Volume 19, Issue 2

June 27, 2002

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

Quarterly Publication - June 2002

http://www.rootsweb.com/~okmuscgs/index.htm



Join Us!

Become a new member or renew your membership today.

Membership **Application Form** is on the inside back cover.



CHICAGO, June 24, 2002 Esther Lederer, who won a contest in 1955 to become the second Ann Landers after the column's original creator Ruth Crowley died. didn't want the column to continue after her own death, her daughter said.

After 46 years of being written by Lederer, who died Saturday at age 83, the venerable Ann Landers advice column will cease to exist.

Muskogee County Genealogical Society and the Muskogee Public Library

Present

The Second Annual Ancestor Fair

Saturday, October 5, 2002

9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Muskogee Public Library

801 West Okmulgee

Exhibits, Vendors, Workshops

Admission Free - Open to the Public

Cherokee Almanac

Excerpts from the Cherokee Almanac have been received from Virginia Perry, MCGS Member. These are all from a roll at the Cherokee Heritage Center, Tahlequah, Oklahoma. The almanac was also partially printed in Cherokee. They are very interesting in that they give a lot of names in government, plus names in Bible Society and Temperance Society. With this issue of the Quarterly, we present an excerpt from the 1840 Cherokee Almanac beginning on page 5. Excerpts from other years will be in future Quarterlies.

Purpose



The Muskogee County Genealogical Society was formed in 1983 for the purpose of promoting the general study of genealogy through workshops, seminars, and monthly programs; and to discover and preserve any material that may establish or illustrate the history of Indian Territory and Muskogee County and its families.

2002 OFFICERS

Jerrel Powell, President

Sue Tolbert, Vice President

Stacy Blundell, Secretary

Jean Vann, Treasurer

Board Members: Geneva Taylor Mona Woodward Delores Nickerson

Mary Downing, Past President

Paul Betow, MCGS Editor

Meetings and Membership

"I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday."

- Abraham Lincoln

MCGS meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 7:00pm at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The Board of Directors meetings are held prior to each monthly meeting beginning at 5:45pm at the library. All members are invited to attend the Board meetings.

Membership in the MCGS is open to anyone promoting the purposes of the Society.

The membership subscription is \$20.00 for both individuals and families.

All members receive the yearly quarterlies. Members joining after January membership month will receive all previous quarterlies for that year. To defray the cost of postage, members living within Muskogee County are encouraged to pickup their Quarterly at the March, June, September and December meetings.

Publication and Query Information



The Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly is published 4 times a year: March, June, September and December. Back issues of the Quarterlies are available at \$3.25 each, plus \$1.50 for postage.

The Society also publishes books of genealogical interest, focused on Muskogee County and Muskogee Indian Territory. A complete list of these books with prices is available from the Society.

The MCGS will assist with search questions from non-members. Please send your requests with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

The Muskogee County Genealogical Society

C/O The Muskogee Public Library

801 West Okmulgee Street

Muskogee, OK 74401

Queries may also be sent via email to:

mucogeso@yahoo.com

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New Members

Wilma Rawlings - Prague, OK Researching: Foshee, Bynum, Rainwater

Cecilia Barnard - Brownsville, Texas Researching: Harmon, Bowles

Billye Seigal Wood – Rockwall, Texas Researching: Muskrat, Schoonover, Parsons, Seigal

Faye R. Gibson – Checotah, OK Researching: Gibson, Carr, Moore, Lundy

Armetta Johnson – Muskogee, OK Researching: Wallace, Thompson, Scott, Clardy, Murphy

Thanks to our Contributors

In this issue of the MCGS Quarterly, we are very thankful for the original material from the following contributors:

> Cleo Shamblin, Wally Waits, Virginia Perry, Deone Penquite, John E. Ernest



MUSKOGEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

CHEROKEE INDIAN ROLLS - DOUBTFUL & REJECTED - transcribed by	
Betty Taylor Harris. An alphabetical listing of Cherokee names classified as	
"Doubtful & Rejected" by the Dawes Commission. 263 pages	\$25.00
CEMETERIES OF MUSKOGEE COUNTY, OK. Vol. I - compiled by Deone	
Duncan Penquite. Includes Agency, Bemo, Boynton, Brewer, Briartown, Brushy	
Mountain, Butler Creek, Council Hill, Doyle, Ft. Gibson/Anderson Bottom, Frozen	
Rock, Grayson, Plainview, Rock Grove, Starnes, Starr, Taylor, Walker,	
2 Unidentified, 155 pages including index.	\$15.00
sometimen 100 pages moraling mark	915.00
CEMETERIES OF MUSKOGEE COUNTY, OK. Vol. II - compiled by Deone	
Duncan Penguite. Includes Harnage, Harris, Harris Family, Haskell, Jennings, Jobe	
Family, McClure, Middleton Chapel, Oktaha Community, Park, South Bethel,	
Summit, 1 unidentified, 291 pages including index.	\$25.00
Summit, 1 undertified, 271 pages meluding muck.	943.00
INDEX TO DIVORCE CASES, MUSKOGEE CO., OK 1914-1920 - compiled by	
Jimmie D. Benson and Loretta Dillon Benson. 103 pages including index.	\$16.00
minne D. Denson and Lotetta Dinon Denson 100 pages meading much.	<u> </u>
INDEX TO PROBATES AND GUARDIANSHIPS, Muskogee County, OK 1907-1930.	
compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 160 pages including index.	\$18.00
Complica of Devile Datical Lengaries 100 pages metaoring maen	<u> </u>
INDEX OF OBITUARIES AND DEATHS EXTRACTED FROM THE MUSKOGEE	
DAILY PHOENIX 1954-1992 - compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite	
Vol I - Surnames A-D (11,073 names, 201 pages)	\$25.00
Vol II - Surnames E-K (11,086 names, 203 pages)	\$25.00
Vol III - Surnames L-R (11,648 names, 210 pages)	\$25.00
Vol IV - Surnames S-Z (9,908 names, 180 pages)	\$25.00
VVI IV - Surnames 5-2 (7,700 mames, 100 pages)	923.00
MARRIAGE RECORDS - Muskogee Indian Territory - First U.S. Court,	
Northern District, Books A, B & B-1, July 1890-March 1893 - compiled by	
Rae Lindsey & Mickey Hooper Hagan, 108 pages including index.	\$11.00
May hindsol as Marine and bar and two bares in Marine index.	<u> </u>
U.S. DEPUTY MARSHALS, INDIAN TERRITORY & OKLAHOMA TERRITORY	
1893-1896 - compiled by Walter Heck Penquite. 66 pages	\$10.00
1020 1020 Complica by Watter Heen's Enquire. Vo pages	<u> </u>
GENEALOGICAL DATA EXTRACTED FROM MUSKOGEE WEEKLY PHOENIX,	
INDIAN TERRITORY. 1888-1902 - compiled by Sheri Sharpnack Siebod. 198 pages	\$20.00
A DEATH A DESCRIPTION OF COMPINENCY CONTINUE PRINCIPUL AND PRICES	<u> </u>
GENEALOGICAL DATA EXTRACTED FROM BOYNTON INDEX - Newspaper, Boynt	ton,
Muskogee, Co., OK April 8, 1921-Nov 26, 1926 - compiled by Lillie Hodge Wiedel.	
100 pages	\$10.00
· ·	
INDEX OF DEATHS EXTRACTED FROM MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX	
January 16, 1930 - May 4, 1935 - compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 49 pages	\$ 5.00
The state of the s	
WIDOW'S RECORDS - 1919 - 1924 - Court Records, 54 pages including index	\$9.00
The state of the s	47.00

Order from
Muskogee County Genealogical Society
801 West Okmulgee
Muskogee, OK 74401

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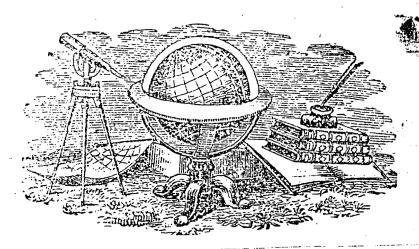
1840.

CHEROKEE ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord

1840.

While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and color and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.—Gen. 8: 22.



HAAAT REA KRT IS SAAKAAA AY DUACBERT DOALA KRT DO SCILA OSTOCA, OBAZ DOOLOY, AYZ DO AW, TIZ DO RZA. OAY QUR OAWOA.

PARK HILL.

MISSION PRESS: JOHN CANDY, PRINTER.

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CHEROKEE ALMANAC.

[1840

THE SIGNS! GIVE US THE SIGNS!

We hear of much complaint being made of our Almanac, because we do not give the Signs. Pray tell us, reader, what do you mean by the Signs? On our second page you will find the names of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the time when the sun enters into each of them. What more do you want? "Why, we want that picture of a man, with the Signs around it, that tells us what part of the human body is influenced by each of them." Well, if you will be so foolish, we cannot help it; but we do not like to lend our aid to make or keep you so. One thing, however, we may safely promise—that, if you will bring forward one man, who knows enough of astronomy to make an Almanac, and who will convince us that he honestly believes the different parts of the body are so influenced by the Signs of the Zodiac,—as Almanacs represent, then we will give you the picture of a man, as naked and as ugly as any Almanac does—and print it for you every year that we live. Till then we beg to be excused.

CHEROKEE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We wish we could give a more flattering account of the progress of the Temperance Society during the past year. Since the publication of the Almanac for 1839, however, 188 names have been added to the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. Of these 133 almost all are Cherokees. This swells the number of those who have signed the pledge since September, 1836, almost to 700. And yet we dare not say whether the Society has truly made any progress during the past year; for we are not without fear, that, if the number who have broken the pledge within the year could be truly ascertained, it would be found to be as great as the number of those who have signed it. Yet still we look around us, and see many who remain stedfast, and who, we are confident, will remain stedfast to the end of life. And there are others, we are sure, who practice according to the pledge, and are ready to sign it, but have not yet had the opportunity. The past has been an unfavorable year for the promotion of such an object, on account of the high state of political excitement. We earnestly hope that this unhappy excitement will soon have passed away, and tranquillity be restored.

We are not discouraged as to the cause of temperance. We do indeed mourn that the efforts of its friends avail so little, and that so many will continue to destroy themselves by drinking, and promote theruin of others by selling the fatal poison. Yet when we remember how few years have passed since scarcely a man could be found, who did not use it more or less, or who thought it any

1840]

harm to buy an themselves pur-

Friends of teand man, there He sends forth and woe and di-Be not weary in friends, your and hell!

Let us here recan deny.—No Cherokee Tem. a drunkard. 11

WE hereby so nor buy, nor sell brandy, rum, gi kind of intoxica

OFFICERS (

ALEXANDER AARON PRIC LOONEY PRIC

"I wish"—saishivering in the I could join tenough,"—repliquess Pm old enothe little boy.

At the crimin boy was objected was asked, "I) "Well, what is it thy neighbor."

Never attempt We have sometiquaintances, and

1340]

CHEROKEE ALMANAO

21

harm to buy and sell it, and how many there are now who keep themselves pure, we thank God, and take courage.

Friends of temperance, friends of your country, friends of God and man, there is no time for sleep. The enemy sleeps not. He sends forth his legions continually in every direction, and woe and disease and violence and blood attend their way. Be not weary in well doing. Awake to save your country, your friends, your children, from wretchedness and guilt and death and hell!

Let us here repeat what we said a year ago—and what no one can deny.—No man woman or child, who signs the pledge of the Cherokee Temperance Society, and keeps it, will ever become a drunkard. Here it is.

WE hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that we will never use, nor buy, nor sell, nor give, nor receive, as a drink, any whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, fermented cider, strong beer, or any kind of intoxicating liquor.

OFFICERS OF THE CHEROKEE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Young Wolf, President.

Alexander Sanders, John Huss,
Aaron Price, Jesse Bushyhead,
Looney Price, Eagle,
S. A. Worcester, Secretary.

"I wish"—said a little boy about six years old, as he stood shivering in the corner of a drunkard's wretched home—"I wish I could join the Temperance Society."—"You are not old enough,"—replied his mother—"You can't understand it." "I guess I'm old enough to know better than to drink whiskey!" said the little boy.

At the criminal court in Philadelphia, not long since, a small boy was objected to, as a witness, on account of his youth. He was asked, "Do you know the nature of an eath." "Yes." "Well, what is it?" "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Never attempt to justify what you are ashamed to be seen doing. We have sometimes passed a table surrounded by a number of acquaintances, and, as we approached, the faces of our friends would

22 CHEROKEE ALMANAC.

[1840

change their color, and whatever was on the table would hide in a pocket. What was the matter?

BRIGHT WATER FOR ME!

The Rev. Mr. Kirk closed an address to the Young men's Total Abstinence Society of New York, last October, with the rehearsal of the following beautiful lines.

"O! water for me! Bright water for me!
"And wine for the tremulous debauchee!"
It cooled the brow, it cooled the brain,
It maketh the faint one strong again;
It comes o'er the sense, like a breeze from the sea,
All freshness, like infant purity.
O! water! bright water, for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! fill, fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim!
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink nought but "dew."
O! water, bright water's a mine of wealth.
And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health.
So water, pure water, for me, for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim! again to the brim! For water strengtheneth life and limb! To the days of the ago i it addeth leagth, To the might of the strong it addeth strength, It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight, "Tis like quading a goblet of morning light. So, water, I will drink nought but thee, Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride, Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride, And leading a band of laughing hours, Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers! O! cheerily then my voice is heard, Mingling with that of the soaring bird, Who flingeth abroad his matins loud, As he freshens his wings in the cold gray cloud.

But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew, Drowsily flying, and weaving anew Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea—How gently, O sleep, fall thy poppies on me! For I drink water, pure, cold and bright, And my dreams are of heaven the livelong night; So, hurrah for thee, water! hurrah, hurrah! Thou art silver and gold, thou art riband and star! Hurrah for bright water! Hurrah! hurrah!

· 1840]

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New Titles – Grant Foreman Room – 2nd Quarter 2002 Compiled by Wally Waits, Muskogee Public Library

Family Genealogies

<u>Tearin' Through the Wilderness Missouri Pioneer episodes 1822-1885 and Genealogy of the Watkins Family of Virginia and Missouri.</u>

Campbell, William S. One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, the Journal of Marian Tebbetts Banes. Donated by Jacque Rutledge.

Harrison Heritage, v. 6.

Ousler, Mary C. The Ancestry of Reverend Henry Giese Pioneer Clergyman of Pennsylvania.

Ballew Family Journal, v. 18-21 (1998-2001).

Davis, Marilyn Dismukes. Full Circle.

Bottoms, Harvey L. The Bottoms Family Heritage.

Dameron-Damron Family Newsletter, v. 8-11, 1985-86.

Dameron-Damron Family Newsletter, v. 12-15, 1987-88.

Morris Journal, v. 7-9, 1987.

Foreign Resources

Begley, Donal F. The Ancestor Trail in Ireland. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

Nelson, Lynn. Discovering Your Italian Ancestors. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

Swedish American Genealogist, v. 3, 16, 20.

Earnet, Corinne Pattie and Beverly Repass Hoch. <u>The Genealogist's Guide to Fraktur for Genealogists</u> Researching German-American Families.

International Society for British Genealogy & Family History Newsletter, v. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18.

Irish At Home and Abroad, v. 1 (1993-94).

German American Genealogy, 1995. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

1881 Canadian Census. 3cd's. Donated by Jean Yadon.

British Isles: Vital Records Index. 16 cd's

Heraldry

Native American Resources

Campbell, O. B. Mission to the Cherokees.

Tregillis, Helen Cox. Native Tribes of Old Ohio.

Stout, Joseph A. Frontier Adventurers, American Exploration In Oklahoma.

O'Neill, James F., II. Their Bearing Is Noble and Proud.

Campbell, J. R.; comp., Napoleon Davis. <u>Oklahoma Creek Freedman, My Roots, 1858-1921</u>. [Really <u>Campbell's Abstracts of Creek Freedmen Allotments.</u>]

CHN Roll 67 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, Orphan Asylum Records

CHN Roll 75 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, Districts, Divorce, Doctors, property claims, smallpox outbreak, ejectment, elections.

CHN Roll 76 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, elections, estates, estray property.

CHN Roll 81 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, foreign relations, Cherokee & Delaware, Creek Nation, OK territories, citizenship.

CHN Roll 82 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, Freedmen, Grand River, Grist Mills, Guardianships, Hay, History, Horses, Hunting, Indian captives, Indian Home Guards, Indian Tribes, N.C. Cherokees.

CHN Roll 83 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, International Council, Intruders.

CHN Roll 85 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, Law Enforcement, Light Horse, Marriages, Minerals.

CHN Roll 87 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, List of lease holders, Missing persons, National attorney.

CHN Roll 90 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, Newspapers, No Man's Land, Opening of OK, outlaws, pensions, per-capita pay-

(Continued on page 10)

New Titles – Grant Foreman Room – 2nd Quarter 2002

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ments, Orphan strip payments, Letters of Guardianship, marriage and birth records.

CHN Roll 93 Cherokee Nation: Tahlequah, permits to non-citizens

Benge, Barbara. 1890 Cherokee Nation Census. 1cd

Tibbles, Thomas Henry. The Ponca Chiefs: And Account of the Trial of Standing Bear.

United States: General

Evans, Barbara Jean. The New A to Zax: A Comprehensive Genealogical Dictionary for Genealogists and Historians. 2nd ed. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

1813 Revolutionary Pension List. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

Hutton, Mary Louise M. Seventeenth Century Colonial Ancestors of Members of the National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, 1915-1975, With Supplements for 1975-1988. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley. Schweitzer, George K. New York Genealogical Research.

Four Corners Ancestor Fair, Surname Directory, 1995, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas.

Crowe, Elizabeth Powell. Genealogy Online. Donated by Sue Tolbert.

Rose, Christine and Kay Germain Ingalls. The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy. Donated by Sue Tolbert.

Bacone Warrior, 1972. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1974. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1975. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1976. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1977, Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1978. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1979. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1980. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1982. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Bacone Warrior, 1983. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

<u>Bacone Warrior</u>, 1990. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver. <u>Bacone Warrior</u>, 1999. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

Alice Robertson Warrior, 1976. Donated by Norman & Toppy Vandiver.

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Arkansas & Louisiana. 1 cd

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Maine, New Hampshire, & Vermont. 1 cd

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Connecticut & Rhode Island. 1 cd

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas & Utah. 1 cd

United States: Regional

Alabama

Heritage B ooks Archives. Alabama, Volume 1. 1cd

Alaska – Arizona

Arkansas

Polk County Genealogical Society. Polk County Pioneers, v. 15.

Allen, Desmond Walls and Bobbie Jones McLane. <u>Arkansas Land Patents: Little River County (granted through 30 June 1908)</u>.

Madison County Genealogical & Historical Society. History of Hindsville, Arkansas The Town, The

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New Titles - Grant Foreman Room - 2nd Quarter 2002

(Continued from page 10)

Area, and The People.

Winn, Robert G. and Lyda Winn Pace. Winslow Top of the Ozarks.

Clark, Sue and Virginia McPhail. Highland Cemetery and Four Abandoned Cemeteries In Ozark, Arkansas.

McPhail, Virginia. Letters of Administration Book A 1865-1918 and Administrators Bond, 1865-1918.

Clark, Sue and Virginia McPhail. Franklin County Arkansas Cemeteries North of the Arkansas River.

Clark, Sue and Virginia McPhail. Franklin County Arkansas Cemeteries South of the Arkansas River.

Benton County Heritage Committee. History of Benton County, Arkansas.

Campbell, William S. One Hundred Years of Favetteville. Donated by Jacque Rutledge.

California

<u>Local History and genealogical Resources of the California State Library and Its Sutro Branch</u>. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

California Information and Almanac.

The City That Grew From A Rancho: A History of Richmond, California.

Pocahontas Trails Genealogical Society. Pocahontas Trails Ouarterly, v. 8, 10. Donated by Lulu Boggs.

Microfilmed Records Located at the California State Archives.

Colorado

Incidentally Anecdotes from the History of an Earlier Day in Buena Vista Colorado.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Nutmegger, v. 29.

The Connecticut Nutmegger, v. 31.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, v. 34, Plymouth & Pomfret.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, v. 35, Preston, Parts 1 & 2.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, v. 36, Portland, Prospect, Redding & Ridgefield.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, v. 37, Rock Hill, Roxbury, Salem & Salisbury.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, v. 38, Saybrook & Sharon.

Delaware

District of Columbia

<u>Florida</u>

Georgia

Vanstory, Burnette. Georgia's Land of the Golden Isles.

Shadburn, Don L. Pioneer History of Forsyth County, Georgia.

Shadburn, Don L. Unhallowed Intrusion: A History of Cherokee Families in Forsyth County, Georgia

Shadburn, Don L. Blood Kin Pioneer Chronicles of Upper Georgia Centered in Forsyth County.

Hawaii

Illinois

New Titles – Grant Foreman Room – 2nd Quarter 2002

(Continued from page 11)

<u>Indiana</u>

Iowa

Wapello County Genealogical Society. <u>Wapello County, Iowa Grave Stone Records A-K</u>. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Webster County Genealogical Society. Webster County, Iowa Adoptions. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Webster County Genealogical Society. Webster County, Iowa Probate Docket Index, 1855-1940. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Des Moines County, Iowa Index to Indentured Children, 1833-1920. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Wapello County, Iowa Ottumwa Cemetery Burial Record BK.2 Jan 1906-Oct. 1919. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Wapello County, Iowa Marriages, BK. 17, Apr. 1904-Aug. 1905. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Jefferson County, Iowa Will Index. 1851-1927. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Jefferson County, Iowa Guardianship Index 1839-1892. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Wapello County, Iowa Index To Gravestone Records, v. L-Z. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Des Moines County, Iowa naturalizations-Final Papers, 22 Jan 1866-3 Nov 1868. Donated by Debbie Walton.

Des Moines County, Iowa Naturalization Index, 1849-1857. Donated by Debbie Walton.

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Iowa. 1 cd

Kansas

Kentucky

Jillson, Willard Rouse. Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds.

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Maryland Genealogical Society. Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin.

Prince George Genelaogical Society. <u>Prince George's County, Maryland, Genealogical Society Bulletin, Volumes 1-30</u>. 1cd

Massachusetts

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Massachusetts, 1 cd

Michigan

1870 U.S. Federal Census Index: Michigan. 1 cd

Detroit Society For Genealogical Research Magazine, Spring, 2002. Donated by Mrs. Georgia Perkins.

Minnesota

<u>Mississippi</u>

Missouri

New Titles - Grant Foreman Room - 2nd Quarter 2002

(Continued from page 12)

Proceedings Grand Lodge A.F. & A. M., Missouri, 1924.

Heritage Books Archives. Archives, Missouri Methodism. 1cd

Cox, Dennis. Hamilton Historical Highlights: Looking Back at 135 Years.

Montana

Nebraska

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

Cutter, William Richard. <u>Genealogical and Family History of Northern New York</u>. 3 volumes. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley.

North Carolina

Leonard, Jacob Calvin. Centennial History of Davidson County North Carolina.

Dellinger, Paul. 1860 Census Lincoln County North Carolina.

North Dakota

Ohio

Tregillis, Helen Cox. <u>The Native Tribes of Old Ohio</u>. Donated by Myra Vanderpool Gormley. Ashtabula County Genealogical Society. <u>Birth Registrations and Correction Index of Ashtabula County</u>, Ohio.

<u>Oklahoma</u>

Coal County Genealogical Society. Coal County Court Records: Probate Index, Book One.

Carlile, James. <u>Burial Records: Tahlequah, Oklahoma</u>, Vol. 1: 1877-1930.

Carlile, James. Burial Records: Tahlequah, Oklahoma, Vol. 2, 1931-1950.

Carlile, James. Burial Records: Tahlequah, Oklahoma, Vol. 3, 1951-1970.

Carlile, James. Burial Records: Tahlequah, Oklahoma, Vol. 4, 1971-1990.

Hastain, E. Hastain's Township Plats of the Creek Nation.

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The names of the deceased are listed in alphabetical order. Where there are multiple references to a death, as often occurred, the entries are then listed in date order. When variant spellings were printed in the *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, that spelling was retained. Softbound 124 pages.

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Supplementing National Archives' Records: Billey Talley's Revolutionary War Service

By
John E. Ernest
Genealogist, Sons of the American Revolution (Seattle Chapter)

Many family historians know the difficulty of determining the exact details of an ancestor's Revolutionary War experience based on the military and pension records typically available from the National Archives. For purposes of getting a pension, the soldier was only required to provide the names of his officers and the battles in which he participated. Usually battle dates were not provided. Due to advanced age and infirmary, many soldiers probably did not remember all of the names and places of events that made up their military career. It is therefore necessary to use other sources to determine the dates and places of the actions mentioned and other actions the soldier and his unit might have been engaged in that were not mentioned. This will give us a much better picture of who our ancestor was, the difficulties he faced and his contribution to the American Revolution. The following example indicates how the limited records of the National Archives can be supplemented to provide a more complete description of the service of one Revolutionary War soldier.

While describing a Revolutionary War battle is fairly easy due to the large number of books and other material available, proving that a particular soldier was in a particular battle or place is another matter. However, there are sometime clues in the statements of other pensioners from his unit which combined with the history of a battle and the statement made by the soldier himself, helps us make some determination. The Company payroll records will indicate what soldiers were available for duty (effectives) for that time period.

Billey Talley of Hanover County, Virginia

Billey (William) Talley was born February 29, 1756, the son of Nathaniel Talley and grandson of John Talley. The Talley family were farmers and had substantial land holdings in Hanover County, Virginia. They lived in Saint Paul's Parish in the southeast portion of the County, about 15 miles northeast of Richmond, Virginia and very near the site of the Cold Harbor battlefield of the Civil War. Billey Talley was only twenty years old when he enlisted on February 29, 1776 in the 7th Company of the 5th Virginia Regiment.

Billey Talley's Statement of War Service

Billey Talley, aged 76 years, applied for a pension for his Revolutionary War service on December 4, 1832 in Hanover County, Virginia, summarizing his service as follows:

" That he enlisted in the Army of the United States in the year 1776 with William
Bentley and served in the Fifth Regiment of the Virginia Line under the following named
Officers, Col. Charles Scott, Capt. Richard Cluff [Clough?] Anderson, William Bentley, Second Lieut.,
Ensign Tomkins. That he marched to Williamsburg in Virginia, thence to Norfolk soon after the
Battle of the Great or long bridge, remained in Virginia while invaded by the British Army under Fordyce
after which being transferred to the Continental service he embarked at York Town in Virginia and landed
at the head of Elk River. Arrived in Philadelphia while the British Army occupied New York, marched as
far as New York but was driven back by the British Army to Brunswick where the American Army at-
tempted to cut down the Bridge but were driven off by the British; the American Army being small retreat-
ing were commanded to make three fires for every man and immediately to move on leaving them burning,

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towards Princeton and Trenton. That he with many of his companions in arms were taken sick with the small pox and camp fever for several weeks, after which he rejoined the Army, was in the Battle of Brandywine in General Green's division which was only partially engaged in the Battle, marched to Valley Forge and was subsequently engaged in the battle of German Town under Gen. Washington. The cold weather coming on the Army went into winter Quarters. During this period he suffered from want of provisions and clothes and also from disease, being deprived even of many of the necessaries of life and constantly harassed by the enemy; that the company to which he belonged was commanded by different Officers, they being often changed by promotion or otherwise; that in the month of February following, that is in 1878, his term of service having expired received his discharge from Gel. Muhlenburg and returned home to Hanover County in Virginia where he resided at the time he enlisted in the service of his country. That he supposes that his discharge was lost or destroyed, never expecting to have any use for it, and that he served as herein expressed, the full term of two years."

Creation of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment

Virginia and other states as well raised individual state lines. They were made up of regular troops paid by the state government for local defense, and they were distinct from the common militia. In September 1776 the Continental Congress established the size of the Continental Army at eighty-eight battalions (also called Regiments), fifteen of which were assigned as Virginia's quota. The Regiment was the basic unit of the Continental Army, as it has been in the British Army since Cromwell's time. A Regiment at full strength would be 680 men. Captain Richard C. Anderson of Hanover County raised his Company and then received his commission. The 5th Regiment under Colonel Josiah Parker was composed of ten companies, each of sixty-eight men including officers and was first assembled at Richmond County Courthouse. Billey was placed in the 7th Company under the command of Captain Anderson, where he remained for his two-year enlistment. This unit was made up from men from Hanover County. Of the 45,000 men in Virginia in the military service in 1776, Hanover County had about 900.

After his enlistment, Billey and his unit marched east about 60 miles from Hanover County, Virginia to Williamsburg, Virginia, then to Norfolk. Billey remained in Virginia while Virginia was invaded by the British Army under Fordyce. Billey's Regiment, the 5th Virginia was one of three such units of regular soldiers authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in December 1776 and raised for local (i.e., within the State) defense. The Regiments were stationed in the fortifications at Williamsburg, Portsmouth and Yorktown.

Basic Training

Billey Talley was trained at Williamsburg Virginia from March to September 1776. He was issued a musket, flints and powder. The Virginia troops used Harvey's Manuel Exercise as Ordered by his Brittanic Majesty in 1764 for instruction in musketry and Humphrey Bland's Treatise of Military discipline, published in 1740, for battalion exercises. The musket he received was probably the English Brown Bess, .75 caliber. He learned to drill and use his musket and bayonet. He was trained in the line-of-battle formation which involved lining up all of the soldiers in ranks, shoulder to shoulder. The manual of loading and firing was performed slowly on voice commands, enabling the entire line to fire simultaneously in volleys. The command suffered severely from illness in September 1776. Billey's pay in October 1776 was 6 2/3 dollars per month.

Billey Goes to War

Despite the fact that the three Regiments (3rd, 4th and 5th) were raised for in-state service, within a year of their formation, the Virginia General Assembly had to place two of them in the Continental Line. Billey was transferred into the Continental Army in September 1776. The partially formed 5th Regiment now under Colonel Charles Scott embarked at York-

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Billey Talley's Revolutionary War Service

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town, Virginia in September, traveled up the Chesapeake River and arrived at the Head of Elk near Elkton, Maryland, about 54 miles south west of Philadelphia. William Whitman, Jacob Williams, John Ford and Stephen Lowry of Billey's Seventh Company were sick and were left in Virginia. At this time the British Army occupied New York. Billey Talley's unit, the Seventh Company left Virginia with about fifty-five effectives, including officers.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Battle of White Plains

After the Battle of Harlem on September 14th, 1776, Washington moved his Army to White Plains in Westchester County, north of New York City. The march to White Plains was a nightmare march conducted at a crawl. Without enough horses to haul wagons and guns, many guns had to be pulled by hand. Even for so short a movement, there was not enough food, and hunger was added to an ordeal already aggravated by the advent of colder weather. The American Army was suffering hideously. Laying on wet ground in the open and in their thin summer dress, without food or water, pelted by rain and then an early wet snow, many of the American Soldiers came down with severe colds. Washington's Army could not gain a good position to oppose the British at White Plains. Billey and his unit marched as far as New York but they were driven back (from where?) by the British Army. Depending on the length of the trip from Virginia to Elkton, Maryland and the time it took to march from there to New York, it is difficult to tell exactly when the Fifth Regiment joined Washington's Army, but it could have been before October 21st when Washington established his headquarters at White Plains. On October 28th, General Howe defeated the American Army and on the night of November 1, Washington gathered his stores, sick and wounded and slipped away to Newcastle, five miles to the north. Washington then led his escaping column of 3000 men slowly south and crossed the Hudson River. With the oncoming raw cold of northern winter they suffered more. Through the Watchung Mountains they trudged into Newark, out of it and into New Brunswick. There they attempted to cut down a bridge, but were driven off by the British. The British began bombarding and the American Army was forced to withdraw. Due to lack of transport all of their tents had to be burned. That night they encamped in the woods with no food, blankets or tents. The night was cold and there was much suffering, especially those with no shoes. Less than 3,000 men left Brunswick. By December 7th Washington had succeeded in getting his army across the Delaware River.

Billey Talley never mentioned the Battle of White Plains, but the description from his Pension Application fits that Battle or perhaps the earlier Battle of Harlem and the retreat to Brunswick, New Jersey. Billey's Pension Application states "marched as far as New York and were driven back by the British Army to Brunswick."

I believe we can rely on Captain Anderson (Billey's Company Commander) wife's Pension statement that her husband had been in the Battle of White Plains. However no other soldier in Billey's unit who received a pension mentioned the Battle of White Plains.

THE NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN

When the 5th Virginia Regiment joined General Adam Stephen's brigade in December, only 14 commissioned officers and 115 enlisted men were fit for duty. On December 13th, 1776, George Washington was appointed commander of the entire American Army based on a resolution passed by Congress. By that time Washington had begun to think offensively. By the middle of December, Washington had no more than 6000 effectives had retreated to the west or the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River near Trenton. British General Howe believed that most of the American Army would vanish on December 31st as most enlistments would expire. Howe decided that as New Jersey had been pacified it was now time to go into winter quarters and as far as the British were concerned, that campaign was over. Washington's Army was best described as shoeless, threadbare, hungry, shivering ragamuffins. On December 23rd,

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the American Army including Billey and his unit were formed into ranks to have the first issue of Tom Paine's The American Crisis read to them. Paine, who had been along on the retreat across New Jersey, was at his best:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and women. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph . . . "

The First Battle of Trenton - Washington Crosses the Delaware

Washington planned to attack Trenton on the morning of December 26th, 1776. The main attack, with 2400 men would be led by General Nathaniel Green. The bridgehead and advance guard was assigned to Brig. General Adam Stephen's Brigade which included Captain Scott's 5th Virginia Regiment. Billey's unit was one of the first to reach the New Jersey shore. On the evening of December 25th, the main army embarked. Washington's Army was as Lieutenant Anderson put it, "crouching in the bushes" on the west bank of the Delaware. Sick, dirty, many were "entirely naked, "Washington said, "and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service. The Delaware River was filled with floating cakes of ice and solid shore ice: A storm was in progress which turned from snow to sleet and hail driven by a bitterly cold wind. These conditions lasted throughout the night. For the attack, Adam Stephen's Brigade was attached to General Greene's Division.

After landing, Washington's army marched for nine miles to the town of Trenton which took five hours, in a severe snow storm. Trenton at that time was occupied by a troop of 1400 Hessian soldiers under the command of Colonel Johann Rall. Crossing the Delaware was completed about four in the morning. Even though Washington's army arrived several hours later than scheduled, they were still able to surprise the Germans. Washington had split his army into two columns, one under General Greene and the other under Major General Sullivan. Greene's Division, which included Billy's unit, was directed to take the Pennington Road which led into Trenton at its north end. Adam Stephen's Brigade, which included Col. Scotts 5th Virginia Regiment, Elliot's 4th Virginia Regiment and Buckner's 6th Virginia Regiment was the advance guard for Greene's Division and arrived in Trenton at 7:45 on the morning of the 26th of December.

Adam Steven's Brigade had orders to advance with all speed into the town. They quickly overran the German out guards. The Germans withdrew with the Americans hard on their heels, firing as they came. The American Army then brought up its artillery which took command of the main streets in Trenton. Washington's plan had worked as all exits from the town were blocked. The American artillery had a devastating effect on the massed Germans in the streets. As the flints and the powder got wet, both the Germans and Americans resorted to the bayonet. Much of the fighting in the town was hand to hand combat. Colonel Rall, the German commander was mortality wounded. Victory was complete. The battle had lasted less than an hour. The American army captured more than 900 prisoners and many wagons of supplies. By the end of December, the Seventh Company had lost eight men. William Archer, Clavius Duke and J. Marks deserted, three died(killed in combat?), Walter Wade, David Hogan and Zack Sac . . . (?); Joshua Wade and Richard Linsey were taken prisoners which left only 49 effectives including officers.

Billey Talley did not mention the First Battle of Trenton in his Pension Application but Captain Anderson wife Salley's Pension Application specifically mentioned it. The payroll roster for December indicated that Billey Talley and Williamson Plant was fit for duty. Williamson Plant mentioned "taking the Hesians at Trenton" in his Pension Application.

The Second Battle of Trenton

When British General Howe heard of the defeat at Trenton, he then ordered Lord Cornwallis and his 6000 men to counter-

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attack. The British army arrived at Trenton about 4 P. M. on January 2, 1777 only to find the American Army well entrenched. Washington had but 5200 men including some unreliable militia. Cornwallis decided to delay the attack until the next day, contrary to the advice of his officers who feared Washington's ability to retreat and escape. During the night Washington's Army departed and left a few men who were commanded to make three fires for each man and to immediately move on and leave them burning. Cornwallis on the morning of the 3rd found the Americans gone. The American Army, which was quite small, retreated toward Princeton, New Jersey where General Washington successfully outmaneuvered the British Army. By the end of January, the Seventh Company had eleven additional dead; Isham Holland, John Hogan, John Hundley, Jacob Gentry, John Louck, Elias White, Rowland Shippman, Elijah Shippman, William Bradley, John Norvell and Thomas Carpenter. At that point the Seventh Company had only thirty-three effectives.

Billey's Pension Application stated that "... the American Army being small retreating were commanded to make 3 fires for every man and immediately to move on leaving them burning towards Princeton." In that Billey only mentioned this aspect of the battle, he was probably one of the few men who were ordered to make the fires.

The Summer of '77

Washington's Army went into winter quarters and occupied a defensive base at Morristown, New Jersey from January to May 1777. Billey and many of his companions in arms were taken sick with the Small Pox and camp fever for several weeks. The Seventh Company was reduced to thirty-four effectives. By mid-March Washington's Army had shrunk to a mere 3,000 effectives, two-thirds of them militia whose enlistments were about to expire. By the end of March, the Seventh Company had only thirty effectives. In May Sir William Howe's forces, comprising 18,000 effective troops was in position at New Brunswick and Amboy, New Jersey. Washington had received a new supply of arms (22,000 muskets) and supplies from the French. New troops begin to arrive and Washington now with about 6000 Continentals, broke camp at Morristown, and advanced to Middlebrook, ten miles from New Brunswick.

However by June the British Army had moved to Staten Island while the American Army stayed at Middlebrook, New Jersey. In late July the British Fleet under Lord Howe sailed from New York with the entire British Army in command of his brother Sir William Howe. At this time Washington's Army was encamped on Neshhaminy Creek, 90 miles north of Philadelphia. New troops continued to arrive and Washington's Army now had about 11, 000 men. On August 24th, a Sunday, Washington marched his troops, including the 5th Regiment, through Philadelphia. The American held well-burnished arms and carried them like soldiers. The British Army arrived on August 25th at the Elk River near Elkton, Maryland, 54 miles southwest of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON'S ARMY MOVES INTO PENNSYLVANIA

Battle of Brandywine Creek

Billey was in the Battle of Brandywine (York Co., Pennsylvania) in General Green's division. On August 28th, 1777, the British began marching toward Philadelphia, the Patriot's unofficial Capital. Washington planned to intercept with a force of about 12,000 effectives. At the end of August, the Seventh Company had only thirty-one effectives. On September 11, 1777, the two armies collided at Brandywine Creek. The British Army under General Sir William Howe was attempting to capture Philadelphia and the British Army of 12,500 men launched a full scale attack on Washington's Army. Washington split his Army and kept Green's division and the brigades of Maxwell and Wayne to prevent the British Army from crossing Brandywine Creek. Because Washington was outmaneuvered by the British, the American Army was forced to withdraw to Chester, Pennsylvania. As a result of this victory, the British Army captured Philadelphia. The British Army was camped at Germantown, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles from Philadelphia. By the end of September, the Seventh

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Company had only twenty-one effectives.

The Battle of Germantown

Billey Talley was promoted to Corporal on October 1, 1777 replacing Enock Davis who was promoted to Sergeant. Germantown was a village of houses stretching for two miles along the Skippack Road, the thoroughfare from Philadelphia to Reading Pennsylvania. On the night of October 3rd, 1777, Washington planned night march and surprise attack on the British Army at sunrise on the 4th. Washington broke the Army into four separate columns, marching to Germantown by two roads. General Sullivan was on the right and General Green with his own division and the Brigades of Muhlenburg, McDougall and Charles Scott 5th Virginia Regiment (Billey's unit) was on the left. When General Greene's Division, which was composed more than half of the American Army, arrived late, the battle was in confusion. While the American Army did well in the beginning forcing most of the British Army to retreat, Sullivan's division began to run out of ammunition. Due to bad weather, uneven ground and unexpected resistance, Washington's Army was forced to withdraw. The British brought up reserves. The Americans tired from the night march and day-long battle, began to retreat. They made a splendid withdrawal, turning to strike back from fences, ditches, walls, and houses. By the end of October, the Seventh Company had only twenty effectives.

The British Army returned to Philadelphia where they could be reinforced by sea. Except for Burgoyne's defeat in the North, the campaign of 1777 had been disastrous for the American Army. The Battles of Brandywine and Germantown had been lost, Philadelphia, the Patriot's Capital, was in the hands of the British and Congress had fled to Lancaster in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

All the men in Billey's Seventh Company, who received a pension, cited the Battle of Germantown and Brandywine.

WINTER QUARTERS - BUT WHERE?

White Marsh, Pennsylvania

By this time the winter was coming on. Outside Philadelphia, Washington prepared to make his winter quarters in a sheltered valley at White Marsh, twelve miles to the north. Washington's wife Martha joined him there on December 10th. However, on that day the British marched out to surprise the American Army. The British under General Howe were unable to draw Washington from his entrenchment and returned to Philadelphia. The encampment at White Marsh was evacuated and the American Army moved to Gulph Mills.

Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania

Washington's Army arrived at Swedes Ford across the river from Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania on December 11, 1777. The Army begin to cross the river at 6:00 p.m. and at 3:00 a.m. the next morning encamped near Gulph where they remained without tents or blankets in the midst of a severe snow storm. The entire American Army under Washington was concentrated here. The strategic value of Gulph Mills appealed to Washington because the Gulph hills stretch from the Schuylkill river for miles into the interior of the Country. They offered a considerable barrier to an approach by the British from Philadelphia. It was only after careful consideration that the final decision was made to retreat to the next great range of hills, the hills of Valley Forge.

(Continued from page 22) Valley Forge - 1777 - 1778

The Continental Army arrived at Valley Forge in York County, Pennsylvania on December 19, 1777. Valley Forge is about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia which at this time was occupied by the British Army under General Howe. Valley Forge was a good choice because the camp was located on a high plateau. One side was protected by the Schuylkill River and two shallow creeks would provide natural barriers that would present problems for attacking cavalry and artillery. Arriving American troops found trees in the area but little else. The Seventh Company under Captain Anderson had only nineteen effectives. General Peter Muhlenburg was the Brigade Commander.

While the weather at Valley Forge was considered moderate for the winter of 1777-1778, the encampment saw two periods of severe cold. The end of December with a low of six degrees and the end of March with a low of eight degrees. The low in January reached twelve degrees and the low in February was sixteen degrees. On the 27th of December, the deepest single snow of the season fell, which was followed by a severe cold spell. There was a heavy snowfall on the 8th of February but was washed away by a heavy rainfall which brought heavy flooding and a sea of mud.

After Washington's Army arrived at Valley Forge, it decreased two thousand men from the hardships and exposure which left only 8,200 effectives. During this period Billey suffered from want of provisions and clothes and also from disease. The Army was constantly harassed by the British. The Company to which Billey belonged was commanded by different Officers, often changing because of promotion. Huts (16 ft. by 14 ft.) were ordered to be built. The life inside these huts was described as poor food, hard lodging, cold weather, fatigue, nasty clothes, nasty cookery, vomit half of the time and smoked out of one's senses. Most men suffered from dysentery or pulmonary diseases. Nine out of every ten cases of jail fever and putrid fever ended in death. Out of forty patients in one Virginia Regiment, only three survived. When General Lafayette arrived in camp, he was horrified to see soldiers whose legs had frozen black being carried from their huts and piled on wagons taking them to hospitals to have their limbs amputated. He was later to write "The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats nor hats, nor shirts, nor shoes. Their feet and legs froze until they were black . . . " By the end of January 1778, the Seventh company had only twenty effectives. One in four Americans died at Valley Forge.

Corporal Billey Talley's military pay in February 1778 was 7 1/3 dollars per month. In February of 1778, Billey's term of service of two years expired and he received his discharge from General Muhlenburg. At the end of February 1778, the Seventh Company had no effectives and ceased to exist. A Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States was concluded at Paris, France on February 6 and ratified by Congress on May 4, 1778. The news was not much comfort to Billey Talley as he left for Virginia on March 5th, 1778. He had served in the two most terrible years of the American Revolution.

Bounty Land Warrant and Pension

Billey Talley was allowed a pension on his application executed 4 December 1832, at which time he resided in Hanover County, Virginia. In addition he had received a Bounty Land Warrant from the State of Virginia. As to his pension he was to receive \$80 per year beginning the 4th day of March 1834. Billey died on 5 March 1834. After Billey's death, his widow Elizabeth moved to Richmond, Virginia. She applied for a widow's pension on 28 May 1841 pursuant to an Act of Congress dated 7 July 1838. She was to receive \$80 per year. Elizabeth died in Richmond 20 October 1841 at the home of her son-in-law, John G. Wade.

Special Insertion – Pages 24 – 38

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& Children buried here deserve our

remembrance

Compiled by Cleo Leon Shamblin February 19, 2002

P. 1

Row 5 Space 1

\$\times \text{\$\tilde{\chi}\$ \ Gum Springs Cemetery. Near the Gritts community. Located 5 miles southwest of Webbers Falls, Oklahoma. The plots are not laid out in any organized way. The graves do lay West to East. I gave the makeshift rows, numbers and grave numbers simply to count and to give aid in locating the general area of any particular grave site. The cemetery is unkept. Some areas are maintained by local residents.. The head stones were read and recorded on Feb. 9,2002 by Cleo, Wilma, Nathan and James Shamblin, and Bernice Vonrhoder and Lorette Koenig. The oldest stone that could be read was for Johnathan Cowand Dated b.9/2,1864,D.4/22/1879. Of more than 600 stones, more than 1/2 are sand stone with no names. Numbering from the gate going west. The rows running north to south..An from the west fense to east. Row 1, Space 1 Space 2 Boyer, Clyde Franklin Boyer, Audrey Marie b. April 8,1909 b. May 22,1920 d. Mar. 25,1995 d. Dec. 18,1981 Space 3, south of entry road Space 4 Hyslop, Anthony Shawn Hyslop, Eddie Sam b. Nov.10,1965 b. April 12,1974 d. May 21,1982 d. Aug. 12, 1997 Space 6 Space 5 Hyslop, Johnny J. Burris, Debera E. b. 1936 b.Sept. 1,1960 d. 1992 d.Dec.10, 1985 Row 2 Space 1 Space 2 Stewart, Hellen S.Lamb Stewart, Gerald B. b. Aug. 4,1922 b. Aug. 6, 1923 d. April 4, 1994 d. Feb.26, 2001 Space 3 Space 4 Lipe, Lewis L. Lipe, Jackie V. b. Feb. 6, 1918 b. Aug. 5, 1954 d. Mar, 27, 1997 d. Aug.16, 1954 Pvt. U.S.Army, WW.II Space 5 No name Row 3 & 4, Spaces 1-7 Spaces 8 & 9 Sites for Cleo L. Shamblin B. June 5,1939 No Graves Wilma D.Scarbrough Shamblin B.Feb.19,1942 Row 4 In fenced area Space 8 Space 9 Shamblin, Wende June - Andrew's Mom Shamblin, Andrew Wesley "Giggles" b. Aug. 31,1961 b.Apr.26,1991 d. June 26, 1998 d. July 5, 1996

Space 2

| Row 5 | Space 2 | Clem, Alice Mary *Sister to Florence Burns | b. Mar. 30,1907 | d. Jame 30, 1995 | d. Jame 30, 1991 | d. Feb. 9, 1993 | d. Jame 30, 1911 | d. Feb. 9, 1993 | d. Jame 30, 1912 | d. Feb. 9, 1993 | d. Jame 30, 1912 | d. Jame 30, 1914 | d. Jame 30, 1915 | d. Jame 3 p.a b.May 20, 1909 (tm stone is wrong) Spaces 8 through 12 have sand stone markers

Space 12- fenced Grouthkra, Carl b.Aug.24, 1899 d. Nov.17, 1900 son of G.A. & LL Fletcher Amsey, Samuel d. Feb. 6, 1901 27 yrs. 2 Mos. 12 dys. Stevenson, J.B. b. Oct. 1853 d. Sept. 22, 1926 Stevenson, Occie B. b. Feb.29, 1892 d. Nov. 9 1905 Daylor, Nola J. b. July 3, 1901 d. Mar. 11, 1906 Row 9 Space 1 Sand stone no name Space 3 Grave enclosed by stone no name	0
Space 12- fenced	p. 3 Space 13 - fenced
Grouthkra, Carl	Amsey, David
b.Aug.24, 1899	b. Sept. 16, 1853
d. Nov.17, 1900	d.Oct. 24, 1899
son of G.A. & LL Fletcher	
A C 1	
Amsey, Samuel	Stevenson, A.L.
a. reb. b, 1901	b. May 14, 1866
27 yrs. 2 Mos. 12 dys.	d. MAY 12, 1952
Stevenson, J.B.	Stone
b. Oct. 1853	
d. Sept. 22, 1926	
Stevenson, Occie B.	Stevenson, Harry P.
b. Feb.29, 1892	b. Feb. 3, 1883
d. Nov. 9 1905	d. Aug.14, 1896
Daylor, Nola J.	End of fenced area
b. July 3, 1901	and or remove at ou
d. Mar. 11, 1906	
Row 9	
Space 1	Space 2
Sand stone	Stone stone
no name	No name
Space 2	Surana A
Grave enclosed by stone	Space 4
no name	Eaton, Jesse Franklin
no name	b.Jan. 8, 1894 d. Sept. 30, 1896
Special F	
Space 5	Space 6
b Ana 12 1927	Moore, Cynthia Houston
d. feb. 2, 1002	b.1839
u. 160. 2, 1902	a. 1898
Spaces 7 & 8	Space 10
Sandstones	Holt, Caroline
No names	d.Dec.11,1905 3 days old
Space 11	Sandstone
lined with rock	No name
No name	140 haine
Row 10	
Space 1	Space 2
Sandstone	Small granite stone
No name	W.H.M.
Spaces 3 thru. 5 are sandstones, no names	b.Jan. 8, 1894 d. Sept. 30, 1896 Space 6 Moore, Cynthia Houston b.1839 d. 1898 Space 10 Holt, Caroline d.Dec.11,1905 3 days old Sandstone No name Space 2 Small granite stone W.H.M. Space 7
Space 6	Space 7
•	- r · · · · ·

Jettie, Dua. of Mr. & Mrs Chas F. Smith Smith, Chas. F. Son of Mr. & Mrs Chars. Smith b.Feb.25, 1859 "A precious voice is still. d. Sept. 23, 1905 A place is vacant in our home that never can be Caskey, J. H. son of J.B. & M. E. Outlined with sandstones and stacked Outlined with stones, grown over with

| Row 11 | Space | Spa

Space 10
Bean, William
Gied 1900, 23 yrs old
Spaces 12 thru 18
Spaces 19
Space 20
Space 20
Space 3
Space 30
Space 31
Space 31
Space 31
Space 31
Space 32
Space 32
Space 34
Space 35
Space 36
Space 36
Space 36
Space 37
Space 38
Space 30
Space 31
Space 30
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Space 30
Space 31
Space 31
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Space 31
Space 31
Space 31
Space 30
Space 31

44	0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Sandstone WS. H. Space 33 Hargrove, George Stanley b.April 12, 1852 d.May 20, 1929 Space 35 thru 39 Vacant Spaces 2 thru 6 Vacant Space 9 & 10 Reed, L. B. born Dec 24, 1909-D.Jan.30,1893 Reed, Polly . born Feb.29, 1826. d. Jan. 24, 1892 Space 13 Sandstone Space 15 Tittle, infant,Dau. of R. b.Oct. 16, 1905 d.Oct. 29, 1905 Space 17 Sandstone "J. M." Not readable Space 19 Sandstone "T. M." Space 21 Fletcher, walter b.June 7, 1871 d.Aug.1,1889 Space 5 Smith, Floyd b. 1891 d. Sept. 18, 1893 Space 21 Latty,Matilda
•	Sandstone	Sandstone Sandstone
	J.W.W.	WS H
,		11 0. 11.
	Space 32	Space 33
•	UL. Hanst	Hargrove George Stanley
	no dates	b.April 12, 1852
		d.May 20, 1929
	Spaces 34	Space 35 thru 39
	U.L.H.	Vacant
	Row 14	
	Space 1	Spaces 2 thru 6
	Wise, Nanny J. Wife of E. F.	Vacant
	b.Sept. 5, 1881	
	d. May 27, 1908	
	Spaces 7 - 8	Space 9 & 10
	Sandstones	Reed, L. B. born Dec 24, 1909-D.Jan.30,1893
	at base of big tree	Reed, Polly . born Feb.29, 1826. d. Jan. 24, 1892
	_	
	Space 11- 12	Space 13
	vacant	Sandstone
	0 11	
	Space 14	Space 15
	little, Russell A.	Little, intant, Dau. of R.
	b. Sept. 27, 1866	b.Oct. 16, 1905
	d.Jan. 21, 1908	d.Oct. 29, 1905
	Space 16	0
	Space 16	Space 17
	h Ang 16 1807	Sandstone
	d Oct 6 1907	J. IVI.
	d. Oct. 0, 1907	Not readable
	Space 18	Space 19
	Sandstone	Sandstone
	"L. M."	"T.M."
		A • AVA•
	Space 20	Space 21
	Girdner,Isaac Walter	Fletcher, walter
	Mar.20,1889 d.Dec.2,1891	b.June 7,1871
	•	d.Aug.1,1889
	Spaces 22 thru. 40	O /*****
	Sandstones	
	No names	
	Row 15	
	Space 1 - 4	Space 5
	Vacant	Smith, Floyd
		b. 1891
		d. Sept. 18, 1893
	g	
	Space 6 thru 20	Space 21
	sandstone	Latty, Matilda

Whenever the first state of the control of the cont b. July 11, 1877 Lawrence, William Father Cyclone fence are continuedd. Oct.15,2000 b. Mar.8, 1937 Ames, Ivies A. White picket fence Two rock walled Cowand Family plots, Small stone inside reads N.C., Two stones outside reads-Space 36 Grave covered with large flat sandstone, Charley M. Rodgers son of J. W.& M.A. no dates no name Infant Space 34 born & died Jan. 13, 1896 Tittle, infant son W.R. & E. Space 32 vacant Spaces 28-30 Feb. ???unreadable Hamilton, L.J. ?? Hamilton, Mary Ann Space 26 Dec. 16, 1892 Carlile, infant of J. & A. Space 24 q. Feb. 4, 1894 b. July 15, 1872 Carlile, Amanda H. wife of J. J. Space 22

Space 1

Sandstones

p. 9 d. July 3, 1956 d. Oct. 1957 Collins, Frank, son of W & C. Parents; Collins, Wm. L. Cora Belle Lawrence, Iva b.June 13,1914 b.July 7,1879 Sept.3,1885 b.Oct.18,1903 13,1925 d.Dec.31,1955 Feb.4,1917 d.Sept.22,1977 Kauffman, William B. Kauffman, Jessie L. Ward, infant Dau. of b.June 13,1914 b.Nov.7,1909 Susie & Robert Ward d.Aug.15, 1966 d.Nov.20,1982 Jan. 20, 1927 ROWS 16,17 & 18 Space 1 Shamblin, Corene b.July 15,1948 Dau. of J. & R. d.Dec.19,1948 Space 1 Space 2 Space 2 No stone Broken stone Shamblin, Emma Lou. Dau. of J & R. Shamblin, Norman .Patsy N. b. July 15,1943 b. 1949 b.Aug. 4, 1914 d.Dec.24,1943 son of E.& F. d. Unreadable Spaces 3 & 4 Space 5 Spaces 6 thru 12 Sandstones " Mother" McCullough, E. S. Sandstones wife of C. b.Feb.5, 1833 d.Mar.13,1905 Space 13 Space 14 Space 15 McCarry, W.S. ? Noar, M Sandstone Ag?. 1043 Umts? A?ing died May 21, 1901 ?78,1900 unreadable Darling Dau. of ???? miss thee Spaces 16 & 17 Space 18 Spaces 19 Thru 27 Sandstones James, D. W. Sandstones b.Nov.6,1892 d.Aug. 16, 1898 God gaveth this loved one that lies here asleep to his Mother a short time to keep and called him away, his sprit to keep and left his Father alone to weep. Row 17 Space Space Space Row 17 West half of cemetery

Space 2

Counts, Emily Ida

b.Apr. 11, 1885

Spaces 3 thru 10

Sandstones

p.10 d. Apr. 18, 1896 Dau. of Jr. & L.A. Counts " Our short lived love " Space 11 Spaces 12 thru 21 Space 22 Clayton, Dannie son of J.L. & Sandstones Grave lined with Sandstone b. Apr. 23, 1882 S.E. No name d. July 14, 1889 **Row 18** Space 1 Space 2 Space 3 Collins, Minnie G. Collins, Charlie C. Collins, Ira O. b. May 12, 1870 Wife of A. b.Feb.9, 1889 b.Jan.20,1887 son of T.A. & M. G. d. Feb. 8, 1893 d.Apr.9, 1909 d. Aug. 13, 1910 Son of J. A. & M.C.?? Son of T.A. & M. G. ?? Space 4 Space 5 Space 6 Collins, M.A. Wife of J.L. Collins, Tilliam? A. Renforoe, James M. b. June 26, 1826 b.Oct.15, 1856 b.Dec. 10,1832 d. Mar. 15, 1909 d. Aug. 12, 1912 d. July 8, 1894 Space 7 Space 8 Space 9 C, N.C. James Taber Wilson, Elmer J. Son of T.W &L.A. no dates b.July 31,1891 b.Mar. 29, 1898 d.Jan.31,1901 d. Jan. 14, 1899 9vrs.6 mo. Space 10 Space 11 Space 12 Long, infant Dau. of D.E.&S.E. Tittle, infant Dau. of M.R.&J.D. Tittle, H.F. son of A & M.E. b. Jan.11,1899 b.Aug.7, 1893 b.May 20, 1888 d. Jan. 13, 1899 d.Aug.8, 1893 d.Mar.31, 1892 Space 13 Tittle, Infant Dau. of W.R.& E. b. April 3, 1891 d. April 12, 1891 **Row 19** Spaces 1 thru 5 Space 6 Space 7 Lined with stone Lomon,?John T. son of James Lomon, Bessie L. Dau of James Eller, Stoc?kt unreadable b,.Nov. 7,1907 & M.S. b.May 21, 1909 & M.S. Date unreadable d. April 26, 1909 d.June 2, 1909 Lomon family continued on next page Row 19 Space 8 Space 9 Space 10 Lomon, infant Dau. of James & Mary Sue Lomon, Mary S."Mother" 2 sandstones together b. dead May 31, 1910 b.Nov. 5, 1885 "Mother" Nanni Virge or Birge d. Nov.11, 1918 d. July 4,1949

At 85 yrs. old

```
Foreign State (1945)

Space 1

Space 1

Space 1

Space 1

Space 1

Space 2

Space 1

Space 1

Space 2

Space 1

Space 3

Space 1

Space 3

Space 1

Space 3

Space 1

Space 3

Space 1

Space 1

Space 3

Space 4

Space 5

Space 4

Space 4

Space 4

Space 4

Space 5

Space 6

Space 6

Space 6

Space 6

Space 6

Space 7

Space 7

Space 7

Space 8

Space 8
```

Space 21	Space 21	p.12
Mickles,Dee		f Mrs D.Mickles
b. Oct. 1910	No dates	
d. Oct. 1988		
Row 4	•	
Space 1 thru 10	Space 11	Space 12
vacant	Sanders, Robert J.	Sanders, Alice L.
	b. 1896 d. 1952	b. 1910 d. 1953
Space 13	Space 14	Space 15
no name	vacant	Clark, Newton E.
		b. Jan, 1927 d. Apr. 1998
Space 16	Space 17	Space 18 thru 21
no name	vacant	vacant
Row 5		
Spaces 1 thru 14	Space 15	Space 16
vacant	Smith, Ruth E.	no name
	b. Mar. 1876	
	d. Feb. 1943	
Space 17	Space 18	Space 19
no name	no name	unreadable
Space 20	Space 21	Space 22 - 26
Smith, G.R.	unreadable	no names
Spaces 27 -28	?Uegkar, G. F.	vacant
vacant	b. Feb. 1841	v douit
	d. July 1899	
	•	
Row 6		
Spaces 1 thru 18	Spaces 19 thru 23	Space 24
vacant	no names	Crenshew, Lonnie
		b. Mar. 1925 d. May 1945
Row 7	G	
Space 1	Spaces 2-3	Space 4
Shoemake, Peache Dau		? Counts,Emma Ida,Dau.of J.R.& L.A.
b.Ja.1,1900 d.may 30		Apr.151895 d.Apr.18,1896
Space 5 Posey, N. B. Nov. 18'	Spaces 6 th	
Row 7 continued	78 -Apr. 1908 vacant	Hunter, Olie
Space 13	Space 14	B.June 6,1895 d. Sept.7,1896
vacant	no name	Space 15 Tramell, Marven
vacant	no name	B. 1880 d. 1936
		D. 1000 d. 1730
Spaces 16 thru 18	Space 19	Spaces 20 - 21
no names	Crenshaw, Baby sor	
	1930	
Space 22	Space 23	
- F	Space 25	

i di pi di pi pi pi di	nananananananan	<u> </u>
Space 21	Space 21	page 13
Mickles,Dee		f Mrs D.Mickles
o. Oct. 1910	No dates	
l. Oct. 1988		
Row 4		
Space 1 thru 10	Space 11	Space 12
vacant	Sanders, Robert J.	Sanders, Alice L.
	b. 1896 d. 1952	b. 1910 d. 1953
Space 13	Space 14	Space 15
no name	vacant	Clark, Newton E.
		b. Jan, 1927 d. Apr. 1998
		,
Space 16	Space 17	Space 18 thru 21
no name	vacant	vacant
) <i>5</i>		
Row 5	Space 15	Space 16
Spaces 1 thru 14 vacant	Space 15 Smith, Ruth E.	Space 16 no name
avant	b. Mar. 1876	no name
	d. Feb. 1943	
Space 17	Space 18	Space 19
no name	no name	unreadable
Space 20	Space 21	Space 22 - 26
Smith, G.R.	unreadable	no names
Spaces 27 -28	?Uegkar, G. F.	Helms, Julia
vacant	b. Feb. 1841	b.Apr.26,1882
	d. July 1899	d.May 23, 1923
	•	
Row 6	_	
Spaces 1 thru 18	Spaces 19 thru 23	Space 24
vacant	no names	Crenshew, Lonnie
Row 7		b. Mar. 1925 d. May 1945
Space 1	Spaces 2-3	Space 4
Shoemake,Peache Dat		G? Counts,Emma Ida,Dau.of J.R.& L.A.
b.Ja.1,1900 d.may 30		Apr.151895 d.Apr.18,1896
Space 5	Spaces 6 tl	hru 11 Space 12
Posey, N. B. Nov. 18	78 -Apr. 1908 vacant	,
Row 7 continued	_	B.June 6,1895 d. Sept.7,1896
Space 13	Space 14	Space 15
vacant	no name	Tramell, Marven
		B. 1880 d. 1936
Spaces 16 thru 18	Space 19	Spaces 20 - 21
no names	Crenshaw, Baby so	
	1930	
Space 22	Space 23	

P. 14

Space 12

Space 13 near big tree

Space 14

Gipon?? Lenner E.

Church ,John A. Husband of M.E.

Collins, Wife of T.A.

b.Mar.16,1885 d.Sept. ??, 1964 b.May 8,1858 d.Sept.25,1909

Aug.18,1878

"Gone but not forgotten"

d.June 15,1902 Broken stone

Spaces 15 thru 23 Sandstones

ROW 20

Next space

"Woodmen of the world (Dum Leet clamate)

Dally? unreadable

Garrett, L. b.Nov. 25,1875 d. Dec. 25, 1905

Next space

Next space

Next space

Sandstone

Branum, Fielex? A.

Burchfield, Marion Davis

Wife of C.C.Branum b.Dec.16,1873 D.July 22,1894

b.Jan.30, 1897 d. June 28, 1897

She is gone but not forgotten for the angles whisper that my darling is fondly watching and waiting to meet her beloved one there.

Next space Caudle, Mary b. Aug. 17, 1898 d. 9 weeks old

STARTING FROM THE WEST FENCE counting the rows going East. The rows run North and South.

Row 1 is a short row that starts 2/3's of the way down

Space 1

Space 2

Space 3

Space 4

no name

no name

no name

Anderson, Jonny W. b.Feb.1924 d. Oct. 1977

Space 5

Space 6

Space7

Space 8

no named

Cooper, Jefferson U.Sr.

Cooper, Carmelita M. Cooper, Jeannie M.

b.Feb. 1935 d. Jan. 1991 b.Oct. 1958 d.May, 1975 b.Apr.1938 d.Nov.1996

Space 9

Space 10

Space 11

Emma Holland

no name

Bolding, Robert W. b. 1939 died 1999

d.Jan.6,1981

64 yrs.9 mo.4 days

ROW 2 Counting from the West

Space 1

Space 2 no name Space 3 & 4 Vacant

Sanders, Thomas Franklin Apr.111914 died Ju.18,1932

Space 5

Spaces 6 thru 11

Space 12

White, Robert

Vacant

Meddock, E. M.

b.Oct. 1922 died Mar.14,1925

b.Apr.22,1867 d. Dec. 30, 1914

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

Muskogee Public Library 801 West Okmulgee Muskogee, OK 74401

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and August) at the Musko	gee Public Library, 801 W	est Okmulgee, Mus	kogee, OK.	
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The MCGS Quarterly is fr	ee to members. Back issue	es are available at \$3	3.25 each. Q	
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Muskogee County Genealogical Society

Quarterly Publication

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Delores Nickerson (2002 MCGS Member) 600 Dayton, Apt. 440 Muskogee Oklahoma 74403



Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the MCGS is to disseminate information and data to promote the general study of genealogy and to preserve any material that establishes and or illustrates the history of Indian Territory and Muskogee County and its families.

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