

from new DNA testing match the 1995 DNA results, I will shut up. I am calling for Robert Jackson to donate a new DNA sample for the sake of history—Jesse's burial place needs to be found.

- Betty Dorset Duke, Liberty Hill, Texas

Robert A. Jackson responds:

"Ms. Duke's letter states, among other things, that 'Jackson's claim that he is a direct matrilineal descendent of Susan James Parmer, Jesse James' sister, has been called into question. Jackson's mother, Dorothy Anne Rose, might not be the daughter of Feta Rose, Susan James Parmer's daughter.' That statement is insulting, ludicrous, and libelous. My grandmother, Feta, married my grandfather, Bert Rose, on June 16, 1912. My uncle, Allen Parmer Rose, was born June 29, 1913. He never married. My mother, Dorothy Anne Rose, was born May 26, 1914. A third child, Martha Louis Rose, was born December 22, 1923, and died November 16, 1927. I am absolutely 100 percent satisfied beyond the shadow of any doubt that my mother was the daughter of Bert and Feta Rose, and that my grandmother, Feta, was one of seven children born to Allen and Susan James Parmer. As far as I am concerned, it is way past the time for Betty Duke to 'shut up.'"

I think everyone knows by now that I'm not going to shut up about Jesse James until I get some factual answers. I also think that Starrs and Jackson should be straining at the bit to prove their case with new DNA test-

ing.

Respectfully,
Betty Dorsett Duke
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In our April-June *Quarterly* appeared Nancy B. Samuelson's article: "Who Is Buried in Jesse James' Grave?" which discussed various problems with the exhumation of the grave where the outlaw is believed to be buried. Samuelson wrote of Starrs' belief that Jesse was buried in a metal casket. Due to space limitations this side bar was not included. Samuelson comments

and provides the newspaper illustration: "This article from page one of the *New York Times* of June 30, 1902, appears to be the source for Starrs' idea that Jesse was reburied in a metal casket. This article says Jesse was reburied in South Park Cemetery and another newspaper said he was reburied at Cemetery Hill. Mt. Olivet Cemetery was not platted as Mount Olivet Cemetery until August 26, 1902. Before that time the local people referred to the cemetery by various other names."

JESSE JAMES'S REMAINS DISINTERRED AND MOVED.

Taken to a Cemetery at Kearney, Mo.—
Only Relatives Allowed Near
the Old Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 29.—Amid a torrent of rain, the grave of Jesse James on the Samuels farm was opened to-day and the remains of the famous bandit were exposed to the light of day after a lapse of twenty years. Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James; Frank James, his brother; Lieut. Jesse James, Jr., his son; six pall bearers, and about fifty grizzled veterans of the Quantrell band, who were comrades and associates of the dead man, with 500 visitors, assembled from all points of the compass to witness the disinterment.

There was a startling surprise when the spade struck the metallic casket and it was found that it had gone to pieces, leaving the bones scattered in the earth. The skin was drawn taut over the face of the outlaw Captain, leaving the features plainly recognizable. The head was turned to one side, revealing the ghastly wound made when "Bob" Ford sent his bullet crashing through Jesse James's brain in April, 1862.

Mrs. Samuels, Frank James, and his wife, and Jesse James, Jr., alone were permitted to approach and view the remains, the public being barred by a rope stretched round the grave. Denham Cally, an undertaker of Kearney, provided a new metallic casket, and, followed by a long line of vehicles, the cortege moved slowly through the rain to South Park Cemetery at Kearney, where the reburial took place.

There was no minister present, nor was a religious service of any description attempted. The body was disinterred at 1:30 P. M., and reached South Park Cemetery at 8 o'clock.