was Mr. Harry E. Wright, Chief Artist of the Museum. Mr. Wright was making sketches of the countryside as we journeyed along the beautiful and sunny state of Florida.

While we visited many interesting places throughout the state

and everywhere we found nothing but the finest in southern hospitality, the limited space of this edition of our *Museum Graphic* allows for only one phase of this most recent trip. That phase being our visit to the Key West Aquarium.

Being in the Museum business, we always make it a point to talk with, if possible, the various directors, managers, etc. of the museums, zoos and aquariums we visit when away from our own. Key West was no exception in that respect, but the welcome we received there from Mr. V. A. Lang, Director of the Key West Aquarium was exceptional.

When we first arrived at the

Aquarium, Mr. Lang was not there as yet. So, Mr. Wright and I began to look around. This short interval of time gave us an opportunity to evaluate the Aquarium on our own.

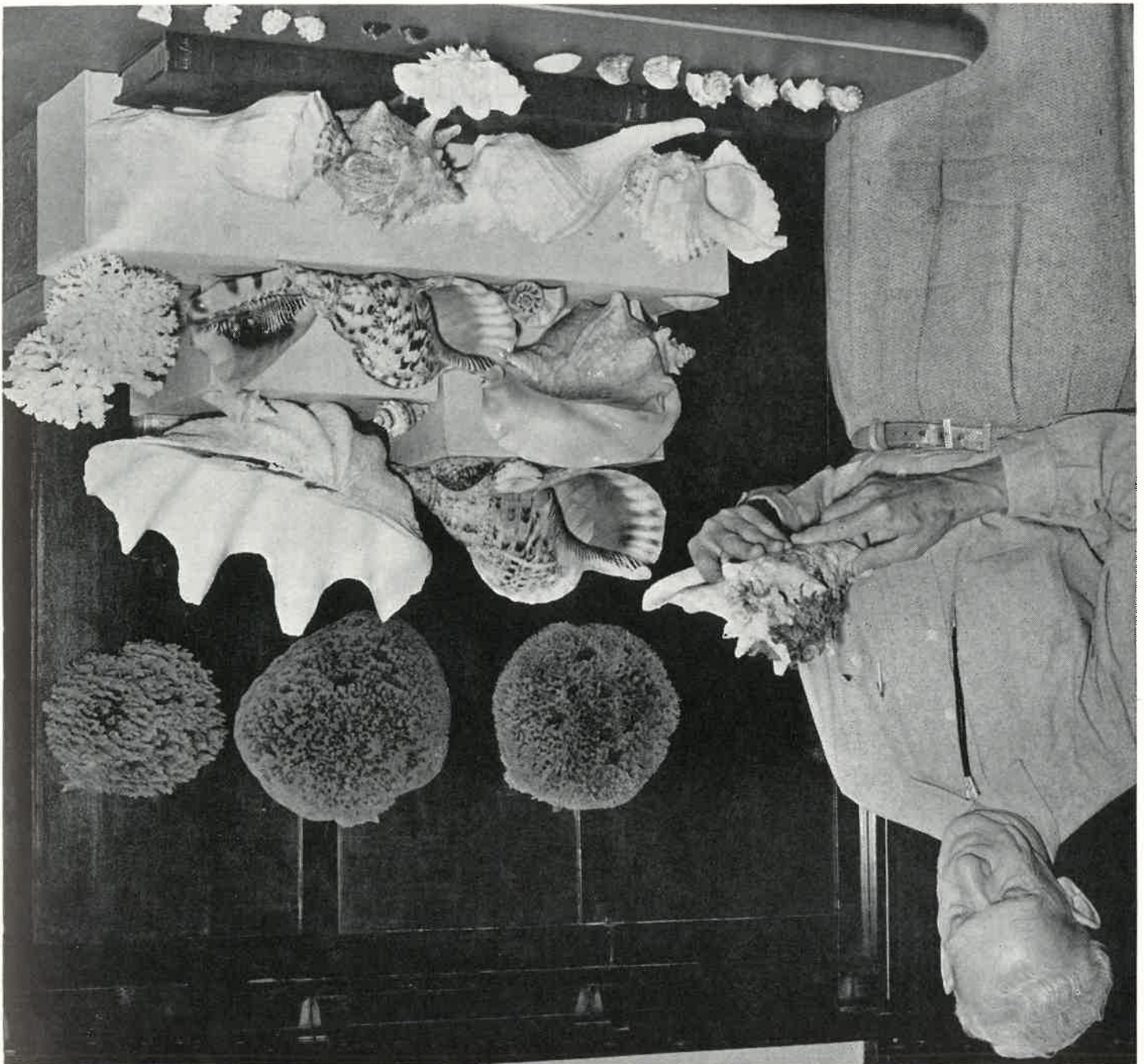
If you have not visited this aquarium you should as it is one of the finest for its size I have ever seen and I have seen a great many aquariums. Mr. Lang has a rabbit fish on display and it alone is worth viewing, as rabbit fish don't get themselves into aquariums every day. Both Mr. Wright and I were very pleased with all the varieties of marine life we saw there, for there were Eels, Sting-Rays, Giant Turtles, Barracudas, Sharks, Lobsters,

Mr. V. A. Lang, Director of the Key West Aquarium and Mr. Harry E. Wright, Chief Artist, St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. V. A. Lang, Director, in front of the main entrance to the very excellent Key West Aquarium.



Mr. Harry E. Wright, Chief Artist, with the fine collection of Florida Marine life presented to the St. Joseph Museum by Mr. V. A. Lang, Director of the Key West Aquarium, Key West, Florida.



Jewfish, Star Fishes and many more. It would take some time to watch and enjoy all these strange forms of sea life.

For the shell collector, the Key West Aquarium has a selection that can not be matched. When I told Mr. Lang the Museum was low on Florida shells, he up

and presented our Museum with a fine collection of shells without my even asking for them. He included sponges and coral just for good measure. The picture accompanying this article aptly depicts this fine collection. Mr. Lang was very helpful to us in many ways and assisted me in getting some very good movies

of various forms of marine life. It is men like Mr. Lang that make life easier for wandering museum personnel and I can only say God bless him and I wish him all the success in the world with his already successful aquarium. If you ever go to Key West don't fail to visit the Municipal Aquarium.

# The Mississippi Alligator Gar Fish

By Roy E. Coy



Mr. C. C. (I Buy Anything) Kelder, who presented the Alligator Garfish to the St. Joseph Museum as you see it here in the flesh.

Mr. C. C. Kelder, (I Buy Anything, and he does) of this city of St. Joseph, Missouri made it possible last October, 1956 for the St. Joseph Museum to have a 7ft., 150 lb. Alligator Garfish.

The fish was actually caught by Mr. Charles Alter of De Witt, Arkansas on a triple hook and steel line, but it was through Mr.

Kelder's efforts that the Museum was able to obtain it.

Mr. Don Reynolds and I carried it to St. Joseph from De Witt in a rack on top of my car. I mounted it once we got it here at the Museum. It took me a good week to do so with the help of my very able assistant, Mr. Clyde Reed.

In the picture on the last page, my secretary is measuring the

fish after it was mounted. In the above picture, Mr. C. C. Kelder is inspecting the fish upon its arrival in St. Joseph.

The Alligator Gar (*Lepisosteus tristoechus*) is the largest of the Gar fishes. While it is a large and spectacular fish, little if anything is known about its life cycle and habits. Most books on Natural History mention this fish,



Mrs. Barbara Bowzer, Secretary, St. Joseph Museum, measuring the mounted Alligator Garfish, from Mississippi River near DeWitt, Arkansas. Caught by Mr. Charles Alter.

but they do not go into any great detail about it or give much in the way of facts. One book lists the actual reported length from six to twenty feet but does not state where actual records of the twenty foot one may be found.

We know that all Gar fishes are of the prehistoric type, possessing rhombic bony plates covering the entire body and a very cartilaginous skeleton inside. They are commonly found in the fresh waters of North America—the Alligator Gar being commonly found in the Mississippi and medium sized rivers of the Southern United States. It can trace its ancestry back to the Eocene period of Geologic time and is a member of the ganoid group.

The food of the Alligator Gar consists of other fish which they approach very rapidly but silently and seize in a flash with their alligator like jaws and hundreds

of sharp pointed teeth. It is then swallowed whole. The bladder of this fish enables it to breathe without using its gills and for this reason it may live for some time out of water; much longer than other fresh water forms. The only sure way of killing the fish rapidly is to shoot it in the brain with a pistol or rifle, and this takes some know how on the part of the lucky angler.

Mr. Charles Alter of De Witt, Arkansas has caught a great many of these fish and says he even had one jump into the boat with him. The large fish kept swishing his body around and snapping his huge jaws trying to get hold of his captors. Needless to say this type of experience is not soon forgotten and could be disastrous.

The scales, as mentioned, are extremely hard and rasp like and have in years gone by been used

by indians for arrow points. The early American pioneers found the skin useful for covering their wooden plows and it is reported that the natives of the Carribean region use the skin for breast-plate armor.

Because of its size and the muddy water in which it makes its home, the Alligator Gar fish presents a problem for some student of Ichthyology to study. All Gar fish have been declared by fishermen as of no use and are usually immediately destroyed, but such quick judgments by inexperienced observers are sometimes found to be erroneous. The proper place of the Alligator Gar fish remains today a mystery. Should it be destroyed, controlled or left alone? These are questions that face some present or future Ichthyologist, better known as one who makes a study of fishes.