



Two wrongs never make a right

The Pinkerton Raid on the James Farm, an act ‘too horrible to be tolerated.’

I’ve taken quite a few tours through the James farmhouse in Kearney. The last part of the tour is the old kitchen where the Pinkerton bomb was thrown through the window on a frosty January night in 1875. The subject of the bomb, and subsequent death of 9-year-old Archie Samuel and the amputation of his mother’s right lower arm is always a topic of fascination for tourists.



BY LIZ JOHNSON

We live in a violent world today, yet the world of 1870s America was also extremely violent. The exploits of Frank and Jesse James notwithstanding, their family endured one heartache after another.

The James-Samuel family suffered enormously over the years, yet the focus of many authors and historians, television shows and movies is always on the boys Frank and Jesse.

Many times we tend to forget there was a family behind these two men – a mother, siblings, a stepfather and extended family.

Life was not easy for this pioneer family.

The tragic events of Jan. 26, 1875, was reported in newspapers across the United States. Locally, the callas act of tossing a bomb into the home where women and children were dwelling was considered a heinous crime.



Many condemned the act and a swell of sympathy poured out for the Samuel family.

A night of terror

By midnight, Monday, 25 Jan. 1875, the family was asleep in the log house known as the James-Samuel farm. As the family snoozed in their beds, men were crawling around the property intent on rousting the infamous brothers, Frank and Jesse James, from the confines of the house where they could be captured and brought to justice.

Pinkerton’s men attempted to set fire to the house using “hollow tubes shaped like a Roman candle and filled with combustible material on the weatherboarded northwest side of the house.”

However, the weatherboard had thick logs beneath and the fire failed to catch sufficiently.

Shortly after 1 a.m., Pinkerton’s men, frustrated at not being able to set fire to the house, tossed a bomb through the window of the kitchen.



Archie Samuel, 9, was killed by the Pinkerton bomb. Zerelda, matriarch of the James-Samuel family, lost her right arm below the elbow. (Grave photo & colorized photo of Zerelda by Liz Johnson)

By now, a servant and her children who were sleeping in the kitchen were awake and crying out, which awakened Dr. Samuel.

“In the meanwhile, Mrs. Samuel had come from her room, with her children – Johnnie, aged 15 years and a girl, aged

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Liz Johnson ~ Jolly Hill

Great reunion in 2016, looking forward to 2017

If you didn't make it to the Reunion in October, you missed a great evening of food and fellowship. The attendance was more than we had hoped for, with several new people coming from out of town. Special thanks go to staff from Mid-Continent Library's Genealogy Department for bringing their expertise and materials to distribute.



Many thanks, also, to Gregg Higginbotham and Dave Bears who portrayed two Civil War veterans at Gettysburg. One was from the 24th Michigan's "Iron Brigade" and the other from the 1st Tennessee. We hope to do something similar in 2017.

Look for more photos on page 10.

The attendance at the revolver shoots have been off a bit and we hope to do a better job of getting the word out and notifying everyone. The dates for the 2017 shoots are: April 8, June 10 and September 16. The shoots are always a lot of fun ... so even if you're not a shooter, come on out to the farm and watch.

Also in 2017, the Friends of the James

Farm hope to re-publish the excellent book, "The James Farm" by our very own, Marty McGrane. It is one of the most complete and accurate books about the farm and the James-Samuel family.

With the new year now here, please remember that 2017 dues are renewable January 1.

Our shoots are only \$25 and include a free Friends of the James Farm membership.

Please note that we have changed our membership. We no longer offer the \$20 Border Ruffian. The Bushwhacker level is now \$25. All other levels are the same. You can show your membership card and get one free tour of the museum and farmhouse. Plus, you will get the Friends of the James Farm Journal newsletter throughout the year.

Have ideas for the Friends? Be sure to email them to me at: montegriffey@yahoo.com.



Betty Barr, left, great-granddaughter of Jesse and Zee James, chats with Dave Bears, center, and Gregg Higginbotham at the October reunion. (Photo by Liz Johnson)

...
From the Journal editor: Due to illness, the fall newsletter was skipped and is now combined with this winter newsletter. We hope you find this newsletter informative and enjoyable to read. Please be sure to let us know what you might like to see in future newsletters AND if you have

been doing any James research – keep us informed. We'd be happy to feature your research and/or photos in a future edition. – Liz Johnson

OLD WEST REVOLVER SHOOT

SATURDAY, APRIL 8

Registration 8 a.m., Shoot 9 a.m.

James Farm, 21216 Jesse James Farm Road, Kearney

816.736.8500 • www.jessejames.org for info/rules

PAUL FITZSIMMONS EVE – PHYSICIAN, ADVENTURER

Jesse James' life can be mapped out by physicians – Drs. Samuel and Hamilton, Gould and Montgomery, Woods and Ridge, Vertees and Yates, Lykins and Heddens ... and in a letter published by the *Nashville Banner* on 10 July, 1875, Jesse included a dedication to one of them. "I will close by sending my kindest regards to old Dr. Eve," he wrote, "and many thanks to him for kindness to me when I was wounded and under his care."

In 1867 Jesse was still plagued by a wound to the chest he had received all of two years earlier. "Being recommended to consult the celebrated Confederate surgeon, Paul F. Eve, of Nashville,

Tennessee," he said, "I went there in June 1867 and remained under his care for three weeks." While in Nashville, Jesse, his brother Frank, and their friend, Fletch Taylor, had a photograph taken by renowned local photographer Carl Casper Giers. It stands



as a witness to both the state of Jesse of health at the time and for the legitimacy of the trip.

Speaking to John Newman Edwards in an interview that would become, *'A Terrible Quintette'*, published in the *St. Louis Dispatch* on 22 November, 1873, Jesse recalled how Dr. Eve had told him, "My lung was so badly decayed that I was bound to die and that the best thing I could do was go home and die among my people."

And that is the last we hear of Dr. Eve, which is a shame because his story is nothing short of remarkable.

Paul Fitzsimmons Eve was born on a rice plantation just outside Augusta, Georgia, on 27 June, 1806, the 14th of 15 children born to Captain Oswell and Aphra Ann Eve. Said to possess "great energy of character," Paul "studied hard as a boy" first under the direction of Sarah Adams, his widowed sister, and then at various institutions around his native United States.¹ In 1826, Paul graduated from Franklin College (University of Georgia) with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and followed that in 1828 with a Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree from the Uni-



Paul Fitzsimmons Eve. Jesse James, suffering from a wound to his chest at the end of the war, consulted with Eve, a celebrated Confederate surgeon, in Nashville, Tenn., who went on to numerous accomplishments in his career as a physician.

versity of Pennsylvania.² Finally, with all the fundamental qualifications for his profession firmly under his belt, Eve set off for Europe with a keen desire to gain knowledge and hands-on experience from some of the best surgeons London and Paris had to offer.³ Little did he know that his time spent in Europe would teach him the skills of an adventurer too.

On 16 September, 1824, King Louis XVIII of France had died after a long illness. He had been succeeded by his younger brother, Charles X, who started his reign as a popular King, but opinion soon turned against him when he was accused openly of bowing to the Catholic Church, violating guarantees laid out in the French Constitution for religious equality. In April, controversial changes to the inheritance tax were met with utter disdain, and the King was made aware of his people's growing frustrations when he was met publicly by a rather ominous silence. It wasn't until 17 March, 1830 though that the King was formally challenged, and the following day he dissolved Parliament. In July, the King sus-

pended the liberty of the press and, as the unrest grew from small scale riots to full blown revolution, businesses refused to lend money, factories closed down and men who had nothing better to do took to the streets. Defiance grew and with it, confidence. It wasn't long before a small group of downtrodden local reporters met secretly and agreed to make a collective protest, saying their papers would continue to run, regardless of the king's orders. That night, their premises were raided and the fighting began. The skirmishes lasted for Three Glorious Days, during which time Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve saw service as an ambulance surgeon. When it was all over, the tricolor flew above many of the major buildings in Paris and on 2 August, King Charles X abdicated. In the aftermath, Charles expected to be replaced by his grandson as Henry V, but was instead succeeded by Louis Philippe of the House of Orleans.⁴ The Glorious Three Days, or July Rebellion, was deemed such a great success for France that it sparked hope and uprising in similarly afflicted areas such as Brussels, the United Kingdom of the Netherlands and, as Dr. Eve was about to find out, Poland.

Casimir Pulaski was born on 6 March, 1745, a Polish nobleman who was keen on politics and who had become one of the leading military commanders in early Polish uprisings against Russian control. Failure had forced Pulaski into exile and on the advice of Benjamin Franklin, he had immigrated to the United States where he fought with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War. Pulaski saved the life of George Washington at the Battle of Brandywine, became a general in the Continental Army, created the Pulaski Cavalry Legion, and reformed the American cavalry so effectively that he became known as the 'father of the American cavalry.' It was during the battle of Savannah, Georgia, in 1779, and while Pulaski was leading a daring charge against the British, that he was badly wounded

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DR. EVE

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CASIMIR PULASKI

with grapeshot. He died shortly thereafter.⁵

Pulaski's reputation as a great freedom fighter of both Poland and America remained long after his death,

continuing to this day, and in 1830 Dr. Eve, a native of Georgia, saw his opportunity to repay that bravery and resolve.

Since 1795, Poland had been occupied by foreign powers and during that time the people had staged many attempts to secure their independence. In November 1830, three months after the French uprising, Polish military leaders in Warsaw sparked an insurrection that quickly spread across the country. While still in Paris, Dr. Eve joined other Americans to form a committee and, "wishing to aid repaying the debt to Poland for the services of Pulaski ... volunteered his services to Poland."⁶

Having visited London to secure funds for the cause, Dr. Eve was first assigned to hospital duty in Warsaw and then, having been commissioned a major in the Polish Army, served as field surgeon for the 15th Regiment of Infantry and Surgeon of Ambulances attached to General Turno's division. It was while retreating from Warsaw that Eve was captured and, at some time during his imprisonment, contracted and barely survived cholera.⁷

In September 1831, the Polish freedom fighters were forced to accept another bitter defeat and, in October, Dr. Eve was released and returned to the United States. For his services to the Polish cause, he was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit, their highest honor.⁸

...

On 16 December 1832, Dr. Eve married Louisa Twiggs in Richmond County, Georgia.⁹ Described as "a young lady from the country," Louisa was welcomed into the Eve family, where her "loveliness of person and disposition made her a charming friend and companion"

to Paul's older sister, Emma. Louisa and Paul had "several children, but raised only two" – George and Anna Louise.¹⁰

Elected professor of surgery at the medical college of Georgia, a position he held from its organization in 1832 until 1849, Eve volunteered his services once again in 1848 as a surgeon during the Mexican War.¹¹ On his return, Eve took the post of chair of surgery in the newly established University of Nashville.¹²

By now, Eve was not afraid to voice his opinion on matters of medicine. On 12 January, 1845, his friend and fellow surgeon, Dr. Louis A. Dugas, performed a mastectomy on a 47-year-old patient without the use of drugs or pain relief. Instead, he had used hypnotherapy,

"Medicine is the art of preventing or alleviating diseases of the human body. Of earthly beings, man is greatest, highest, noblest!"

**DR. PAUL
FITZSIMMONS EVE**
6 November 1849

Eve declaring the technique as bogus and stating that, "viewing Mesmerism in the light I do, I regret the space occupied by it in the *Journal*," and Dugas countering with the fact that his patient had reported feeling no pain, thus proving his method successful. Their wrangling came to an end when, in the late 1840s, the use of ether and chloroform spread through the profession.¹³

Despite the respect granted him by his peers and his medical accomplishments gained from front line surgery, Eve remained all too aware of the reputation his profession earned by the public generally. In an introductory lecture titled, *The Present Position of the Medical Profession in Society*, to a Class at the Medical College of Georgia on 6 November, 1849, he explained the importance of medical science. "Medicine is the art of preventing or alleviating diseases of the human body," he said. "Of earthly beings, man is greatest, highest, noblest!"

To guard and protect the human system from noxious agents, or to heal its disorders, cannot be an unimportant office." But he also understood that cost, fear, blame and a reluctance by the government to acknowledge the achievements of physicians meant that "medicine, at the present day, does not receive that public confidence." To illustrate his point further Eve agreed that "what Lord Bacon said is yet true; witches and imposters have always held competition with physicians."¹⁴ Eve was also quick to comment on the treatment of his fellow surgeons serving in the late Mexican War, forced to watch as newly arrived soldiers were promoted to high rank or rose up the ranks through acts of great bravery, while they remained apparently unseen. He argued that the public could read "of medical men in both the regular army and the volunteer service, performing most arduous duties during the whole campaign; of their great efficiency as a corps; of the gallant deeds of several among them; of the deaths of others, even under the fire of the enemy," but he then called upon them to wonder, "where is the promotion recorded of the first among them; where is the special honor or reward bestowed, by government or the community, upon a single physician who served in Mexico?"¹⁵

Eve understood that his profession was far from perfect; doctors would argue over the correct treatment and there would be competition and inevitable mistakes. Indeed he possessed an overwhelming concern that there must soon be a shortage of physicians, for "few knowing the imminent difficulties connected with the medical art would, willingly, enter upon the tremendous responsibility of exercising it," but he also understood that, despite all the hardships his profession faced, mankind still needed a good doctor and it was therefore his hope that students would continue to fulfill that role. Progress was being made, mortality rates were being reduced, cures were being found and Dr. Eve's lecture, which boldly highlighted both the highs and lows of the mid-19th century medical profession,

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September 2016 Old West Revolver Shoot Results



Shooters who participated in the Sept. 24, 2016, Old West Revolver Shoot at Jesse James Birthplace, pose for a photo on the side porch of the old farmhouse. Many thanks to those who come out and support the Friends of the James Farm! (Photo by Liz Johnson/FOJF)



OLD WEST
REVOLVER SHOOT

BY BRYAN IVLOW

The September shoot went well. The weather was good, but too hot. There was nearly no wind and plenty of sun. There were no problems and we were finished before 11 a.m.

The winners were:

CARTRIDGE REVOLVER

First: Randy Webber
Second: Bruce Houston
Third: Jason Napier

CAP & BALL REVOLVER

First: Paul Weller

Second: Dustin Davidson

SPECIAL TARGET CARTRIDGE

First: Dennis Brown
Second: Randy Webber
Third: Bruce Houston

SPECIAL TARGET CAP & BALL

First: Paul Weller
Second: Dustin Davidson

ANNA JAMES CARTRIDGE

First: Sophia Clark
Second: Karin Jarman

Our shoots in 2017 will be April 8, June 10 and Sept. 16. I hope to see all of you then.

— *Bryan Ivlow*

**PLUS, LADIES WE WELCOME
YOU TO JOIN THE SHOOT ...**

ANNA JAMES

(FOR WOMEN)

Cartridge Revolver & Cap & Ball

Ladies: We KNOW you love OUTLAWS, so come on to the shoot and show off your abilities. Did you know that the boys' mother, Zerelda, and Frank's wife, Anna, were known as markswomen?

JESSE JAMES OLD WEST REVOLVER SHOOT 2017 Saturday, April 8

Registration 8 a.m. • Shoot 9 a.m.
James Farm, 21216 Jesse James Farm Rd.
Kearney, MO 64060 • 816-736-8500

Test your skills on the favorite targets of Buck & Dingus, aka Frank & Jesse, and win a prize! This ain't no tea dance so shooters are encouraged to dress accordingly.

Cartridge Revolver • Cap & Ball
Fixed sights and dueling stance only

Cost is \$25 per shooter and includes the special target, AND, a year's membership with the Friends of the James Farm

Visit the website: www.jessejames.org
and click on the link for the shoot for
rules and regulations

*Sponsored by Clay County Parks, Recreation &
Historic Sites and the Friends of the James Farm*

PINKERTON RAID

Cont. from page 1

13 and a boy, aged 10 (Archie was not yet 10). When she got into the kitchen, she found the negro woman and her three children up. Mrs. Samuel saw a quilt on the bed afire. This she tore off and threw out of doors.

“She then discovered something on the floor, which she took to be a turpentine ball. It was on fire. She attempted to pick it up but found it too heavy. She then tried to push it into the fire, but failed.

“At this moment, Dr. Samuel came in, having extinguished the flames, and he tried to kick the supposed ball into the fire but failed. He then took a shovel and threw it into the fireplace. As he did this, it exploded. It was a bomb, or more correctly speaking, what is known as a hand-grenade.” (*The Leavenworth Times*, 28 Jan. 1875, pg. 4)

Who would have expected a bomb to be thrown through the window of a farmhouse in the dead of winter in the middle of the night in rural Missouri?

The family had awoken from its slumber and was likely a little groggy, completely unaware of the danger the heavy ball laying on the kitchen floor would pose.

The Leavenworth paper continued to report, claiming as its source a James M. Wright “and our Kansas City exchanges.”

“It was a ball about one inch in thickness and lined with wrought iron. As it exploded, a portion of it struck Mrs. Samuel a few inches about the right wrist, shattering all that portion of her arm; another struck the little boy, ten years old, under the third rib on the left side and penetrated his bowels; still another piece struck the servant on the head but did no serious injury.”

The quiet winter’s night was shattered by fire and explosion, death and destruction. Likely by now, everyone else in the house was screaming in terror. Little Archie, just a child, lay mortally wounded and the woman who had held the family together through thick and thin had a shattered arm.

“They carried the little boy out on the



ALLAN PINKERTON

porch and into the yard and he died two hours after.

“Mr. Samuel now began to call to his neighbors for help. A Mr. Chancellor, living about a half mile distant heard the explosion and started for Mr. Samuel’s house, but on hearing several shots, went back. Mr. Dan Askew, living northeast about a quarter of a mile, heard the call and went at once to the scene.”

Summoning sympathy

The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* reported on the attack at the James Farm on page 2 of the publication, Wednesday, 27 Jan. 1875, indicating the paper’s disdain toward the detectives fatal tactic intending to flush out the outlaws.

“If, as the telegraph reports this morning, Chicago detectives or any other detectives surrounded and set fire to the house of Mrs. Samuel, the mother of Jesse and Frank James, threw a hand grenade through the window and into the midst of a family of helpless and innocent children, the citizens of Clay County owe it to their self-protection and manhood to rise up and hunt the midnight cowards and assassins to their death.

“Such a species of warfare is worse than any ever yet painted of savage vengeance or atrocity.”

The paper took Pinkerton’s men to task for not attempting to fight it out with the James brothers in an “open fight.”

The paper appealed to Missouri men who had fought as guerrillas.

“Men of Missouri, you who fought under Anderson, Quantrell, Todd, Poole and the balance of the borders and guerrillas – you who lie in Clay County and Jackson and wherever these detectives have to leave the railroad to go into the country, recall your woodcraft and give up these scoundrels to the Henry rifle or the Colt’s revolver.”

The paper pointed at the Pinkerton men as those the guerrillas fought against at “Centralia, Fort Lincoln and Lawrence and wherever else the black flag floated.”

Stirring up emotions in Missouri families that were still raw 10 years after the war had ended, the paper continued calling for retribution.

“The monstrous crime of attempting to destroy a whole family in the heart of Missouri because two members of it have been accused of acts believed by half the state to be false and slanderous, is something that calls for instant redress.

“To set fire to a house in which women and children are sleeping. To throw a bomb-shell into it in order that through ignorance it may be permitted to explode amid a group of innocent boys and girls, are things too horrible to be tolerated.”

Pointing a finger

Speculating as to how the detectives knew the brothers may have been at the farm, and that the night’s raid could have been aided by neighbors of the James-Samuel family, the paper called them out.

“Surely none of Mrs. Samuel’s neighbors were there and in the middle of assassins who had surrounded the house. If they were and the names of them are ever known, the devil help them all and save them from the vengeance of the sons.”

The author of the scathing opinion piece in the *St. Louis Dispatch* was none other than the James gang’s supporter, John Newman Edwards.

Investigating the crime

The *Sedalia Democrat*, 31 Jan. 1875, edition indicated in a small article that the lower House of the legislature was calling on Gov. Hardin to investigate the

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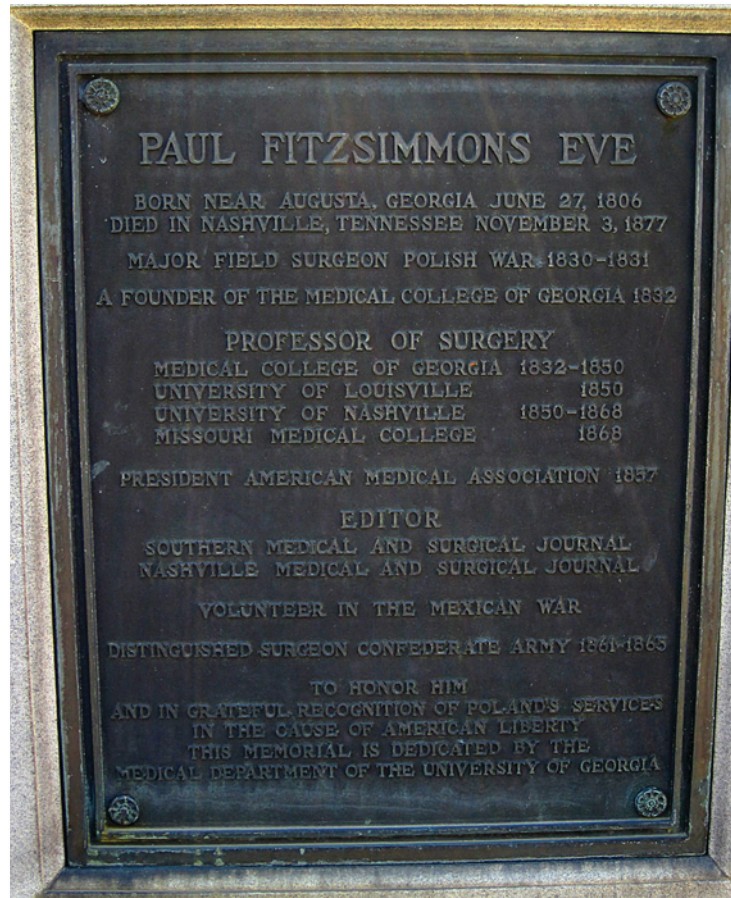
DR. EVE

Cont. from page 4

was deemed so inspirational that it was subsequently published by the class who heard it.

In 1851, Dr. Eve experienced the limitations of medicine, first hand. “He and his wife often visited Paris together for her health,” Eve’s sister remembered later, “but with no good effects for she died when very young,” on 10 April 1851 at the age of 35.¹⁶ Two years later, Paul chose “the handsome Miss [Sarah Ann] Duncan” for his second wife and the pair moved away from Augusta and settled in Nashville, Tennessee.¹⁷ Three children were born of this union – Duncan, Paul and Sarah.¹⁸

As 1857 dawned, Dr. Eve continued his impressive career by becoming the president of the American Medical Association, and during that same year, his book, *A Collection of Remarkable Cases In Surgery*, highlighting his ideas on education, progression and the need for physicians to share their experiences, was published. “If the whole of our art is observation, and medicine is only enriched by facts,” Eve wrote in the introduction, “then surely a collection of the most remarkable must prove of essential service to its cultivators, not only in lightening their labors, but in aiding them in establishing the principles of the science.” The sizeable volume, crammed full of case studies pertaining to injuries and maladies remarkable for a variety of reasons emphasizes the need for research into these rare cases, quoting other physicians and echoing their assertions that “there is no way more calculated to advance the proper practice of medicine than to give our minds to the discovery of the usual law of nature by a careful investigation of the rarer forms of diseases.” The volume includes tales of gangrene and unnatural child birth, gunshot



Monument erected in Augusta, Georgia in memory of Paul Fitzsimmons Eve – a pioneer in modern 1800s medicine, who also treated Jesse James just after the war ended.

wounds and stomach curdling accidents with machinery, snake bites, amputations and re-attachment of limbs, and even contains the extraordinary tale of a head amputation, after which the patient lived for 36 hours. Its author hoped the collection would be useful – “Whatever else might not be derived from the work now before the reader,” he wrote, “it certainly suggests one practical lesson; this is, not to be discouraged in desperate surgical cases.”¹⁹ The lively, characteristically blunt, and regularly illustrated volume is still regarded as providing “the most enjoyable and entertaining reading to be found in any nineteenth-century American surgical text.”²⁰

Four years after the publication of *A Collection of Remarkable Cases In Surgery*, and as Civil War ripped through the United States, Dr. Eve was appointed Surgeon General for the Provisional Army of Tennessee. He spent time “in Nashville hospitals, treating casualties, until Forts

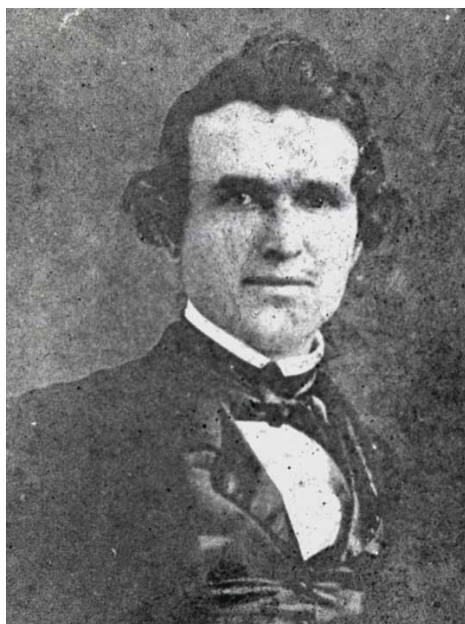
Henry and Donelson fell in February 1862,” after which he deemed it too dangerous to stay and so he “fled Nashville on 16 February, taking his surgical instruments with him.”²¹ His surgical skills did not go unused for long, however, and just “six days later he was Commander and Surgeon of the Gate-City Hospital in Atlanta.” This hospital, located in a second rate hotel of 32 rooms, was constantly overcrowded with patients and yet despite these difficult conditions, “Eve was able to treat and return to duty a high percentage of casualties.”²² He served on the medical examination board and was with the army at the battles of Shiloh, Columbus, Atlanta and Augusta.²³

When the war was over, Dr. Eve removed to St. Louis to accept chair of surgery at the University of Missouri, “but was obliged to resign for climatic causes.”²⁴ He returned to the University of Nash-

ville, where he remained until his death, becoming the president of the Tennessee State Medical Society in 1870. He continued to write papers, often outspoken in their nature, forward thinking and bound to his life experiences, of which there were now many. In an 1866 article titled, *Whisky and Tobacco – Their Effects on Soldiers and Others*, for example, Dr. Eve commented on how “forty years observation in the United States, on the Atlantic, in Europe and during three revolutions, have convinced me that the habitual use of whisky and tobacco is evil, and only evil, to mankind.”

Within his profession, Dr. Eve had undoubtedly secured his place as one of the greatest surgeons of his time. He had become world renowned for his ground breaking procedures, his breadth of knowledge, his teaching capabilities, and his remarkably low mortality rates.

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Considered as one of the greatest American painters of the 19th century, George Caleb Bingham, was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1848. In addition to other appointments after the Civil War, Bingham was appointed Adjutant-General of Missouri in 1875 by Gov. Charles Henry Hardin.

PINKERTON RAID

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incident at the James-Samuel farm.

"Hon. Silson Hutchins, of St. Louis, introduced in the lower House of the legislature today, a joint resolution calling on Governor Hardin to enquire into all of the real and alleged facts relating to the attack on the house of Reuben Samuel, near Kearney, Clay County, last Tuesday night when the house was set on fire, Mrs. Samuel severely wounded and her child killed by a bursting shell which had been thrown into the house, and report to the General Assembly as early as possible."

Forced to face the atrocity committed at the James-Samuel farm, Gov. Hardin as-

signed Adj. Gen. George Caleb Bingham to investigate the incident.

Bingham later reported that he failed to compel witnesses to testify under oath about that fateful night.

It was determined that the shell was "probably an experimental hybrid of two Civil War-era designs that had been invented and patented by Alfred Berney of New Jersey and Levi Short, of Philadelphia – a combination of both liquid and solid incendiary material, respectively, possibly with a bursting charge of powder." (*Liberty Advance*, 11 Feb. 1875)

Pinkerton's responsibility

Allan Pinkerton was in a world of trouble and he knew it. If nothing else, he and his group of merry men were guilty of arson and manslaughter.

In March, the Clay County Circuit Court returned a grand jury indictment against Robert J. King, Allan Pinkerton, Jack Ladd and five others charging them that they "feloniously, willfully, deliberately premeditatedly and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder said Archie Samuel." (*Frank and Jesse James: The Story Behind the Legend*, Ted Yeatman)

According to Yeatman, no grand jury testimony exists, though a list of witnesses contain such names as Oscar Thomason, Daniel and Adeline Askew, Samuel Hardwick, former Gov. Silas Woodson and Dr. and Mrs. Reuben Samuel.

The indictment focused on the actions of Robert J. King (believed to be Robert J. Linden) – a Pinkerton agent who had collected the ammunition used at the Rock Island arsenal. To date, no one knows for sure if King was an alias for Linden or a simple clerical error.

Yeatman states in his book that a "letter reportedly exists from Jesse James to his stepfather arguing that Hardwicke should be indicted as well. Hardwicke, who claimed to represent the Pinkertons in only a legal capacity, probably used the argument of attorney-client privilege in order to bypass the incriminating testimony on his part." Gov. Hardin simply looked the other way. Requests for Allan Pinkerton and his men to appear in court never materialized.

Retribution?

Daniel Askew would later be shot three times in the head and killed – the act long having been attributed to "the cold-bloodedest of the two brothers," Frank James, though no true proof exists. Just as no proof exists that Askew aided Pinkerton's men that fateful January night.

In the end, Allan Pinkerton never "got his men," just as the Archie Samuel murder case against him and others never came to fruition.

The only long-reaching result of the killing that cold January night was the granting of Zerelda James Samuel a lifetime pass for herself and family members on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The railroad was the one that had carried the Pinkerton detectives to the raid on the farm.

Zerelda would die Feb. 10, 1911, in a Frisco Pullman at 3 p.m., 15 miles outside of Oklahoma City after visiting Frank and his wife, Annie. Frank and his wife lived on a farm near Fletcher, Okla. The *Wichita Daily Eagle*, 11 Feb. 1911, edition reported that Zerelda was on her way to visit her son, John T. Samuel in Excelsior Springs. Zerelda was 86.

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AmazonSmile, the link to our site is <https://smile.amazon.com/ch/43-1254490>. It is a way to give back to the Friends of the James Farm and the contribution is from Amazon.

IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR FOJF MEMBERSHIP

Stay current on Jesse James Birthplace events, displays and exhibits.

Attend the Friends of the James Farm Old West Revolver Shoots and Annual Reunion. Receive the FOJF newsletter and learn more about the family through exclusive articles written by James historians. Most of all, you help to support Jesse James Birthplace – which is so much more than the birthplace of the outlaw – it's a piece of American pioneer history. A membership form can be found on the back page of this newsletter.

DR. EVE

Continued from page 7

Believed to have performed the first recorded hysterectomy in the United States, he was perhaps best known for performing lithotomies, leading 238 such operations during his lifetime, with a mortality rate of just 8 percent. Dr. Eve edited the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal*. He published in total nearly 600 articles in book form, pamphlets or in medical journals and, as Centennial Representative to the Medical Congress of Nations, Dr. Eve “was given the honor of delivering an address at the Centennial on the subject of Surgery [in] 1876.”²⁵

In early autumn 1877, Dr. Eve’s sister, Emma, became anxious about her brother and wrote to him to enquire about his health. Shortly thereafter she received a card “in his own hand saying, ‘I am well. Thank God, quite well.’” Relieved, Emma placed the card under her pillow and “slept sweetly at the thought that he was well,” but at daylight she was “wakened with the tidings that a messenger had been sent for me to attend his funeral.”²⁶

Paul Fitzsimmons Eve died at his Nashville home on 3 November 1877. His death came as a huge blow to his sister as “he and I [were] the only two remaining in the world of our large family of fifteen and on him I concentrated the love I once shared with all.”²⁷ Dr. Eve was buried at The Cottage cemetery next to his first wife, Louisa, and a large monument was erected there. Some years later, both he and his wife were removed from there by Paul’s second wife and reburied at Augusta’s city cemetery. It was her hope that when she died, they would be buried together.²⁸

And now, it takes but a cursory glance in Dr. Eve’s general direction to see the great legacy he has left behind. He may not have been honoured by his government with rank but during his lifetime, and since his death, he has continued to inspire those in his profession. And his own efforts have caused both the profession and the public to be grateful. Described as a “celebrated Confederate surgeon”²⁹ Eve was also noted, in the *Journal of Southern History*, as “one of the leading surgeons of the South in the period from 1850-1877.”³⁰

In December 1930, the *New York Times* reported that the Polish Army Medical Corps had dedicated a plaque, in Dr. Eve’s memory, at the Central Sanitary

School in Warsaw. The American Ambassador, John North Willys, said that Eve’s “pioneering labor in establishing good relations has made easier the task of those following him now.” One year later, on 14 June 1931, the same newspaper reported plans to build a memorial in the U.S. and on 16 November 1931, two attachés of the U.S. embassy accompanied the Polish Ambassador, Tytus Filipowicz on his trip to Augusta, Georgia, home town of Dr. Eve, for the unveiling of that memorial. Dr. Walter Peters presented a bronze plaque on behalf of the Polish-American Medical and Dental Association and Nathaniel Spear, of Pittsburgh, delivered the address. The event was well supported by Eve family members.

*Mark the perfect Man
And behold the upright
For the end of that Man
Is Peace*

Notes & Sources

1. Memoir of Mrs Emma Eve Smith c. 1878, copied by Mary E. Miller Eve, 1907, transcribed by Patricia E. Kruger, 1994.
2. Biographical extract from The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans Vol. IV, edited by Rossiter Johnson and John Howard Brown, The Biographical Society, Boston, 1904.
3. Surgical mentors included Larrey, Dupuytren, Rout, Lesfrant, and Astley Cooper.
4. www.musee-orsay.fr; www.britannica.com – Revolutions of 1830.
5. Carl L. Bucki, Pulaski Inspired Southern Doctor, (article), 2010; “On September 11, 1777, Casimir Pulaski fought with distinction in the Battle of Brandywine. His bravery and skill in battle averted American defeat and helped save the life of George Washington.” Pulaski was promoted to General on Washington’s recommendation. Congressional Record – Senate, Volume 155, Part 5, p6153 – 2 March 2009, requesting Pulaski be named an honorary United States citizen, posthumously.
6. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, online Paul F. Eve biographical sketch.
7. Bucki, op. cit; Eve Monument, Augusta, Georgia. General Turno had first served in Austria under Arch Duke Charles and had attained the rank of Captain in the Imperial Army. He joined the Polish Army in 1812 and gained a reputation as a remarkable cavalry officer. He was eventually promoted to Colonel and then aide de camp to Grand Duke Constantine. At the onset of the Revolution, Turno made sure the Grand Duke was safe before declaring himself “thence forward only the soldier of Poland.” The Metropolitan – A Monthly Journal of Literature, Science and Fine Arts, Vol II, September – December, James Cochrane and Co, London, 1831, p98.
8. Bucki, op. cit.
9. Genealogy site online, www.evetree.co.uk.
10. Memoirs of Emma, op. cit.
11. This author has yet to discover further details about Dr. Eve’s time in the Mexican War.
12. Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, op. cit.
13. Georgia Regents University online History of the Medical College of Georgia; Georgia Health Services

University’s ‘Today Magazine’, Summer 2011, Vol. 38, No. 3, p17.

14. Paul F. Eve, M.D., The Present Position of the Medical Profession in Society - An Introductory Lecture In the Medical College of Georgia, article published by the Class, Augusta, Georgia, 1849, p6.
15. The Present Position of the Medical Profession in Society, op.cit, p20.
16. www.evetree.co.uk; Memoirs of Emma, op. cit. Louisa was born on 12 May 1815.
17. Memoirs of Emma, op. cit.
18. www.evetree.co.uk
19. Paul F. Eve, M.D., A Collection of Remarkable Cases In Surgery, J.B. Lippincott and Co, Philadelphia, 1857, pp v-vi.
20. Ira M. Rutkow, The History of Surgery in the United States 1775-1900 Volume 1, M. D. Norman Publishing (California), 1988, p36.
21. Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, op.cit; The Federals planned to capture Fort Donelson, removing the Confederate threat to Kentucky, which had so far remained uncommitted. The garrison attempted a breakout but when this failed, they surrendered. It was the first major defeat for the Confederates. This action took place between 6 and 16 February 1862. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river eleven miles to the west, had already fallen on 6 February after being attacked by gunboats. Bryan Perrett, The Battle Book: Crucial Conflicts in History from 1469 BC to the Present, Arms and Armour Press, 1992, p108-9.
22. Harry S. Shelley, The Military Career and Some Urological Works of Paul F. Eve M.D., Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association, Vol. 70, No. 4, April 1977.
23. Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, op. cit. Battle of Shiloh, also known as Pittsburgh Landing: 6-7 April 1862. General Grant planned to advance on the important railway junction at Corinth but had instructions to wait for Buell’s arrival from Nashville. The Confederates approached and although spotted nothing much was done to stop them. Fearing a hidden plan the Confederates remained cautious until they were finally ordered to attack. Johnston was killed during the afternoon but the Confederates made good ground. During the night however, Buell reinforced Grant with 20,000 men and the Confederates were pushed back the next day and retreated. Its loss was a major blow to the southerner’s supply routes. Perrett, p269, Peter Batty and Peter Parish, The Divided Union – The Story of the American Civil War 1861-5, Penguin Books, 1988, pp79-80. Battle of Columbus, Georgia: 16 April, 1865. This battle is widely regarded as the last battle of the Civil War; Richard Gardiner, The Last Battle of the Civil War and it’s Preservation, Journal of America’s Military Past XXXVIII Summer 2013, pp5-22; OR, 1:49 Part 1, p475. Battle of Atlanta: 20 July – 31 August 1864. Sherman’s intention was to circle and capture Atlanta, an important Confederate railway and supply centre. Atlanta was evacuated during the night on 31 August. Perrett, Op. Cit., p 34. Battle of Augusta, Kentucky: 27 September 1862.
24. Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, op. cit.
25. Georgia Regents University online History of the Medical College of Georgia. The 1876 Centennial International Exhibition of 1876 was held in Philadelphia and was the first official World’s Fair in the United States. The Fair ran from 10 May to 10 November and marked the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. About ten million visitors attended, approximately 20 percent of the population at the time. Memoirs of Emma, op. cit. The International Medical Congress was held on 4 September, libwww.library.phila.gov/cencol.
26. Memoirs of Emma, op. cit.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. St. Louis Dispatch, 22 November 1873.
30. Bucki, op. cit.

2016 FRIENDS REUNION



Photos by Liz Johnson/FOJF

Far left: Betty Barr, great-granddaughter of Jesse James, checks out the history board at Claybrook Shelter where the reunion was held. At left on the board is a photo of Betty's grandparents, Henry and Mary Barr. Above: Board member Scott Cole introduces Betty to the crowd just before presenting her with a cake for her birthday.



New farm staff member Kendra Beaver, center, meets reenactors Gregg Higginbotham, left, and Dave Bears at her first FOJF reunion.



Left: Longtime FOJF member Richard Young chats with FOJF Board President Monte Griffey. Young came from Iowa with his son Steve (not pictured).



Above: Guests enjoy a talk presented by Dave Bears, left, and Gregg Higginbotham, portraying opposing side soldiers at Gettysburg.

Left: Board member and author Marty McGrane catches up with Higginbotham and Bears.



Above: Longtime fan of Jesse James, Chris Happel, right, came to the reunion with his wife, Tiffany. Inset is a tattoo of Jesse that is on Chris' left arm.

Right: Guy Van Gompel, left, of Belgium, and his girlfriend, Odile Buomberger, of France, now living in the U.S., joined the Friends (and Betty) for the reunion after taking their first tour of the farm earlier in the day.



IN MEMORIAM 1925-2016

Jack Wymore

John (Jack) B. Wymore, 90, of Liberty, MO, passed away August 8, 2016. Memorial services were at 2 p.m. Friday, August 12, at the Liberty United Methodist Church, 1001 Sunset Avenue, with visitation prior beginning at 1 p.m. Burial followed at New Hope Cemetery.

Jack was born December 7, 1925 to Harold and Dora (Gray) Wymore in Liberty, MO and was a lifelong Clay County resident. He graduated from Liberty High School and attended William Jewell College. He served in the Army during World War II in the European Theater of Operations. After returning to civilian life, he became co-owner with his father in Wymore & Son, owner of the Alis Chalmers dealership in Liberty. He then entered the real estate business and operated Wymore & Son as a real estate investment company. Jack married Carlida Breckenridge

on December 24, 1954. They celebrated their 61st wedding anniversary last year.

Jack and his wife established the Jesse James Bank Museum in Liberty in 1965. They remodeled and converted the historic building into a museum which is now leased and managed by Clay County Parks.

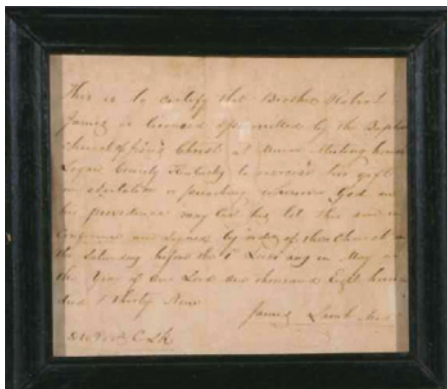
Jack was active in civic affairs and received awards from the City of Liberty and Clay County. He was the author of Commentary and Photographic Compilation in the book "The Heritage of Liberty" a commemorative history of Liberty, MO published in 1972 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Liberty. In 2001, Jack received the Annual Recognition Medallion from the Friends of the James Farm. Jack had a passion for local history and enjoyed giving presentations on local historical events to various organizations throughout his life.

Jack was a member of Liberty United Methodist Church and had served as chairperson of the Finance Commission and of the Official Board, and also a member of the building committee for the Liberty United Methodist Church located on Sunset Avenue. He formerly served on the Board of Governors of the Agricultural Hall of Fame in Bonner Springs, KS. He was a founding member of the Clay County Museum and Historical Society. He was a member of the American Legion. Jack was a member of the William C. Corum Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and served as past president and historian. He was a member of the Clay County Archives and served on the Board of Trustees of the Watkins Mill Association.

Jack is survived by his wife, Carlida Wymore, son, Thomas Wymore, daughter, Ann Cole, and son-in-law Scott Cole, all of Liberty; three step-grandchildren, Gregory (Kelsey) Cole, Patrick (Mai) Cole and Claire (Roger) Hansel and sister-in-law, Florence Holmes.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Liberty United Methodist Church.

Rev. James licence, diploma restored through grant



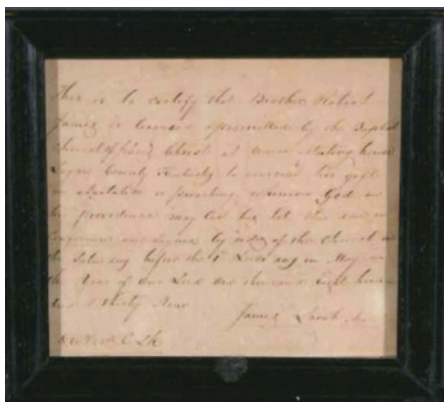
License before treatment

These are before and after pictures of the conservation work done by Heugh Edmondson Conservators. The James Farm received a grant from Freedoms Frontier National Heritage Area that paid for the work.

"The project goal is to enhance the visitor experience to the museum showcasing two of Rev. James' documents: his license to preach and diploma from Georgetown College. The conservation of these two documents will provide a better understanding of how Rev. James helped shape the frontier on the western edge of Missouri prior to the Civil War."

Robert enrolled in Georgetown College May 20, 1839, and graduated in June of 1843. Four years later, college curators granted him the "secundum in artibus" or second level in arts degree because he completed a curriculum of philosophy.

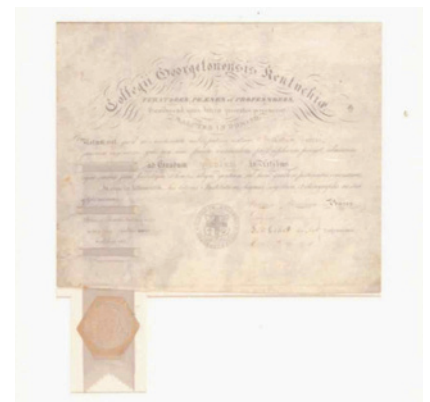
Edmondson has worked as a paper conservator for more than 27 years. Some of his previous work includes restoring the wallpaper in the dining room and an upstairs bedroom of the Harry S. Truman house, located at 219 N. Delaware St., Independence, Mo.



License after treatment



Diploma before treatment



Diploma after treatment

Friends of the James Farm

c/o Jesse James Birthplace
 21216 James Farm Road
 Kearney, MO 64060
www.jessejames.org
 816.736.8500



James homestead cabin —
 Original art by Jim Hamil

Return Service Requested

YES, I want to renew my membership with the Friends of the James Farm or begin a new membership. I have checked my level of membership in the box and enclosed a check or money order for the amount indicated.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Please mail membership form and payment to:

Friends of the James Farm
c/o Jesse James Birthplace
21216 James Farm Road
Kearney, MO 64060



You can also scan
 QR Code to visit our
 website.
www.jessejames.org

Membership Levels (Mark One)

- ☐ Bushwhacker \$25
- ☐ Clay County Irregular . . . \$50
- ☐ Road Agent \$100
- ☐ Long Rider \$250
- ☐ Home Guard \$500

Is this a renewal? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Outside the continental U.S.,
 please add \$5 to your membership
 contribution.