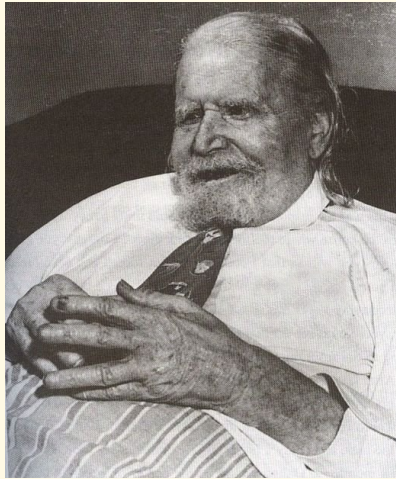

James-Younger Gang JOURNAL

NATIONALJAMESYOUNGERGANG.ORG VOLUME 21 ISSUE 3

September 2014

J. Frank Dalton: A Jesse James Imposter

By James A. Bailey and Margaret B. Bailey



J. Frank Dalton claims to be Jesse Woodson James. Photo circa 1948 when Dalton claimed to be 101 years old. Photo Courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri Research Center-St. Louis, Thomas Jefferson Library, University of Missouri, St.

The news of Jesse James' death on April 3, 1882 was reported in newspapers across the United States. One day after his death one newspaper and some citizens questioned the accuracy of the reported news. This disturbing news "spread with great rapidity, but most people received it with doubts until investigation established the fact beyond question."¹ There is much controversy surrounding the manner in which Jesse James was murdered. Also, there is disagreement among researchers regarding the details following James' death.

According to the newspapers, 20-year-old Robert Ford shot James with a .45 caliber Colt revolver. The ball entered the base of the skull and exited over the left eye through the forehead. Zee, James' wife, was in the kitchen during the shooting.² When she heard the shot, she ran to James' aid but the wound was fatal. The Ford brothers ran from the residence and went to Marshall Enos Craig's office to surrender only to find Craig and a posse had just left in search of them. Nevertheless, the Ford brothers left Craig's office, got up with him and surrendered expecting to receive a reward but instead were arrested, charged, tried and found guilty of murdering James. Eventually though Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, twenty-fourth governor of Missouri, granted the Fords a pardon.³⁻⁵ On April 3, 1882, Zee telegraphed her mother-in-law, Zerelda Samuel, to inform her that her son had been killed.⁶

On the morning of April 4, 1882, Mrs. Samuel arrived in St. Joseph from her home in Clay County, Missouri. All the way to St. Joseph, she was reluctant to believe that her son had been killed. Once in town she proceeded to 1318 Lafayette Street where she found a distraught Zee and the two James children, Jesse Edward "Tim" and Mary Susan, present. From there, Mrs. Samuel and Zee went to the undertaker's office to view the body. Mrs. Samuel identified the body as that of her son, Jesse James. After leaving the undertaker's office, they proceeded to the coroner's inquest which began the same day James was murdered. Both Mrs. Samuel and Zee testified at the inquest that the body was Jesse James.⁷

Zee and Mrs. Samuel presented compelling evidence involving James' personal identification, a difficult undertaking for family members in any identification case. An official, Sheriff James A. Timberlake of Clay County, identified the body. Sheriff Timberlake said he last saw James in 1870 but recognized the victim as being James. Also, Timberlake called attention to James' left hand which was missing a finger as a result of a firearms accident.⁸ One of the James-Younger Gang members, James Andrew "Dick" Liddil, testified at the inquest too. Liddil identified the body as James based on recognition.⁹

Continued on page 4

James-Younger Gang JOURNAL

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Danny Urban

The Mission: The mission of the James-Younger Gang is to preserve and promote the true story of the James-Younger Gang, their families, Civil War guerrilla associates, and that exciting time in American history in which they lived. **The Organization:** The James-Younger Gang is a not-for-profit educational and historical Missouri corporation, which serves as a source of exchange for writers, historians, and family descendants.

ANYONE who enjoys studying the history of this exciting and romantic era in our nation's history is welcome to join. The Gang is dedicated to help support the James Farm and Museum, Liberty Bank Museum, Northfield Historical Society, Patee House Museum, Bushwhacker Museum, Milton F. Perry Research Library and all other historic sites and institutions preserving James-Younger era history. Members will enjoy receiving news about research, member projects, field trips, and museums through the quarterly James-Younger Gang Journal.

The Gang sponsors an annual conference for their membership. Such conferences are held in locations around the nation that are significant to James-Younger era history. The annual "Milton F. Perry Award," sponsored by the Gang, recognizes authors, writers, and researchers for the best contributions to the James-Younger history each year.

Join Us: Whether you are a writer, historian, family descendent, or simply want to escape from the stresses of everyday life by joining others with a common interest in the James-Younger story, you will enjoy being a Gang member. We invite you to ride with us by sending your membership dues today. Individual memberships are \$30 per year for U.S. residents, \$35 elsewhere. Family memberships are \$40 and \$45 dollars respectively.

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Book Review

By

Nancy B. Samuelson

Gardner, Mark Lee, *Shot All to Hell: Jesse James, the Northfield Raid, and the Wild West's Greatest Escape* (William Morrow Publishers, 2013) 309 pp. index, bibliography, endnotes, photographs, hardcover \$19.60.

Mark Gardner has given us a riveting and fast paced history of the James Younger gang from the time of the Rocky Cut train robbery until the end of the lives of Frank James and Cole Younger, the longest surviving members of the gang. The main focus of the book is the Northfield Bank Robbery and its aftermath. The story has been told a number of times before but Mark is a master storyteller and the book reads much like a novel. It is a real page turner. The research is most impressive and the endnotes are extensive.

The research on Charlie Pitts, real name Sam Wells, and Bill Chadwell is impressive. There was no Bill Stiles connected with the Northfield robbery or any other James-Younger gang activity. This book should put that old tale to rest at long last.

Samuel Hardwicke, an attorney from Clay County, Missouri was a key player in the attempt of law enforcement agencies to stop the activities of the James-Younger gang. He has often been entirely ignored or given only brief notice by other historians. This book gives a considerable amount of information about this man's cooperation with the Pinkerton Detective Agency and clearly shows that Jesse James' desire for revenge against Hardwicke may well have been the reason the gang went to Minnesota.

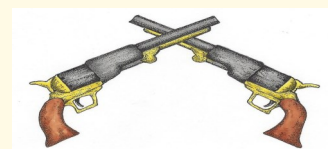
St. Louis Chief of Police James McDonough's role in attempts to capture the James boys receives

more attention in this book that what has appeared elsewhere. However, his services in this endeavor were often highly ineffectual. He was sure he had captured Frank James at one time after the Northfield robbery. The arrest of a cattle trader from Louisiana that McDonough thought was Frank James, ended with a law suit for false arrest filed against Chief McDonough.

Frank and Jesse James had an extensive encounter with a Doctor Henry Mosher in Iowa during their hair-raising escape from Northfield. This encounter is discussed in some detail and the information here and elsewhere in this book should end all arguments about who killed Joseph Heywood inside the bank in Northfield.

Did the state of Minnesota ever actually requisition Frank James from the state of Missouri for the Northfield robbery? This is another question that has long been debated among James-Younger gang researchers. Mark Gardner has answered that question too. He found the document!

Shot All to Hell is an outstanding addition to the literature of the James-Younger gang. It is a must read book for any James-Younger aficionado. Mark is receiving much deserved kudos for this book. He has received the Spur award for Best Western Nonfiction for 2014 and he has also received the Book of the Year Award from the Wild West History Association. High praise indeed and well deserved.





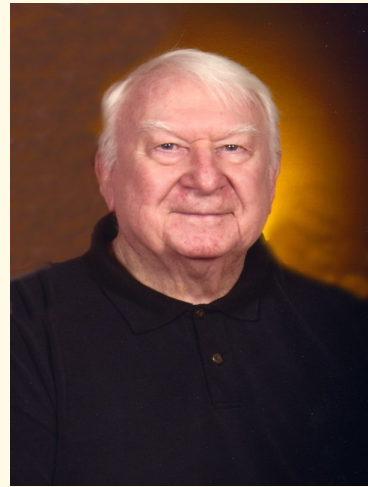
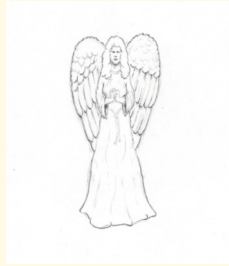
JANET H. GOODMAN

Janet H. Goodman, long-time James-Younger Gang member, died suddenly on June 30, 2013 at her home in Minneapolis, MN. Janet was 73 at the time of her death. She was a native of Minneapolis and was preceded in death by her parents, Julius and Lucile Nielsen, brother, Julius Jr. and close friend Jack Koblas. She is survived by her three children, Bret, Troy (Annette) Goodman, and Holly (Lannie) Segebarth. Also by three grandchildren, Avery, Davis and Vaughn, and a sister, Joan Nims. Memorial services were held Monday, July 7 at the Washburn-McReavy Funeral Home.

Janet worked for thirty years at the Fairview University Hospital in the accounts receivable department. She was also active in a number of fundraising activities at the hospital. She retired in 2006. She developed an interest in the James-Younger Gang when she went to a book signing by Jack Koblas. Janet and Jack were high school classmates and she soon became Jack's publicist. Jack suffered from Parkinson's disease for the last decade of his life and Janet often drove him to his book signings. Speaking engagements, and other activities connected with his writing. She also often assisted in getting him to medical appointments and with other aspects of his medical care.

Janet became one of the movers and shakers in the James-Younger Gang organization. She was a lady who always knew how to get things done. From 2006 to 2010 she served as the secretary/treasurer, and from 2012 to 2013 as the president of the organization. Janet was a selfless and caring person, she will be sadly missed by family and many, many friends.

~Nancy Samuelson



ROBERT J. THIEWES

Long-time James-Younger Gang member Bob Thiewes passed away on July 14th, he was 88 years old. Bob enjoyed reading and travelling. Both he and his wife Miki were regular attendees at our Annual Conference.

The "Gang" sent flowers to the family and Miki mentioned, in her thank you note, that Bob really enjoyed playing cowboy every year at the Conference. Bob will be greatly missed as a member of the Gang and also as our next door neighbor.

Bob's complete obituary can be found at www.startribune.com/obituaries.

~ Brad Ness

Message from President Brad Ness

Besides the excessive rain in June of this year, it has been a pretty routine summer up here in the northland. It is now less than 2 months until we gather in Fort Smith for our Annual Conference. I am sure that Kathy has reminded everyone that registration for the conference is open on the Gang's website and hotel rooms in Fort Smith need to be reserved by the end of August to get the special rate of \$83 per night. This includes breakfast for two each morning. Please call the Marriott Courtyard Downtown directly at 479-783-2100. Make sure to mention the James-Younger Gang when you are making reservations to get this very special rate.

If you are not already doing so, you can follow The James-Younger Gang on Facebook. All of the Conference registration information can be found there also.

**J. Frank Dalton: A Jesse James Imposter
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Other circumstantial evidence included the firearms found at the residence. It was reported, “The house where James lived and in which he was killed has the appearance of an armory, a number of guns and pistols, including a repeating rifle, a needle gun, and Navy revolvers, with a good store of ammunition were found there.”¹⁰⁻¹¹ After hearing the testimony and in consideration of the evidence presented at the inquest, the following verdict was rendered on April 5. “We, the jury, find that the deceased is Jesse James, and that he came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Robert Ford.”¹²

In addition to testimony by witnesses identifying the victim, other evidence supported his identification. Items in a person’s possession at the time of death provide associative evidence of personal identification. Associative evidence found on James’ person included “a heavy plain gold ring marked ‘Jesse,’ two gold watches, one a stem winder engraved ‘A.S.B’ which he is said to have taken from a former governor of Arizona at the Sweet Springs robbery.”¹³ After identification of the body, Governor Crittenden ordered the St. Joseph officials to release James’ body to Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. James for burial.¹⁴

James’ body was returned to Kearney, Missouri for interment. The day before his funeral, countless citizens in the St. Joseph area expressed the belief that James had not been killed since a large reward was offered for his capture. Instead, they believed his death was, “a cleverly executed scheme by Little [Liddil], Mrs. James, Mrs. Samuels [sic], the Ford boys and James himself, to deceive the authorities and secure the reward and that the man who was killed was entrapped into the scheme on some kind of pretense.”¹⁵ In fact, some disbelievers waited for some of the old Clay County citizens who knew James to go to Kearney to view and identify the body, before they accepted that he was dead.¹⁶

On April 6, 1882, Jesse James was laid to rest in a gravesite near his mother’s house on the James Farm, a few miles from Kearney. At the farm, his mother kept a vigilant watch over her son’s grave to prevent intruders and relic hunters from desecrating his grave.¹⁷⁻¹⁸

James’ body remained at rest and undisturbed on the James Farm for eighteen years. In 1900 the James family had his body exhumed and relocated to Mount Olivet, Kearney, Missouri the cemetery where Zee, his wife, was buried.¹⁹ Nearly fifty years later J. Frank Dalton alleged the person buried in Kearney was not Jesse James. Dalton spent the rest of his life declaring he was the real Jesse James.

In late April 1948, J. Frank Dalton moved from Centerville, Texas to Lawton, Oklahoma and rented a cabin. At the time he was bedridden with a broken hip.²⁰ Prior to leaving Texas in early 1947 at the age of 98, J. Frank Dalton, believed to be a Confederate veteran and one of Quantrill’s raiders, was discovered living in a tent in the slums of Austin, Texas with 108-year-old Solomon Strickland, who like Dalton alleged that he too rode with Quantrill. Perhaps Dalton and Strickland knew each other from their exploits while riding with Quantrill.²¹

Their tent was pitched in the yard of a rest home for Civil War pensioners. Through efforts of some members of the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), the UDC members discovered evidence that Dalton in fact served as a guerrilla with Quantrill’s raiders. Indeed, pension records confirm Dalton was one of the last Confederate veterans to be added to the pension roll. He received his first check December 1947. Dalton and Strickland’s pension applications were being processed simultaneously; however, Strickland died before proof that he served with Quantrill could be confirmed.²²⁻²³

One month later, in May 1948, Lindsey Whitten, a reporter for the *Lawton Constitution*, Lawton, Oklahoma published a story claiming he had located Jesse James. The man claiming to be James was using the name J. Frank Dalton. Dalton’s date of birth was listed as March 8, 1848 on his Confederate pension application; however, the *Constitution* listed his birthdate as September 5, 1847, the same as James’ birthdate. Regardless, Frank Hall, the *Constitution*’s city editor, commented on the birthdate differences. He said, “We have ironclad evidence that this man is Jesse James. Otherwise we wouldn’t be giving him the ride we are.”²⁴

Constitution newspaper reporter Whitten said, the *Constitution* had three affidavits from persons who knew James during his lifetime and identified Dalton as Jesse James.²⁵ The three making those claims were Mary J. James, age 91 from Houston, Texas; Toss Ingram, 72 from Ringling, Oklahoma; and Dan Burns, 68 from Rush Springs, Oklahoma.²⁶

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**J. Frank Dalton: A Jesse James Imposter
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Dalton offered an explanation for the 1882 shooting and identified another man whom he said was the victim of the shooting. He said “it was not he, [James] but Charles Bigelow who was shot by Bob Ford in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1882.”²⁷ Bigelow, according to Dalton, was a Pinkerton detective.²⁸ Then again, at another time, Dalton identified Bigelow as a member of the James Gang.²⁹ In any case, Dalton justified the pretense of his death as James in 1882, “was a ruse to enable him, James, to escape from the public eye, because of the large reward offered for his capture.”³⁰

Dalton also claimed he was a soldier of fortune for forty years. During that time, he said he fought in Mexico, South America and Africa. At the age of seventy, Dalton said he fought in World War I with the Canadian Army. To disguise his name being Jesse James, he said he started using the name, Dalton, about fifteen or twenty years ago. He said he and the Gang made a pact not to talk about any of this until after all the gang was dead or until they were older than 100. In 1948, since he was 100, he apparently felt free to talk.³¹

While he spoke about his identity as Jesse James, others came forward to authenticate Dalton’s claim of being James. Al Jennings, an 85-year-old Oklahoma train robber was brought face-to-face with J. Frank Dalton for identification. Jennings immediately said, “It’s him! That’s the face. My word of honor....”³² He had no doubt that this person was James. Other than personal recognition, Jennings based his identification on one question to the alleged James. Jennings asked Dalton if he recalled anything about a shooting match at the old “C Dot E Ranch” in West Texas. Dalton replied, “You bet.” You won the shooting match at the ranch.³³

Historically, identification by asking a series of questions and personal recognition were methods used to establish identity and investigators continue to use this method today. However, the interviewer must have questions and answers that only the person questioned would know while the general population would not know. Therefore, the investigator usually asks questions about a case that only the perpetrator would know. In the Dalton case, this was a technique used in an attempt to identify Dalton as James. However, correct questions and answers were difficult to provide as demonstrated when Dalton was questioned concerning the Russellville, Kentucky bank robbery.

Nimrod Long’s Bank in Russellville, Kentucky was one of the banks the James Gang was accused of robbing. In July 1948, Joe B. Browder, an Atlanta lighting engineer, attempted to assist in disproving Dalton’s claims. Browder, great-grandson of Nimrod Long, believed he could determine if Dalton was genuine or an imposter based on the knowledge he had from his grandfather regarding the Russellville bank robbery. Too far away from Dalton to interview him personally, Browder challenged Dalton’s claim to be James by sending him questions he believed only James could answer. One question was, how did James get the combination to the vault at the Russellville bank? Dalton’s response was the vault was opened with a key. Browder knew this was the correct answer because Browder’s brother still had the key. Another question in the letter that Browder asked Dalton was what happened to the loot in the Russellville robbery? Dalton’s answer was somewhat illusive; however, he implied that it was buried and the gang returned on different occasions to collect it. However, Browder said in this case, the real James returned his share to Nimrod Long because James discovered Long was the man who financially supported James’ father’s education when Robert James was studying for the ministry, a fact the actual James would have known. Dalton returned his answers to Browder by Orvus Lee Howk who was described as a friend but also sometimes referred to as Dalton’s great grandson or nephew. Browder’s reaction to Dalton’s responses was, “He knows enough to get me kind of worried. The toughest questions are the ones he answered correctly.”³⁴

About two years later, on January 9, 1950, Dalton petitioned the Franklin County court in Missouri to have his name changed to Jesse Woodson James. However, Jesse E. James, Jesse W. James’ son who lived in Los Angeles, hired a local attorney to represent the James family and contested Dalton’s name change. The James family contended Dalton’s motivation to change his name was for financial gain. Jesse’s wife, Stella, said Dalton is “the eleventh man to claim he is Jesse James in the last 50 years.”³⁵⁻³⁷

On March 10, 1950, about two months after Dalton filed the petition to change his name, the hearing was held. Missouri Circuit Judge Ransom A. Breuer presided over the hearing and Dalton presented testimony supporting his identification. One of Dalton’s key witnesses was James B. Davis from Nashville, Tennessee. The 109-year-old Davis testified that he was in James’ Gang and Dalton was James. However, on cross-examination, Davis

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J. Frank Dalton: A Jesse James Imposter continued from page 5

could not provide many details of James' exploits. Another witness testifying for Dalton was 111-year-old John Trammel. Trammel testified he used to cook for the James Gang and that Dalton was James. However, Trammel's details about the Gang were sketchy as well.³⁸

At the end of the hearing, the 80-year-old judge dismissed the petition and said there is nothing for this court to decide. The judge declared, "If Dalton was James in the old days and has never had his name changed, it's impossible to change his name back to what he already had."³⁹

Regardless of the court's decision to legally change Dalton's name, he continued to perpetuate the claim that he was Jesse James. He traveled throughout the United States, appeared on radio shows and captured public attention until his death on August 15, 1951. The 107-year-old imposter never changed his story.⁴⁰

Even though many disputed Dalton's claim of being James, his nephew, Lee Howk, told Ben Esetes, the undertaker, that the body he was burying was Jesse James. Howk further stated Jesse James will be the name recorded on Dalton's death certificate.⁴¹ The self-proclaimed Jesse James was buried in Granbury, Texas where a tombstone bears the following inscription: "Jesse Woodson James; Sept. 5, 1847; Aug 15, 1951; 'Supposedly Killed in 1882.'"⁴² While Jesse James' grave marker at Mount Olivet has the following inscription: "James; Jesse W.; Born Sept. 5, 1847; Assassinated, April 3, 1882."⁴³


Today, some continue to believe Dalton's claim which he took to his grave. They are convinced he was the real Jesse James despite the 1995 Jesse James exhumation and results of the DNA analysis. Ellis Eugene "Bud" Hardcastle from Purcell, Oklahoma and three others who maintained they were Dalton's relatives believed James faked his death in 1882 and that Dalton was the real Jesse James.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ In view of their opinion, attorneys for Hardcastle and the Dalton relatives filed an order on June 14, 1996 in Hood County, Texas to exhume Dalton's remains for DNA analysis. County Judge Don Cleveland ruled against the order citing a lack of compelling evidence at the hearing.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷



J. Frank Dalton's grave marker on July 2, 2011 at Granbury Cemetery, Hood County, Granbury, TX. According to Ken Jones, a local historian, the gravesite is of interest to tourists and a tour bus makes it a stop. Jones also suggested, the coins in the photograph on the grave marker may be from visitors who leave coins to honor the deceased. Photo Courtesy Ken Jones, Retired Librarian and Adjunct History Professor, Tarleton State University, Stephen-

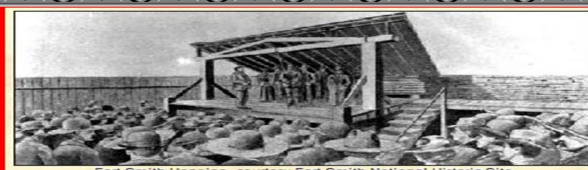
A second exhumation order was filed and County Judge Linda Steen approved the order on February 17, 2000. The exhumation was conducted on May 30, 2000; however, the exhumation team made a humiliating mistake. The remains of William Henry Holland were accidentally exhumed instead of Dalton. In spite of the determined efforts of J. Frank Dalton's relatives, his DNA sample has not been collected for analysis.⁴⁸

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**Join us in Ft. Smith, AR
October 2-4 to explore the
James/Younger
connections to the area!**

James/Younger National Conference



J. Frank Dalton: A Jesse James Imposter continued from page 6

Image Left

Certificate of Death No 42235 for Jesse Woodson James, [Imposter J. Frank Dalton] lists the following information: Date of Death, August 15, 1951; issued by the Texas Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics; Informant Orvus Lee Howk; Cause of Death, hypostatic pneumonia and nephritis [Inflammation of the Kidneys]. (From Authors' Collection)

Image below

Amendment to Certificate of Death for Jesse Woodson James [Imposter J. Frank Dalton]. The following Certificate of Death information was amended: Date of Birth, Age, Birth Place, Father's Name and Mother's Maiden Name. These changes were made according to an affidavit from Ola M. Everhard on July 7, 1982. (From Authors' Collection)

NOTE THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR ON THE REVERSE SIDE

111-0-8-1-084-2-0 TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 5930 37
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STATE OF TEXAS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH STATE FILE NO. **42235**

1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>Hood</u>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission). a. STATE <u>Texas</u> b. COUNTY <u>Hood</u>	
b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give precinct no.) <u>Granbury</u>		c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give precinct no.) <u>Granbury</u>	
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION		d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location)	
3. NAME OF DECEASED a. (First) <u>Jesse</u> b. (Middle) <u>WOODSON</u> c. (Last) <u>James</u>		4. DATE OF DEATH <u>Aug 15 1951</u>	
5. SEX <u>Male</u>	6. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify)	8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Apr. 17-1844</u>
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired)		10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	
12. FATHER'S NAME <u>Robert James</u>		13. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Zerelda Dalton</u>	
14. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service)		15. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	
17. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) <u>Hypostatic Pneumonia</u> <u>Septic Nephritis</u>		16. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE <u>Orvus Lee Howk</u>	
18a. DATE OF OPERATION		18b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION	
20a. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE (Specify)		20b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)	
20c. (CITY, TOWN, OR PRECINCT NO.)		19. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
20d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) (m.)		20e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/>	
20f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?		20g. (CITY, TOWN, OR PRECINCT NO.) (COUNTY) (STATE)	
21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from <u>8-10-1951</u> to <u>8-15-1951</u> , that I last saw the deceased alive on <u>8-12-1951</u> , and that death occurred at <u>8-15-1951</u> m., from the causes and on the date stated above.			
22a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title) <u>Orvus Lee Howk</u>		22b. ADDRESS <u>Granbury</u>	
22c. DATE SIGNED <u>8-25-51</u>		23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) <u>Burial</u>	
23b. DATE <u>8/19/51</u>		23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Granbury</u>	
23d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) <u>Granbury Texas</u>		24. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Ben Tate</u>	
25a. REGISTRAR'S FILE NO. <u>no. 19</u>		25b. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REGISTRAR <u>8-30-1951</u>	
25c. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>E.B. Price</u>			

AMENDMENT TO CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

PART I. INFORMATION CONCERNING DECEASED AS SHOWN ON ORIGINAL DEATH CERTIFICATE.		DATE OF DEATH <u>August 15, 1951</u>	
NAME OF DECEASED <u>Jesse Woodson James</u>		STATE FILE NO. <u>42235</u>	
PLACE OF DEATH <u>Granbury, Hood County, Texas</u>			
PART II. ITEM(S) ON ORIGINAL DEATH CERTIFICATE TO BE CORRECTED.			
ITEM OR ITEM NO.	ENTRY ON ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE	CORRECT INFORMATION	
8	April 17, 1844	September 5, 1847	
9	107	103	
11	Louisville, Ky.	Centerville, Missouri	
12 Birthplace	Va.	Kentucky	
13	Ga.	Kentucky	
PART III. ABSTRACT OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE			
TYPE OF DOCUMENT	DATE OF ORIGINAL ENTRY	BY WHOM ISSUED AND SIGNED	DATE ISSUED
Affidavit of Ola M. Everhard	4-29-1982	Minnie Lora Cothran Notary Public Lea County, New Mexico	7-7-1982
-y-			
PART IV. PERSON REQUESTING AMENDMENT.			
NAME <u>Ola M. Everhard</u>	ADDRESS <u>421 North Second Lovington, New Mexico</u>	RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED <u>Cousin</u>	
PART V. CERTIFICATION BY STATE REGISTRAR.			
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE DOCUMENTS LISTED ABOVE AND THAT THE ABSTRACT IS TRUE AND CORRECT.			
DATE FILED <u>July 7, 1982</u>		STATE REGISTRAR <u>[Signature]</u>	

VS-173, REV. 1/60

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continued from page 7

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following librarians for their contributions:

Ken Jones, Retired Librarian and Adjunct History Professor, Tarleton State University Stephenville, TX

Nancy McIlvaney, Manuscript Specialist, The State Historical Society of Missouri Research Center-St. Louis,

Thomas Jefferson Library, University of Missouri - St. Louis, St. Louis, MO

Endnotes:

1. "Jesse James the Famous Outlaw Shot Dead," *Indianapolis Sentinel*, Indianapolis, IN, April 4, 1882, 1.
2. Note: Zerelda Amanda "Zee" Mimms James was the daughter of Mary James and Pastor John Wilson Mimms. Zerelda's mother, Mary, was Jesse James' paternal Aunt and Robert S. James' sister. Jesse married Zerelda on April 24, 1874. It was not uncommon at the time for first cousins to marry.
3. "Jesse James Meets his Death," *Ypsilanti Commercial*, Ypsilanti, MI, April 8, 1982, 2.
4. T. J. Stiles, *Jesse James: Last Rebel of the Civil War* (New York: Vintage Books, 2002), 376.
5. "A Reckless Life Ended: Jesse James Shot Dead by a Coward," *Evansville Courier and Press*, Evansville IN, April 4, 1882, 1.
6. Authors' Note: Jesse James' mother was Zerelda Elizabeth Cole James Simms Samuel. Zerelda's parents were James and Sarah Lindsay Cole. She first married Robert Sallee James on December 28, 1841 in Kentucky. After Robert's death, she married Benjamin Simms on September 30, 1852. Simms was thrown from a horse and died January 2, 1854. Her third marriage was to Dr. Reuben Samuel on September 25, 1855.
7. "The Border Bandit: The Remains of Jesse James Identified by his Mother," *Daily Illinois State Register*, Springfield, IL, April 5, 1882, 1.
8. "Jim Bishop, Reporter," *The Morning Advocate*, Baton Rouge, LA, May 22, 1959, 2A. Note: Jesse James was living in St. Joseph, Missouri under the alias of Thomas Howard.
9. Authors' Note: Newspapers printed various spellings of Liddil's name. Some of those spellings were: "Little," "Liddell," "Liddle," and "Lissel." However, his name on his Certificate of Death filed in Kentucky in 1901 was listed as James A. Liddil.
10. "A Reckless Life Ended: Jesse James Shot Dead by a Coward."
11. "Jesse James: The Dead Desperado Identified," *Repository*, Canton, OH, April 6, 1882, 1.
12. "The Border Bandit: The Remains of Jesse James Identified By His Mother," *Daily Illinois State Register*, Springfield, IL, April 5, 1882, 1.
13. "Jesse James, The Notorious Outlaw, Killed," *The Sun*, San Diego, CA, April 5, 1882, 3.
14. "The Border Bandit: The Remains of Jesse James Identified by his Mother," *Daily Illinois State Register*, Springfield, IL, April 5, 1882, 1.
15. "Jesse James: The Dead Desperado Identified."
16. "Jesse James: The Dead Desperado Identified."
17. "Burial of a Brigand: Immense Crowds Gather at the Funeral of the Outlaw Jesse James," *Cleveland Leader*, Cleveland, OH, April 7, 1882, 1.
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20. "Oklahoma Newspaper Claims Jesse James, Now 100, Alive," *Greensboro Record*, Greensboro, NC, May 21, 1948, B8.
21. Donald R. Hale and Joanne Webb Chiles Eakin, *Branded As Rebels: a List of Bushwhackers, Guerrillas, Partisan Rangers, Confederates And Southern Sympathizers From Missouri During the War Years*, (Lee's Summit, MO: J. C. Eakin & D. R. Hale, 1993), 416.
22. "Jesse James' Is Made Texas Head of Confederates," *Advocate*, Baton Rouge, LA, June 15, 1948, 7.
23. Homer Croy, *Jesse James Was My Neighbor*, (New York: Dell Publishing Company, 1960), 208-209.
24. "Oklahoma Paper Says that Jesse James is Alive and has Evidence to Prove It," *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Springfield, IL, May 20, 1948, 3.
25. "Jesse James 'Alive' - Paper: Ex Outlaw Reported in Oklahoma," *Omaha World Herald*, Omaha, NE, May 20, 1948, 3.
26. "Jesse James Alive in Oklahoma, Paper Claims," *Register-Republic*, Rockford, IL, May 20, 1948, 28.
27. "Jesse James' Is Made Texas Head of Confederates"
28. "The Jesse James Legend," *Repository*, Canton, OH, July 15, 1948, 6.
29. "Uncle Ray's Column," *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, OH, April 21, 1951, 26.
30. "Jesse James' Is Made Texas Head of Confederates."

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31. "Jesse James Alive? *Trenton Evening Times*, Trenton, NJ, May 20, 1948, 6.
32. "Al Jennings, Ex-Train Bandit, Says Dalton 'Real Jesse James,'" *Omaha World Herald*, Omaha, NE, July 4, 1948, 1.
33. "Jesse James Answers More Questions," *Advocate*, Baton Rouge, LA, July 11, 1948, 17.
34. Ibid.
35. "James Family Refutes Dalton: Jesse's Son Seeks to Protect Bandit's Glory," *Repository*, Canton, OH, January 22, 1950, 22.
36. "Jesse James, If Living, Faces Court Battle to Prove It," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, Richmond, VA, January 22, 1950, 9.
37. Authors' Note: Jesse E. James married Stella Frances McGowan on January 24, 1900 in Kansas City, Missouri. Stella's parents were Alfred M. and Martha A. (Wood) McGown. Jesse E. and Stella had four daughters: Lucille Martha, Josephine Frances, Jesse Estelle and Ethel Rose James. Jesse, Stella and their daughters moved to Los Angeles, California from Kansas City, Missouri in the fall of 1926.
38. "Jesse James Back to Cave: Judge Balks at Ruling on Claim of Aged Man," *Register-Republic*, Rockford, IL, March 11, 1950, 3.
39. "Judge Tells 'Jesse James' To Go Hide Self and Pray," *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Springfield, IL, March 11, 1950, 1-2.
40. "Self-Styled Jesse James Dies at 107," *Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, TX, August 17, 1951, 9.
41. "J. Frank Dalton, 107 Dies; Said He was Jesse James," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, Richmond, VA, August 17, 1951, 26.
42. Ken Jones, e-mail message (photograph) to authors, July 9, 2014.
43. Authors' Note: Jesse W. James Grave Marker, Mount Olivet, Kearney, MO.
44. J. Frank Dalton's Obituary, *Tucson Daily Citizen*, Tucson, Arizona, August 21, 1951, np.
45. Authors' Note: Dalton's relatives were named in his August 21, 1951 obituary published in the *Tucson Daily Citizen*, Tucson, Arizona as his great-grandson, Lee Hawk [Howk] of Texas City; a daughter, Mrs. Harriett Jane Redding of Decatur, Illinois; and three cousins, Mmes. William Burgin and Mary Spaug, both of Louisville, Kentucky; and Ola Everhard of Austin, Texas. Then, on July 7, 1982, an affidavit from Ola Everhard, Dalton's cousin, was presented to the Texas Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics as evidence to amend Dalton's Death Certificate to reflect facts which corresponded with Jesse Woodson James' vital statistics information.
46. A. C. Stone, J.E. Starrs, and M. Stoneking, "Mitochondrial DNA Analysis of the Presumptive Remains of Jesse James," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 46-1 (2001): 173-176.
47. "DNA Sought to Solve Mystery Surrounding Death of Jesse James," *The Valley Independent*, Monessen, Pennsylvania, June 1, 2000, 4B.
48. Bill Hanna, "Man Exhumed in Search for Outlaw to be Reinterred," *Fort Worth Star - Telegram*, Fort Worth, TX, August 22, 2000, 12


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WELCOME! SCHEDULE

Thursday, Oct. 2

- ★ Welcome casual reception. 5 p.m.-8 in the Marriott Courtyard Downtown. Special welcome to Ft. Smith at 7 p.m. followed by an update on Clell Miller from Dr. Jim Bailey.

Friday, Oct. 3

- ◆ Breakfast included if you stay at the Marriott!
- ★ 9 a.m. Meet in lobby for directions for today's exploration of Fort Smith. We will be "caravanning!" Entrance fees are included in your registration! Maps included.

- ◆ Dinner— on your own. Check the list we made for some suggestions!

Saturday, Oct. 4

- ◆ Breakfast included if you stay at the Marriott!
- ★ Belle Starr/Younger's Bend Motorcoach tour leaves from Marriott's north door sharply at 8:30 a.m. Return to hotel @4 p.m. Restroom on board. Lunch— Younger's Bend cook-out overlooking beautiful Eufaula Lake.

- Annual Banquet 6:30 pm at Furr's Fresh Buffett
Maps available! Special speaker author, musician and historian **Mark Lee Gardner**.



- ★ **Included in your registration fee!**



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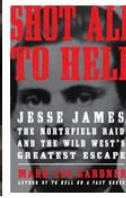


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Mark Lee Gardner

grew up in the small town of Breckenridge, MO in the heart of historic Jesse James country. He has written extensively about the American West on subjects such as the Santa Fe Trail, George Armstrong Custer, Bent's Old Fort, Geronimo, Billy the Kid and Jesse James.



He holds a master's degree in American Studies from the University of Wyoming and a bachelor's degree in history and journalism (double \major) from Northwest Missouri State University.

Mark is also an award-winning performer of the historic music of the American West.



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A historic ride through downtown Fort Smith on a fully functioning trolley. The Motormen from the Fort Smith Trolley Museum will point out neighboring attractions and historic places of interest. Other sites include the Fort Smith National Historic Site and Judge Parker's Courtroom (just a half block away) and the Fort Smith National Cemetery.



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Kindest regards,

Carolyn A. Joyce
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On this Date in History

Sept. 8, 1864 - Confederate guerrilla George Todd received a message from Confederate Gen. Sterling Price, who was preparing to invade MO, asking for the help of all guerrillas in disrupting Union communications, defenses & supply lines. Accordingly, Todd reassembled his band north of the MO River, in Bill Anderson territory. Frank James would have been part of this group being called upon.

Sept. 16, 1889 - Robert (Bob) Ewing Younger died in Stillwater Prison, MN.

Oct. 29, 1853 - Robert (Bob) Ewing Younger is born in Jackson County, MO.

Nov. 1864 - After the defeat of Confederate Gen. Sterling Price's army and the deaths of George Todd and Bill Anderson, Quantrill planned to expand his operations and move to Kentucky. He called for a rendezvous at the Dupree farm in Lafayette County where the guerrillas met and began preparations for their journey.

Nov. 13, 1900 - Zerelda (Zee) Amanda Mimms James died in Kansas City, MO

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