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MUSKOGEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

801 W. Okmulgee
Muskogee, OK 74401

Vol. 5. No. 3
December 1968

OFFICERS

Shirley Griffith.....President
Bonnie Nickerson.....Secretary
Mickey Hagan.....Treasurer
Deone Penquite.....Member-at-large
Zeb Jackson.....Member-at-large
Virginia Perry.....Member-at-large
Debra Shamblin.....Member-at-large

MEMBERSHIP: Anyone interested in the genealogy and history of Muskogee County, Oklahoma, and the general study of genealogy is invited to join. Annual dues are \$10 for individuals; \$12 for families whose members reside at the same address.

MEETINGS: Society meetings are held on the 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Muskogee Public Library, Muskogee, OK

BOOK REVIEWS: Reviews of donated books and materials will receive mention in the Quarterly and meetings; thereafter, they will be housed in the Grant Foreman Room of the Muskogee Public Library for public use.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Articles and contributions for the Quarterly should be sent to the above mailing address. All information concerning Muskogee County area families will be edited and published according to the editor's discretion. Contributor's name will be printed.

NOTICE TO NEW MEMBERS: Those who join during any month of the year after the membership month of May, will receive all Quarterlies that have been published that year.

M.C.G.S. QUARTERLY: The quarterly will be published four times a year. June, September, December and March. Queries are free to members; \$1.00 for non-members. Back issues are available at \$2.00 each, plus \$1.00 for postage.

The Muskogee County Genealogical Society and its Board of Directors does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or judgment on the part of contributors.

PRINTED BY: MUSKOGEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Virginia Vann Perry - Editor

MUSKOGEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PRESENTS
TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS

** INDEX OF DEATHS **
** extracted from **
** MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX **
** January 16, 1930 - May 4, 1935 **
** Volume I **

This index gives dates that a death first appeared in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix. The notice of death may have been in "Deaths and Funerals", or may have been a news article. Many times the notice is in the paper more than one day. Those wishing a copy of the article may send for a copy of the source of the index. The original article often contains the place of burial of the individual, survivors, and much more genealogical information. It is 8 1/2 x 11 softbound. The cost is \$7.50 postpaid.

** CEMETERIES **
** of **
** MUSKOGEE COUNTY **
** MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA **
** Volume I **

Included in these 158 pages are 29 cemeteries of Muskogee Co., Okla. They are Agency, Bemo, Boynton, Brewer, Briartown, Brushy Mountain, Butler Creek, Council Hill, Doyle, Ft. Gibson / Anderson Bottoms, Frozen Rock, Graves, Grayson, Hammer, James Starr, Lee, Linder, New Hope, Odell, Oktaha, Peters Chapel, Plainview, Rock Grove, Starnes, Starr, Taylor, Walker, and two unidentified cemeteries.

Each cemetery is located by directions and description. The cemeteries are numbered in the Table of Contents and their corresponding number is shown on the enclosed map. The publication is 8 1/2 x 11 softbound and is indexed. The cost is \$11.50 postpaid.

Please send me
_____ copy(ies) of the "Index of Deaths". Cost \$7.50 postpaid

Please send me
_____ copy(ies) of "Cemeteries of Muskogee County". Cost \$11.50
postpaid.

Name _____

Address _____ State _____ Zip _____

Amount enclosed _____

C O N T E N T S

President's letter.....i
First Families of the Twin Territories.....54
Early Post Offices of Oklahoma.....55
Postmaster's Receipts.....63
History of the First Baptist Church of Haskell, OK.....64
Indian Pioneer Papers.....66
Biography of Jehu H. Ogle.....68
Elisha B. Ogle.....78
M.C.G.S. Acquisitions and Donations
M.C.G.S. Publications

Letter From The President

We regret to inform you that Maxine Harris has resigned as our President due to health reasons. We certainly hope she is feeling better. We want to thank her for all the hard work she has put in for our society and making our meetings interesting. She has done a very good job of planning and organizing our calendar year.

I, Shirley Giffith, have accepted the duties of the President and will try to the best of my ability to carry them out. I'm sure with the support from the past and present officers and members of the Board we will have an interesting year.

At our September meeting we had Jack Morrow from Muskogee Title Company. I thought it was a very interesting and informative program on how to research Deeds and Land records from the Court House and Title Companies.

In October we had a "Bird's Eye View" of Oklahoma Communities dated back from 1869-1918. Donald A. Wise from Broken Arrow was our guest speaker. He showed a slide presentation on City maps and Forts of drawings and prints by famous artists, George Catlin, Vincent Coyler and Thaddos Fowler. Most of the drawings of the maps were drawn by pencil by the artist sitting or standing on a hill overlooking the area. It was very interesting to see what our cities and towns looked like back in the "ole days".

Lulu Boggs, a member of our society, will be our speaker at our November meeting. It will be about Cherokee Indian Research, Georgia to Oklahoma. We urge you to come and if possible, bring a visitor with you.

We are pleased to announce that Debra Shamblin has joined the Board of Directors as a Member-at-large.

Shirley

FIRST FAMILIES OF THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Marianne Sauter Wheeler, president of the Oklahoma Genealogical Society, has announced the society will establish a **First Families of the Twin Territories** organization. The purpose of the society's newest Centennial of '89 project will be to recognize, honor and perpetuate the memory of Pioneer and Indian families who were early residents of Oklahoma or Indian Territory on or before the date of statehood.

To be eligible for membership individuals must document each generation of their lineage back to an ancestor or ancestors who resided in one of Oklahoma's territories on or prior to 16 November 1907. A brochure which includes a form to request applications has been developed. It is available from the society and in the library of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Lois Copley, chairman of the **First Families of the Twin Territories** committee, points out, Between now and the year 2007 Oklahomans will observe the centennial anniversaries of many significant events in our state's history. Oklahoma, a land of great variety and many contrasts, drew the hardy explorers, traders and buffalo hunters. The Twin Territories became the home of sixty-five Indian tribes, members of early military units, Union and Confederate soldiers and sympathizers, and United States government employees. Other pioneer residents included church missionaries and school teachers, black slaves and white intruders, cowboys and cattlemen, coal miners and oilfield crews, and of course the Boomers, Sooners and 1889ers. We feel the timing is perfect to initiate a program which will recognize and honor these early settlers.

For more information about **First Families of the Twin Territories** and the society contact the **Oklahoma Genealogical Society**, P.O. Box 12986, Oklahoma City, OK 73157.

###

3 October 1988

EARLY POST OFFICES OF OKLAHOMA

by Grant Foreman

Extracted from:

Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VI #3, Sept. 1928

The Oklahoma Historical Society

This installment is a compilation from the records of the Postmaster-General so far as they contain the names of post offices and postmasters within the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations created prior to statehood. It is made up from the records subsequent to those examined and copied for the installment which appeared in the Chronicles of Oklahoma for March 1928.

CHEROKEE NATION
Indian Territory

POST OFFICE	FIRST POSTMASTER	DATE of APPOINTMENT
Swimmer (Discontinued September 9, 1897) (Papers to Long)	George W. Swimmer	July 24, 1890
Cottonwood	Alfred J. Watts	January 30, 1891
Elliot	George W. Lane	January 4, 1892
Lucas (Changed to Centralia, April 11, 1899)	William M. McGee	November 1, 1892
Remy	Sterling P. Johnson	November 17, 1892
Oologah	William L. Warner	October 31, 1893
Marble (Discontinued September 9, 1897) (Papers to Sallisaw) (Re-established November 2, 1898) (Changed to Marble City April 2, 1906)	John D. Rice	January 16, 1895
Starvilla (Discontinued January 27, 1905, effective Feb. 28, 1905) (Mail to Porum) (Re-established March 31, 1905) (Discontinued June 9, 1905, effective June 30, 1905) (Mail to Porum)	William L. Ingram	January 16, 1895
Markham	Carter D. Markham	March 21, 1895
Beckwith (Discontinued November 2, 1898) (Papers to Kansas)	Richard Beck	May 24, 1895

Bennett Jasper C. Wilson June 4, 1895
 (Discontinued July 21, 1904, effective July 30, 1904)
 (Papers to Hereford)

Ulm no name no date
 (Changed to Leach February 20, 1897)

Blackgur Linus F. Elton June 17, 1895
 (Discontinued February 7, 1901, effective February 28,
 1901)
 (Papers to Vian)
 (Re-established January 7, 1904)

Sequoyah no name no date
 (Discontinued July 8, 1895; papers to Ringo)
 (Re-established May 7, 1896)
 (Order rescinded December 7, 1896)
 (Re-established October 27, 1904)

Coon Jonathan Graham July 26, 1895
 (Changed to Wann October 13, 1899)

Westville Ellis R. Alberty November 18, 1895

Goingsnake no name no date
 (Discontinued October 27, 1898; papers to Westville)

Peggs William Downing February 4, 1896
 (Discontinued)
 (Re-established December 6, 1899)

Gann Lee F. Leach March 21, 1896
 (Changed to Gans, September 8, 1899)

Kerk Cyrus Rogers March 23, 1896
 (Discontinued February 2, 1900, effective January
 15, 1900)
 (Papers to Collinsville)
 (Re-established April 18, 1900)
 (Discontinued December 19, 1905, effective January
 15, 1906)
 (Mail to Collingsville)

Klaus Amos K. Hall April 13, 1896
 (Changed to Cleora November 28, 1900)

Hill Adah Harlin April 27, 1896
 (Changed to Dodge, November 20, 1901)

Kansas James A. Thompson May 7, 1896

Stilwell Joseph T. Johnson May 12, 1896
 (Late Flint)

Ballard John B. Morris May 13, 1896
 (Discontinued August 6, 1897)
 (Papers to Baptist)
 (Re-established November 8, 1900)

Choteau Moses E. Adkins July 15, 1896

Paden no name August 31, 1896
 (Discontinued August 8, 1896)
 (Papers to Mays)

Akins Hugh Creek no date

Mays no name no date
 (Discontinued September 19, 1896)
 (Papers to Stillwell)

Crittenden	William W. Young	October 8, 1896
(Discontinued November 13, 1900)		
(Papers to Melvin)		
(effective November 30, 1900)		
Cochran	Rufus Cochran	October 20, 1896
Turley	William Daum	January 13, 1897
Leach	John R. Leach	February 20, 1897
(Late Ulm)		
Collins	Henry P. Cook	May 26, 1897
(Changed to Collinsville June 16, 1898)		
Chaffee	Ezra A. Chaffee	June 26, 1897
Chance	Tilmon C. Chance	August 5, 1897
(Discontinued January 18, 1899)		
(Papers to Baptist)		
(Re-established August 20, 1900)		
Whitmire	Charlotte Whitmire	Sept. 23, 1897
Benge	Allen D. Chandler	October 1, 1897
Woodley	William O'Neil	October 19, 1897
(Discontinued June 15, 1907, effective June 29, 1907)		
(Mail to Vinita)		
Elmcreek	Press Ballard	February 10, 1898
(Changed to Owasso January 24, 1900)		
Fawn	Marion F. Coons	February 11, 1898
*Porum	no name	no date
(Discontinued February 28, 1898)		
(Papers to Starville)		
(Re-established August 8, 1904)		
Delaware	James M. Dallas	March 19, 1898
Bushyhead	William Hall	April 18, 1898
(Discontinued December 17, 1898)		
(Papers to Bartlesville)		
(Re-established September 2, 1902)		
Chloeta	Dick Walker	April 18, 1898
Discontinued October 27, 1898)		
(Papers to Spavinaw)		
(Re-established January 19, 1901)		
McFall	no name	no date
(Discontinued April 27, 1898)		
(Papers to Telala)		
(Order rescinded May 12, 1898)		
(Name changed to Vera, December 15, 1899)		
Collinsville	James G. Clawson	June 16, 1898
(Late Collins)		
Kelso	Mary G. Ingram	July 8, 1898
Hillside	John H. Long	August 12, 1898

*Herman J. Vann, postmaster at Porum (found in the personal papers of H.J. Vann.

* Vann	no name	no date
	(Discontinued September 7, 1898)	
	(Papers to Starvilla)	
Suagee	no name	no date
	(Discontinued September 14, 1898)	
	(Papers to Grove)	
Foreman	James York	October 31, 1898
White Oak	Bates B. Burnett	October 31, 1898
Gilbert	Nathan F. Adams	January 13, 1899
	(Discontinued May 25, 1899)	
	(Papers to Nowata)	
Maple	Samuel U. Martin	February 3, 1899
Eureka	Alfred J. Hill	March 11, 1899
Centralia	George W. Jamison	April 11, 1899
	(Late Lucas)	
Welling	Sarah S. Mathes	April 19, 1899
Dewey	Andrew H. Norwood	April 19, 1899
Albia	Charles F. Melton	July 15, 1899
Bonton	William T. Demoss	Sept. 8, 1899
	(Changed to Romona December 9, 1899)	
Ketchum	Jesse M. Gallman	Sept. 15, 1899
Pliny	George W. Cox	Sept. 15, 1899
	(Discontinued August 6, 1900, effective at once)	
	(no papers)	
Wann	Anton H. Faller	October 13, 1899
	(Late Coon)	
Ramona	Ara Hollingsworth	December 9, 1899
	(Late Bonton)	
Vera	Eli Carr	December 15, 1899
	(Late McFall)	
Wimer	Joseph Allen	December 20, 1899
Lawton	James W. Gibson	January 6, 1900
	(Name changed to Weldon July 10, 1901)	
Owasso	Press Ballard	January 24, 1900
	(Late Elmcreek)	
Ringo	no name	no date
	(Discontinued January 27, 1900, effective	
	February 15, 1900)	
	(Papers to Ramona)	
Brushy	Charles Harris	May 11, 1900
	(declines)	
Couch	Marrison W. Couch	June 23, 1900
	(Discontinued February 16, 1901, effective	
	February 28, 1901)	
	(Papers to Chelsea)(Re-established June 23, 1905)	
	(Order of re-establishment rescinded September 5, 1905)	

*Herman J. Vann, postmaster at Vann(found in personal papers of H.J. Vann.

Greenbrier	Willie A. Martin	Sept	1, 1900
Brushy	James H. Roark	Sept.	4, 1900
Austin	no name	no date	
	(Discontinued October 17, 1900)		
	(Papers to Ochelata)		
	(effective October 31, 1900)		
Flint	George H. Graham	November	7, 1900
Ballard	Thomas B.	November	8, 1900
	Strickland		
Oglesby	Clara H. Stevens	November	13, 1900
Rex	Abel J. Sands	November	16, 1900
Eucha	George H. Brewer	November	20, 1900
Sageeyah	George Merritt	December	7, 1900
Estella	John Franklin	December	28, 1900
Cleora	Edward Lunday	November	28, 1900
	(Late Klaus)		
Childers	William H. Daniel	May	10, 1901
Dawes	Samuel B. McGhee	May	29, 1901
Rockspur	Otto U. Housted	June	25, 1901
	(Discontinued June 19, 1902, effective June 30, 1902)		
	(Papers to Damson)		
Weldon	James W. Gibson	July	10, 1901
	(Late Lawton)		
	(Name changed to Copen, February 27, 1904)		
Okoe	John M. Tucker	October	22, 1901
Dotson	Robert Dotson	October	22, 1901
	(Discontinued September 18, 1903, effective September 30, 1903)		
	(Papers to Cedar)		
Dodge	Oliver W. Killam	November	20, 1901
	(Late Hill)		
Ford	A. M. Machack	January	11, 1902
Narcissa	William H. Parrott	January	15, 1902
Garrison	John S. Johnson	February	7, 1902
	(Name changed to Roland May 18, 1904)		
Aligan	Alfred A. Scott	February	18, 1902
	(Discontinued April 29, 1904, effective May 14, 1904)		
	(Mail to McLain)		
Oak Grove	Cicero W. Addington	March	28, 1902
	(Discontinued July 13, 1905)		
	(Papers to Dutch Mills, Arkansas)		
Cedar	John Hyman	April	4, 1902
Sperry	William H. Carson	May	17, 1902
Sowder	James C. Saylor	August	29, 1902
	(Discontinued July 15, 1904, effective July 30, 1904)		
	(Papers to McKey)		

Walnut	William P. Brandon	August 30, 1902
(Discontinued March 1, 1905, effective March 31, 1905)		
(Mail to Pensacola)		
Clay Benjamin	? Adair	Sept. 30, 1902
(Discontinued October 22, 1906, effective November 15, 1906)		
Reed	Arthur Chanley	Feb. 25, 1903
(Mail to Afton)		
Reba	Charles M. Seward	Feb. 25, 1903
(Discontinued November 9, 1903, effective November 14, 1903)		
(Papers to Stilwell)		
Timberhill	Charles J. Schuth	Feb. 25, 1903
(Discontinued November 25, 1905, effective December 15, 1905)		
(Mail to Welch)		
Odell	Peal Upton	Feb. 28, 1903
(Discontinued October 17, 1904, effective October 31, 1904)		
(Mail to Proctor)		
Christie	Robert P. Baker	Feb. 28, 1903
Proctor	Joseph A. McCarter	March 5, 1903
Eaton	William Eaton	April 1, 1903
Hereford	Arthur L. Beckett	April 1, 1903
(Name changed to Warner April 22, 1905)		
Verdigris	John S. Kirby	April 2, 1903
(Declines appointment)		
(Order rescinded July 10, 1903)		
Nathaniel R. Bland appointed		
Glenoak	Henry S. Chaney	March 18, 1904
(Declines appointment)		
(Order rescinded July 10, 1903)		
Cove	John G. Petty	April 17, 1903
Hulbert	Esther Lee Wilkerson	May 4, 1903
Chapel	Mark B. McKinney	July 20, 1903
Hadley	Nettie F. Standard	July 20, 1903
Lowrey	Nellie Foreman	July 20, 1903
Tiawah	Maxwell Chambers	August 24, 1903
Shakespeare	William T. Martin	Sept. 4, 1903
(Discontinued March 7, 1905, effective March 31, 1905)		
(Mail to Uniontown, Arkansas)		
Felix	Joseph C. Fausset	October 2, 1903
Snow	Frank F. Farbro	November 3, 1903
(Discontinued Sept. 3, 1904, effective Sept. 15, 1904)		
(Mail to Coffeeyville, Kansas)		
Copan	James W. Gibson	Feb. 27, 1904
(Late Weldon)		
Sleeper	John Hinkle	May 10, 1904

Tanooyah	William J. Harper	May	10, 1904
(Declines appointment)			
(Order rescinded August 11, 1904)			
B. F. Nicholson appointed		February	2, 1906
(Declines appointment)			
(Order rescinded April 19, 1906)			
Roland	John S. Johnson	May	18, 1904
(Late Garrison)			
Ahniwake	William H. Winders	June	16, 1904
Hollow	Robert C. Mount	June	20, 1904
Mark	Moses Boatman	August	6, 1904
Ray	William L. Kile	Sept.	20, 1904
Santon	George W. Scarborough	Sept.	22, 1904
(Name changed to Mabelle July 3, 1907)			
Keefeton	Allen C. Bradshaw	March	31, 1905
Etta	Robert Foster	April	5, 1905
Row	James R. Wilson	April	8, 1905
Warner	James F. Sheperd	April	22, 1905
(Late Hereford)			
Blunt	James D. Duncan	May	24, 1905
Gragger	Lewis Dragger	May	25, 1905
Edwin	Edwin Noyes	June	1, 1905
(Discontinued Oct. 26, 1907, effective Nov. 30, 1907)			
(Mail to Oologah)			
Lynch	Isaac Garber	October	30, 1905
Metory	Ellen J. Robertson	February	13, 1906
Glenoak	Silas Upchurch	February	13, 1906
(Re-established)			
Sadie	Solomon W. Atkerson	March	1, 1906
Marble City	James E. Hotchkiss	April	2, 1906
(Late Marble)			
Hudson	no name	no date	
(Discontinued April 23, 1906, effective May 14, 1906)			
(Mail to Hollow)			
(This order rescinded May 2, 1906)			
Mohawk	Choney Arrington	May	18, 1906
Tip	William D. Brewer	June	19, 1906
Crane	Phares Bolo	June	29, 1906
(This order of June 29, 1906, rescinded Sept. 21, 1906)			
Ozark	E. C. Wolford	June	29, 1906
(Rescinded January 31, 1906)			
Sycamore	Ross Oodeledo	July	14, 1906
(Rescinded October 26, 1906)			
Cannon	William H. Bray	July	19, 1906
(Discontinued Dec. 20, 1907, effective Jan. 15, 1908)			
(Mail to Warner)			

Wasson no name no date
 (Discontinued July 25, 1906, effective August 15, 1906)
 (Mail to Chitopa)

Lovette Richard J. Lovette January 31, 1907
 (Rescinded January 7, 1908)

Ogeechee no name no date
 (Discontinued May 29, 1907, effective June 15, 1907)
 (Mail to Fairland)

EARLY POST OFFICES OF OKLAHOMA WITHIN THE CREEK NATION WILL BE COVERED IN THE NEXT ISSUE!

Starvilla, I. T. OCT 4 1898

Received of H. J. Vann late postmaster at Vann in the Cherokee Nation Ind. Ter.

6	10 cent Special delivery stamps	60
20	8 " ordinary stamps	160
6	5 " " "	30
126	1 " " "	124
163	1 " Postal Cards	163
450	1005 7/8 Stamped Envelopes @ 215¢	981
	Total amount	1520

W. L. Ingram
 Post Master Starvilla I. T.

F. C. STARR.

JACK THOMPSON.

STARR & THOMPSON,

... DEALERS IN ...

General Merchandise, Country Produce and Live Stock.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Starvilla, I. T., SEP 22 1898 189

Received of H. J. Vann late postmaster at Vann Ind. Ter. one ^{U.S.} mail key no. 111950 W. L. Ingram Postmaster

This Duplicate to be retained by the party making the deposit.

No. 8728

Post Office, LITTLE ROCK, ARK

4-8

DUPLICATE.

I Certify that

H. J. Vann

1897.

Postmaster

at

Vann J. T.

has this day deposited in this office to the credit of the Post Office Department, on account of proceeds due the United States,

3/31

94/100 DOLLARS,

for the Quarter ending

189

for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

\$ 394

James Mitchell

Postmaster.

2-1740

This Duplicate to be retained by the party making the deposit.

No. 1267

Post Office, LITTLE ROCK ARK

7/7

DUPLICATE.

I Certify that

H. J. Vann

1898.

Postmaster

at

Vann J. T.

has this day deposited in this office to the credit of the Post Office Department, on account of proceeds due the United States,

6/30

21/100 DOLLARS,

for the Quarter ending

1898

for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

\$ 121

FUNDS RECEIVED
JUL 7 1898

M. H. Vann

Postmaster.

2-1740

This Duplicate to be retained by the party making the deposit.

No. 845

Post Office, LITTLE ROCK ARK

7/6

DUPLICATE.

I Certify that

H. J. Vann

1897.

Postmaster

at

Vann J. T.

has this day deposited in this office to the credit of the Post Office Department, on account of proceeds due the United States,

6/30

45/100 DOLLARS,

for the Quarter ending

1897,

for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

\$ 0 45

James Mitchell

Postmaster.

2-1740

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HASKELL, OKLAHOMA

Compiled by: Mrs. Blaine Bolding
Mrs. G.H. Steelman
Mrs. L.M. Long
Steve Lopp

Sources of information:

Old records and minutes
Mrs. L.M. Long
Mike Steelman's paper on the history of "MY CHURCH"
which he prepared for scouts "God & Country Award".

On March 19, 1905, with Rev. E.W. Crawford, missionary of the Delaware Association, acting as moderator, and Rev. Wm. Crawford of the Baptist General Convention acting as clerk, the following people voted to organize themselves into the First Baptist Church of Haskell, Indian Territory: C.M. Henson, Bascom Anthony, W.O. Snyder, Bill Hatshell, Mollie Taylor, W.A. Taylor, D.B. McArthur, Mrs. P.S. Mitchell, Ellon Regan and D.C. Anthony. Members were received by letter, by baptism and by statement.

In June of 1911, Rev. Killian from the Northern Baptist Board, arrived here by rail with his "Gospel Car". He parked his rail car by the side of the Midland Valley Railroad and started holding services inside the car. He was instrumental in getting the first First Baptist Church Building in Haskell. For awhile the members met in the old Christian Church which was located in the east part of town. From there they moved to the Missouri Building which is now located at Broadway & Commercial Streets. From this location the Church moved to the C.E. Henson Building which stood on what is now Broadway and Spruce Streets.

In 1912 J.W. Wiley was called as the first regular pastor. A.C. Long was the first Sunday School Superintendent. The first Deacons were: C.E. Henson, D.B. McArthur, P.S. Mitchell and E.P. Peters.

In 1912 the lots located at the corner of Commercial and Choctaw were given to the church by C.E. Henson and D.B. McArthur for the purpose of erecting a new building. Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) was borrowed from the Northern Baptist Convention with only the stipulation that it be repaid if and when possible. This debt was paid back when Rev. Craig was pastor. Mrs. A.C. Goodman and Martha organized the first Women's Missionary Union and the first Training Union while in this building. Pastors serving during this period included the following: J.W. Wiley, J.C. Pennington, J.C. Killian, Rev. Coe, Leon Gambril, D.E. Gambril, Natham Keller, Rev. Lesis, E.J. Jameson and Rev. Cameron. Rev. M.W. Dunaway was called in 1928.

Baptisms were in the Arkansas River until 1914 when the church

built its first Baptistry.

During Rev. Dunaways pastorate the old frame building was torn down and in 1933 a new brick building was completed at the cost of \$2,997.24 and donated labor. John Allen and N.D. Sanders were the overseers of the construction. Deacons at this time were: C.L. Highfill, Dan Kelley, Ray Lyons, L.M. Long and Stonecipher.

in 1945 an educational building was added to the east end of the church while Rev. Cecil Flowers was pastor.

On March 16, 1952 the Midway Mission voted to organize an independent church and asked that the church submit letters to those wishing to join the Midway Church.

During the time of 1928 and 1963 the following men were called as pastors: M.W. Dunaway, John W. Dowdy, J.H. Holder, S.H. Casey, Floyd Craig, Cecil Flowers, C.E. Henson, James Dooley, S.J. Fritz, Cecil Flowers and Roy J. Gandy.

On Wednesday night November 13, 1963, after prayer service, about 9:30 the church building caught fire and was destroyed completely. That same day Rev. Roy Gandy had accepted a call to a church in Portland, Oregon.

Church services were held in the Haskell Community Building from November 1963 until May 31, 1964. Rev. George Boston served as Interim Pastor during this time.

Submitted by Lillie Wiedel -- Information obtained from the Haskell Public Library verticle file, Haskell, Oklahoma

Also located in the verticle file of the Haskell Library is a photograph of the 4th grade class of Haskell School, about 1919.

The photograph would not copy well, but the identified students from the class are as follows: Evelyn Roberts, _____ Marston, Flora Green, Opal Stevenson, Ruth Dear, Lydia Ray, Ada Donaghe (Goodman), Wesley Stevenson, Violet Hoot, Amber Davis, Faye Brockman, Dorothy Rose, Elbert Thompson, Otis Green, Iona Church, Ola Marston, Elizabeth Van Horn, Marjorie Edwards, Louise Monical, Miss Braden (teacher), Austa Delaney, Eugene Carlin, Vincent Grace, Charles Hindman, Haskell Groninger, Harry Hoot, and Aletha McCoy.

Haskell was named in honor of the first governor of Oklahoma, Charles N. Haskell (1907-11)

EB Harris interviewed in Haskell by L. W. Wilson
came to I.T. in 1902 with a surveying crew
from Kansas. Purchased a store at Sawokla.
Was appointed postmaster.

Country was prairie & people were interested in
stock raising (cattle, horses & some hogs) wild game plentiful.

All clothing at this time ~~was~~ could be purchased
at the trading posts. Cloth of all kinds ~~was~~
purchased from bolts of cloth and cloth
could be made into garments at home.

All shoes & boots were handled in the stores.

I handled saddles, saddle blankets, bridles, cowboy
boots and hats, spurs, etc., along with my
general merchandise.

→ I recall the Gentry Ferry across the
Arkansas, one mile east of the present town
of Haskell. It was owned by Scott Gentry;
Steve and Prince Lowery cared for and
operated this ferry for Scott Gentry.

Our social affairs were limited to
dances, camp meetings, horse races,
~~and~~ rabbit races with gray hounds etc. Of
course we had church. Church was held in
the school house.

Sawokla was located one mile south and
one fourth mile west of the present Haskell

It consisted of one store in which was the post office and I owned same as I told you. I would get my merchandise from Muskogee Indian Territory, as that was the nearest railroad station.

The merchandise would come by rail to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and freight wagons would haul it to my store. The mail would come by stage to the stage stand on Cow Creek and then by horse back to my place. The stage stand was about three miles north of the present town of Boynton.

The Midland Valley railroad built through about two miles north and one mile east of Sawola in 1904 and the town of Haskell sprang up. Soon the post office was moved to the railroad and at this instance I resigned: ~~as~~ as postmaster and moved my stock to Haskell, and I have remained here in the mercantile business until this day. The first passenger train ran through Haskell, August 21, 1904.

BIOGRAPHY OF JEHU H. OGLE

(Contributed by Delores Nickerson, Muskogee, Ok., great granddaughter of Douglas Ogle, uncle of Jehu.)

I was born August 3, 1868 six miles west of Maysville, Decalb County, Missouri, the offspring of Elisha B. and Mary Chenoworth Ogle and was named after my grandfather Jehu Ogle. My grandmother's name was Ruth Ogle. My grandparents came from Illinois and there were eight children in the family: Elisha B., Sam, Doug, Johnson, Frank, Lucy, Ruth, and Dora. I name them because I am proud to be a member of this famous family. Mary Chenoworth, whose family originated in Kentucky, met and fell in love with my father to whom she was married at her home on September 10, 1865. To my memory she was one of God's patient, lovable souls who never ceased to care for her home and family. I had four sisters: Laura, May, Charlotte, Dora, and one brother, Fred.

About the year 1875 my father took the fever to go West. He prepared at once to emigrate to Oregon. My father, mother, Laura and myself took the emigration train at St. Joseph, Missouri for San Francisco. It was a slow, weary trip, no fast trains and no sleepers. Soon after landing in San Francisco we took ship for Portland, Oregon and in ten days landed. From there we proceeded to Roseburge where we met Mr. Thornton, an uncle of mother's.

This was a beautiful country situated in the valley of the beautiful Yosemite River. Vegetation and fruit, such as apples, pears, gooseberries, and blackberries grew in abundance. None of these attracted my father and he soon became dissatisfied and took a longing to be back in Old Missouri, the scene of his childhood, old lousy Decalb County as it was known after the Civil War. After scraping together what money he could my father bought a team and wagon and we were headed back for old Missouri. From Roseburge we headed across the Rocky Mountains for Reno, Nevada, a healthy mining town in those days.

The trip over the mountain was most hazardous as there were no roads, just a bare trail with blazed trees and piles of rock at intervals to mark the way. At times it seemed impossible to go farther. One incident especially is vivid in my memory. At this particular spot the trail was too narrow for the wagon; on our left the mountain side, on the right a deep canyon. Father gave the lines to mother and told her to hold the team next to the mountain. He then took hold of the wagon wheel and held it up until mother drove the wagon to safety. At this time our provisions began to run low and about time to make camp we came upon a flock of sagehens. Since we had no gun father got down from the wagon, picked up two rocks and killed two of the sagehens. We had a fine supper and were proud of our "Daniel Boone".

At Reno, Nevada bars of silver were being hauled in wheelbarrows and loaded in cars to be shipped to the United States Mint. The water system here was a beautiful sight. There were irrigation ditches all over the town being fed by water coming from the mountains. At intervals along the ditch there were wheels which turned on axles and were supported by posts on either side of the ditch, having cups like those on a chain pump. When the water came down from the mountain through the ditch it would hit the wheel with the cups causing them to pick up the water and start the wheel to turning and thus the water

was carried through the town. It was a wonderful sight to see and one not to be forgotten.

Before leaving Reno, father decided to sell the team and wagon and after finding a prospective buyer he hitched the team to the wagon to show the buyer how well they traveled. Of course, I jumped in and went along for the ride. Father used the leather freely on those mountain horses and it was some ride. The man paid father \$150.00 for the team and wagon and it was a happy day for us. Tickets were bought to St. Joseph, Missouri which was just twenty miles from our old home at Maysville.

We were soon located west of Maysville and Laura and I started to school in the walnut frame Ogle school house which still stands. After two years my father was elected sheriff of Decalb County and we were obliged to move to Maysville where my education was continued.

In those days if a boy had money to spend he was obliged to earn it and since wood was the fuel used in our town there were jobs to be had sawing and carrying wood. Farmers hauled the wood in bobsleds to town where it was piled in cords in front of the stores. A cord of wood is four feet wide and eight feet long. I procured a saw and sawed these four foot sticks into two pieces and carried them up to the offices at the court house. I was now fifteen years old and our school was out the first of March. Father arranged for me to plow for Mr. Alex Taylor and this was my first experience at farm work. Mr. Taylor had a big team that walked fast and the frost was still in the ground so I stayed one month and took down \$10.00. Big money. Mother suggested that I get a new suit which I did, and was I proud! I have a picture of myself wearing the suit. I continued to go to school until I was eighteen, working evenings and Saturdays in stores about town. I was always allowed to keep what I earned. When I was eighteen I secured permission from the local school board to use one room of the school house and I opened a private subscription school taking up the grammar grades and a few higher grades. This proved a successful little school and at the expiration of the term I was offered a position as deputy postmaster in the Maysville post office where I served for three years. Change of administration meant a new job and for a while I worked at various jobs.

My father and mother had moved to Orlando, Oklahoma where they had purchased a homestead adjoining the town. Times were hard in Oklahoma so I took out for Denver, Colorado. It was winter time and jobs were scarce but I finally got a job with the McPhee and McGinity Lumber company. I held this job until spring when I took out for Greely and went to work on an alfalfa, wheat, and potato ranch at fair pay. When the harvest was over and the job was done, I had saved a little money but did not know what to do. It was impossible to live long in Colorado without a job so I just naturally headed for Oklahoma. It was hard sledding in Oklahoma for the crops were small on account of new land that had to be broken. This was what was known as Turnip year. There were new lands to be homesteaded and I concluded to stay at home and try to homestead the Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, or the Cherokee Strip.

I did not make the Sac and Fox opening because it was a small reservation and the crowd too big to take a chance on spending the money. In the year 1891 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation opened for settlement. In the fall of the year I joined a party of friends to make the race to secure a claim.

These friends were: A.L. Davis, M.M. Mason, Dick Mason, and E.B. Ogle. There were a few others whom I have forgotten. Our caravan headed West for Taloga County. Taloga was to be the county seat. It was a good 175 miles but we made it to the border the day before the opening which was to be at 12 o'clock noon. A soldier fired the shot to go. Everyone staked land and town lots. I staked a 160 acre claim about two miles south of Taloga which was covered with grass as high as my head. Everything looked lonesome and all of our crowd had the blues. Lots were offered for sale in Taloga but there was nothing to drink but gip water and it took a ten cent plug of fishhook tobacco to get that. You could not sell a homestead at any price. Somebody yelled "home" and it was not twenty minutes until our crowd was on the trail back to Orlando. This country later proved to be valuable as a wheat and grazing country.

Our next move was to the harvest fields of Kansas which was, and is to this day, a great wheat and small grain country. I worked through the harvest and up to cold weather when I again returned to our happy home in Orlando. The winter wood was to be provided. Wood was scarce but we went into the Cherokee Strip after it. We had a long haul and were in forbidden territory as it was Indian land which the United States marshal patrolled. If caught, it might mean a trip to Leavenworth prison but the marshall had a convenient eye and sometimes "no see".

This was a hard winter, crops were small, food scarce; not much as a greaser for a frying pan. A bunch of my father's pals held a secret meeting. I was not there. The Cherokee Strip was two miles north of our home and was full of cattle owned by the Weatherspoon Cattle company. One cold morning I slept late. Mother called me to breakfast; I opened the door to come in and the smell of beefsteak penetrated my nostrils. I commenced to hop, skip, and jump and wanted to know where it came from. My father gruffly told me to sit down and eat and ask no questions. I became as meek as a lamb and enjoyed a splended feast. I finally found out where the beef came from. This was a necessity and no crime if the cattlemen did not find out. This honestly was not a common occurrence.

The spring of 1892 reached us bringing garden vegetables and life again came to our home. Father was appointed postmaster at Orlando and I assisted him both at the office and on the farm. In 1893 I met Eunice B. Howe, the daughter of Harvey M. and Harriet Howe. I commenced pursuit with all the energy and skill that I possessed, constantly, energetically, persistently, perpetually and everlastingly and finally won the fair lady's consent to be my bride and companion through life. The wedding bells rang June 18, 1893 at the home of the bride's parents where friends gathered to welcome the union, and thus two of the leading families of Orlando, Logan County, Oklahoma were united. Here I must say, and with pleasure, that this was the best investment and contract I ever made. I found one who has stayed with me for more than fifty years through trials and disappointments, success and failures, and has always stood by me. To us were born nine children; Harvey B., Albert, Margaretta, Catherine, Chester, Fred, Boynton W., Joe, and Frank F. Three are deceased; Albert, Margaretta, and Joe. When I speak of our children it is with pride and joy.

It seems that it will be necessary to take the family history further on in this narrative. The year 1893 was a famous period in the affairs of my life as the Cherokee Strip opened

September 16 and I had to prepare for that. I was assisting my father in the post office at Orlando and in thirty days the population of the town grew from 250 to 30,000. We were swamped in the office working until 8 o'clock the morning of the opening.

The government regulations were that we run from the south line of the Cherokee Strip into the land to be settled. I was at Orlando, two miles south of the line. On the day of the opening I went two miles west and met my brother-in-law, Eastham Ballinger, and Ross Hawkins. At 12 o'clock noon on September 16, 1893, a U.S. marshal fired a gun which was the signal for the run to begin. If you went in before twelve you were a Sooner and if this was proven you could not hold your land. I rode a brown horse named Barney. We made 9 miles due north without a stop. It was a wonderful sight to see men on horseback, on foot, in covered wagons, and in all kinds of vehicles -- all trying to locate a homestead. I set a stake about 1:30 P.M. on my claim and milled around among the settlers until dark trying to get myself located. A bunch of us went into camp, took the saddles off our horses to let them rest, and laid down on our blankets to ease our weary bodies. All at once something, maybe a wild beast, scared our horses, and they broke loose and ran away. In about an hour they came back to camp. It was getting late, the moon was up and I saddled old Barney and pulled out for home. Before leaving a few of us had established our land numbers in order that we could properly file our claims at the land office when we got home. When I arrived home I met a friend, Mr. Matt Kelley, who had made the run. Mr. Kelley had procured a number in the filing line and gave his number to me as he had decided not to file. It was number 200. The next Monday morning I went to the land office a Perry and at about 11 o'clock P.M. filed my claim. I was a tired, weary, dirty man. Cow Creek ran through Perry. It was a very dirty creek but I was able to get rid of some of the dirt on my body. Before leaving town I secured something to eat and went back to my claim where I found a squatter, a contestant; this meant trouble. I made some minor improvements and made the acquaintance of the surrounding claim holders and established myself on the homestead as the owner of the claim. It developed that Eugene Ballard was the contestant and the nephew of Earnest Ballard and Frank Ballard. These three relatives were attempting to hold their claims which ran north and south of each other. Ballard began to improve and so did I. Each one was trying to hold as much of the claim as possible.

During the period of time between September 16 and March 4 there were many things to be done. We had to raise money. In speaking of we, I refer to Mrs. Ogle, who was my companion and partner. We often talked about what to do. The contest was coming up and we had to have money for the lawyer and then we had to live. Something had to be done. We were living on the claim and there was nothing for anybody to eat as no crops had been raised since the country had just been opened for settlement. My wife and myself had a little heart-to-heart talk one evening after supper. There was just enough flour for breakfast in the house and not much of anything else. We decided to get up early the next morning and I would go to Perry to see if I could make a raise.

The next morning I went out to find the horses which we had turned out the night before. I knew about where to find them and I headed west from the house on a dim trail. About a quarter of

a mile from the house, I walked up on a saddle blanket, a 50 pound sack of flour, a package of bacon, and a pound of coffee. There was a wagon track going southwest. I picked my findings up and went back to the house. When I went in carrying them, Mrs. Ogle was dumbfounded. She could hardly believe me when I explained to her where I got them. It was arranged that if anyone came along inquiring for the groceries Mrs. Ogle would turn them over. Well, no one inquired so we retained the provisions as one of God's blessings and an act of providence for truly they came in a needy hour and to this day I am forever thankful and would gladly repay the loser should he appear.

Here was a serious problem as the contest for the claim was set for hearing in the Local Land Office at Perry, Oklahoma on March 4, 1894 and a battle to the finish was coming up. My contestant, Eugene Ballard, was well backed by his uncle from Wahington County, Kansas while I was limited in means. My attorney was Cassius M. Barnes, ex-registrar of the land office at Guthrie, Oklahoma. My contestant's attorney was Dick T. Morgan with whom I was acquainted.

The case was called for hearing--Eugene Ballard vs J.H. Ogle. Ballard, the contestant, must make his case as I was the legal owner by filing. There were a great many witnesses on both sides and pages of testimony. The trial lasted six days and I was more than broke and briefs had to be filed in six months. The Local Land Office at Perry handed down a decision which was against me. This was bad.

I proceeded to file a brief, for I had appealed the case to the Commissioners of the General Land Office in Washington, D.C. After about six months a decision was handed down giving me the south 80 acres. My contestant the north 80 acres. This was a dilemma. My contestant offered me \$1000.00 to release my claim. I was weary and hard hit but my people advised me to hold on which I did. My contestant appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith. After about one year the Secretary of the Interior promulgated a decision adverse to me. This was the straw that broke the camel's back and I was sure enough defeated. In a last effort I filed a motion with a brief supporting my claim to the Honorable Hoke Smith and he gave it consideration and said if I was not satisfied I had recourse to the Supreme Court of the United States. Well, that sounded like the death knell and ended the right to the homestead which I prized so much.

It should be explained that this was a noted land case, and the evidence showed that a Mr. Ballard, his two sons, Earnest and Frank, and a nephew came to the opening from Washington County, Kansas and made their headquarters at Mulhall about eight miles south of the Cherokee Border. They came down about twenty days before the opening for the purpose of locating the land they wanted to homestead and secured the assistance of three or four cowboys to help them locate. We had no proof that the cowboys were paid for this but men don't work for nothing. The names of these cowboys were Arch Elliot, Jim Bryant, W.H. Mathews, and a man by the name of Knight, a brother-in-law of Jim Bryant. This was done to help Ballard get located and to furnish testimony if needed.

After the close of this contest which lasted about three years we temporarily moved to Perry, Oklahoma and I sought some employment which was rather hard to find. Finally I rented the farm of my father-in-law two miles west of Orland. We had a dry

year and our crop was very poor but we struggled along for another year without enough change to buy a postage stamp. My brother-in law, William Howe, opened a store in Orlando and offered me a job as clerk. I accepted and worked for him three years and then was appointed postmaster at Orland, Oklahoma. I served for three years under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1905 I resigned as postmaster at Orlando and formed a partnership with J.W. Powers for the purpose of establishing a hardware business in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. We looked the Territory over and purchased a stock of hardware from Hinds and Calf at Boynton, Oklahoma which was located on the Frisco Railroad twenty miles west of Muskogee. Boynton was a new town in the Indian Territory with a population of about three hundred. I became acquainted with some of the finest people I have ever had the pleasure to meet. Some of them were: Tom Sutton, Frank Miller, Jim Garrett, a U.S. marshal, Wiley Woodward, A.R. Skidmore, Junia Williams, Dr. L.T. Flamm, Dr. J.E. Settle and W.E. Claire.

The business was opened under favorable conditions and was prosperous. I became active in the affairs of Boynton and we, the citizens, began to build a better town. It is important that I tell you that this was a cattle country and we were without churches and schools as this was the Indian country and governed by the United States through a commissioner system and policed by the United States marshals, The country was fairly well governed, however we were bothered with bootleggers and cattle and horse thieves. I have mentioned these conditions so you might know that this was a frontier town.

Our first effort was to provide a place to hold church and carry on a public school. There was no money for this purpose so a public meeting was held and a committee was appointed to raise money for the building. The committee was very successful in getting subscriptions and a pie supper was held to obtain the balance needed. A twenty by forty foot building was constructed for church and school purposes.

In 1906 I was elected mayor of the town, a position I held for nine years. The people were enthusiastic and energetic and we began doing things. In 1907 Congress granted statehood to Old Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. This was what our people were clamoring for and now we could invite people to locate in our town and to buy land in our community. To meet this condition we needed more churches, more schools, and more everything. The boom was on in 1908.

Our Methodist Episcopal Church organized and prepared to build a new church building. We raised as much money as we could, which was something like \$1600.00 and then went to the Methodist Extension Fund for assistance. We were successful in securing sufficient money to complete the building. A dedication ceremony was carried out by the members. Reverend Brown was the pastor. The names of all the charter members were placed in a sealed tin box in the corner stone of the new building. Mrs. Ogle and I were charter members. This was a very happy occasion.

The South Methodist immediately organized and occupied the original church building and thus we began taking care of the spiritual welfare of our people.

The school board found it necessary to build a larger school house to take care of the education of the children. They

constructed a two story brick building with four rooms which was the pride of the community.

Settlers and investors were moving in fast. A group of presbyterians from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri located in and around Boynton. They organized a church and with the help of Reverend Whitehill constructed a beautiful building. Honorable Tom B. Sutton, County Commissioner and a Presbyterian, was largely responsible for this new church.

In about 1909 Isaiah Kirbey appeared from Decalb County, Missouri, my home county. He was a newspaper man looking for a location. I introduced him to the owner of the local newspaper and he immediately purchased the plant and proceeded to publish the Boynton Index --"the only paper in the world that gives a damn for Boynton". Isaiah Kirbey was and is a good newspaper man, always energetic and industrious, boosting Boynton in every way possible.

At this time a Mr. Francis came to Boynton in search of shale to make brick for paving and building purposes. Well, we had the shale and Mr. Francis made a proposition that we buy eighty acres of land adjoining Boynton and near the Frisco Railroad and contribute the same. He would build a \$100,000.00 vitric brick plant. I got the city council in a huddle and we called a mass meeting. At the mass meeting the proposition was explained. The plant would employ about two hundred men. The cost of the land to be contributed wa \$1000.00. This was a large amount for a few to raise. Isaiah Kirbey with his newspaper went to work backing the finance committee. The committee was successful and a contract was signed with the Francis Vitric Company. Hundreds of men were employed and Boynton continued to grow.

A small gasoline refinery had been built on the east side of town about 1910. An advance agent for the Transcontinental Oil Company stopped to look this plant over and concluded its location and possibilities were good and bought the plant for the company. This established the Transcontinental Oil Refining Company, the manufacturers of Marathon products in Boynton. The institution employed two hundred and fifty men. Thus Boynton continued to grow and became an industrial town well known in the commercial world. All of these accomplishments were the results of the energy and industry of the business men of Boynton of which I was one. Time rolled on and we were happy people. We had reached a population of about two thousand citizens.

The water problem of Boynton had become serious as the citizens were supplied by Kernal Springs and they were not adequate to take care of the increase in population. Well water was not usable. As mayor of the town of Boynton, I called the city council in session to study the problem. We called a bond election and the people of Boynton voted bonds to the value of \$20,000.00 for this purpose. The headache now started. Where were we to get the water and how? We called in the Oneil Engineering Company officials to advise us. Mr. Oneil went over the problem with us and we decided to buy eighty acres of land north of town and construct a large lake by the building of a dam. It became necessary to condemn the adjoining land for the building of a water shed. Now came the serious side and I was worried. Together with Mr. Oneil we, the city council and myself, made plans for the building of the dam, the purchase of the land, construction of a power plant and water tower. We also had to pipe the water into town, lay water and sewer lines and

build a cess pool. We finally worked out a satisfactory contract with the Oneil Engineering Company and they completed the job. Boynton was now supplied with plenty of water.

When statehood was granted, Muskogee County was founded and it had to be subdivided into townships. The Honorable Tom B. Sutton, the now County Commissioner, named one of the townships after me to be known as Ogle township and once again I was honored and think this worth mentioning. As time progressed Boynton became a healthy, prosperous community. Our splendid Francis Vitric Brick Plant and the Transcontinental Oil Refinery were both producing at full speed.

The community had grown to such an extent the Boynton Board of Education found it desirable to build a modern high school building. It was and is a magnificent building and is a credit to Boynton and the Boynton Board of Education.

I suffered a very severe loss in 1916. My partner and brother-in-law, J.W. Powers, died suddenly. This was a serious loss to me and the business as it was difficult to carry on without his ability and knowledge. It also meant the withdrawal of his estate from the business. Because of this and my health, I found it necessary to close the business in 1917.

In 1918 I purchased a farm in Haskell County, Oklahoma consisting of two hundred and eighty acres with two sets of improvements. Most of my life had been spent in mercantile business and I did not know farm land. The farm was worn out at the time I took over. We made two crops and found we had to farm too much for the returns received. We liked the Haskell County people. In 1920 they elected me to represent them in the Eighth Legislature. I frankly admit I was not a brilliant representative but I did my best and supported the efforts of George Schaube, Speaker of the House, who was making a diligent effort to bring crooked officials to the bar of justice. We had our forces well organized in the impeachment proceedings against Governor J.B.A. Robertson. So did Governor Robertson. The vote was so close the Governor was compelled to drag a man out of the hospital to vote against the impeachment and thus he defeated the indictment by one vote. This cost the life of Representative Jorkins of Oklahoma County as he immediately died when returned to the hospital. It was thought the excitement and exposure were too much for him.

In speaking of my term in the Eighth Legislature, I do so with much pride for to associate with over one hundred members of the House of Representatives is and was an honor and a benefit. I speak of this because it is an honor to associate with men of intellect and ability regardless of party standing. A few of my associates were: George B. Schaube, Speaker of the House, Edwin Dabney, Ben E. Harrison, Lesley E. Salter, Bruce L. Keenan, Eli L. Admire, S.D. Bailey, W. E. Disney, Bailey Bell, E.G. Sharp.

It is important that I dwell on the purposes of the Eighth Legislature. The people of the State believed that the affairs of the State were badly managed and needed a thorough investigation. George Schaube, Speaker of the House, proceeded to make an investigation. While there was partial failure it was the beginning and an attempt is still being made to bring the culprits to justice. We notice Dixie Gilmer, Tulsa County Attorney, with a Grand Jury began an investigation against W.H. Bennett, President of Oklahoma A and M College, and others in connection with school book frauds. In another case being tried in Oklahoma City. Ex-Governor, Leon Phillips is charged with

bribery in the handling of paroles and pardons. This is not pleasant to write. The strong hand of justice must forever reach out after those who plunder our State. May the guilty be caught and the innocent be cleared in the sight of God and man.

After the closing of the session of the Eighth Legislature in 1921, I went back to my home and family two miles west of Hoyt, Oklahoma, one of the oldest towns in Eastern Oklahoma. We were not making a success on the farm and decided to go back to Boynton. I found it difficult to find any work but did manage to make a scant living and keep the children in school. We formed a partnership with Dave Siegenthaler, one of my old employees in the hardware. This partnership was for the purpose of writing insurance and selling land. In other words it was a real estate and insurance agency.

In 1926 I concluded to move to Haskell, Oklahoma and opened the Ogle Tire and Battery Company. Our means were limited. My sons Boynton and Frank both worked at the shop and went to school during those years. Boynton attended A and M College a part of the time. Frank later went to Northeastern State College and graduated. About this time my son Harvey began working at the shop and also my son-in-law, Porter Nichols. Our business was heavy and required about three men. After attending A. and M. College for a short while, Boynton came back and took over the active operation of the business. In 1939 my health became very poor and all that I was able to do was to be around. I have always felt that our move to Haskell was a good one. The town was well built, had many fine residences and business houses, and two good banks. A few of my business associates and the firms with which I did business were: Clete Peterson, George Floyd, V.S. Cannon, Eli Combs, Addleman Hardware, Dunlap Mercantile Company, The Burten-Bristow Hardware Company, J.O. Dowdy, The Anthony Motor Company, The Englert Motor Company, E.B. Harris, and Mr. Earl White, Superintendent of the Haskell schools, Mr. White is a christian gentleman and a splendid educator.

It is with some feeling of appreciation that I acknowledge the good business men of Haskell for electing me to two terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce. During this time there were a good many things coming up to be looked after. Highways were being built, rural roads were being graded and graveled; all of which required the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. The Haskell Gas Company, owned by George Wilson, applied to the city for a franchise to furnish gas at lower rates. This was approved and gave Haskell two gas companies.

It became a pleasure to live in Haskell among good people, where splendid churches and schools flourished. The city council should be congratulated for the fine water system in Haskell. No town in Oklahoma has better water. It is cool, refreshing, and pure coming from the sand hill north of Haskell. Haskell is well located on Highway 64 and the Midland Valley Railroad making Tulsa, Muskogee, Okmulgee, McAlester, and almost all parts of the State accessible. It is one of God's ideal spots and cannot be beat for a site to build homes for retirement.

I feel that I should at this time take up my family relations. My family consists of five sons, one daughter, five daughters-in-law, one son-in-law, and numerous grand children. They were: Harvey B. Ogle and wife; to them were born two children, Jerry and Mary Margaretta; Catherine Ogle, wife of Portor Nichols; to them were born six children, four living, Eileen May, Rowland, Mildred, and Buddy; Chester Ogle and wife

Pearl; to them were born four children, Pauline, Chester Albert, Nancy Jane, and Charles; Fred Ogle and wife Velma, Fred is now Superintendent of the Chocotah City Schools; Boynton Ogle and wife Sunshine; to them were born two children, Norma Lou and Sunny Sue; Frank T. Ogle and wife Marcella; to them were born three children, the two living are Marvin Frank and Stanley Thomas. This represents the production of John H. and wife Marcella; to them were born three children, the two living are Marvin Frank and Stanley Thomas. This represents the production of John H. and Eunice B. Ogle in the last fifty years. Gold, silver, diamonds have their intrinsic and commercial value and make people yearn to possess them but with all of their possible benefits have no attraction for me as compared with this splendid family of Ogles.

My children have always been kind to us, Mrs. Ogle and myself, and I am sure that the God, who rules the Heaven and Earth will reward them for their faithful care and bless them all. I pray God this blessing will fall on them abundantly.

In conclusion, at this date November 30, 1943, I desire to call your attention to the fact that I am past 75 years of age and have been sick for the past three years and at this time a partial invalid and have been a patient in the hospital three different times during the last year and one half. In my condition, I have found it just a little difficult to write a narrative of my life by memory and it will be fair to say that I have only touched some of my activities and mentioned very few of my friends and hope the reader will be fair and cast the broadmantle of charity in criticizing the effort, as it represents the best there is in me and I pass it on to you for what it is worth. May you all be healthy, wealthy, and happy.

Yours forever,

John H. Ogle

The following information was taken from the Haskell Cemetery, Haskell, Oklahoma.

Jehu H. Ogle - b. 3 Aug. 1868, d. 18 Mar 1947

Eunice B. Ogle - b. 29 Sept. 1874, d. 1 Nov. 1954

Boynton W. Ogle - b. 10 June 1905, d. 2 Feb. 1980

Sunshine Ogle - b. Dec. 28, 1911

Porter H. Nichols, Okla. PFC Signal Corp WWI

b. 8 Aug 1894, d. 14 Feb 1953

ELISHA B. OGLE (Father of Jehu H. Ogle)

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF OKLAHOMA
Chapman Pub. Co. Chicago; March 1901 Pg-428-429

ELISHA B. OGLE, familiarly known to the people of his community as "Captain Ogle", owns and occupies a well-appointed home on the northwestern quarter of section 12, township 19, range 2 west Logan county, and is a man prominent in the affairs of his township at large. He first saw the light in Fulton County, Ill., March 8, 1846, and is the son of Jehu and Ruth (Elliott) Ogle, who settled in DeKalb county, Mo., when our subject was a lad of eleven years. The father entered a half section of land and built up a home, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Ogle attended the common school during his boyhood days, and upon the advent of the Civil war enlisted in Company F. Twenty-fifth a Missouri Volunteer Infantry, continuing in the army until the close of the war, taking part in the battle of Nashville and several skirmishes with the enemy being first under fire at Pittman's Ferry, in southeastern Missouri. At Waverly, Tenn., he was seized with an illness that confined him to the hospital for several months at Louisville, Ky. Upon going back to his regiment he remained with the army until the close of the war. He was at the grand review in Washington, and soon afterward was mustered out and returned to his home in northern Missouri where he began farming for himself.

On the 10th of September, 1865, Mr. Ogle took unto himself a helpmate, Miss Mary Chenowith of DeKalb Co. that state. Mrs. Ogle was born in Mo. and is the daughter of Yideon and Mary (Simmons) Chenoweth, the former now deceased. The mother resides in Oregon, where our subject and wife lived for a short time. They were residents of DeKalb County Mo., most of the time after their marriage until their removal to Oklahoma. In 1884 he went to Arizona and engaged in mining, doing fairly well in this venture. He came to Oklahoma in 1889, and located on his present homestead, where he has made good improvements. The family consists of five children, Laura, Mrs. J. Roberts, lives in DeKalb county, Mo. and is the mother of two children; J.H., a clerk in Orlando, is married and the father of one child; Mrs. May Hitsman lives near Orlando; Mrs. Lottie Powers lives in Orlando, and is the mother of one child; and Frederick remains at home with his parents.

Mr. Ogle is a Republican in politics. He served two terms as sheriff of DeKalb County, Mo., and in the spring of 1893 was appointed postmaster of Orlando. He belongs to the Masonic Order and is a charter member of Orlando Lodge No. 40, A.F. & A.M.

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