

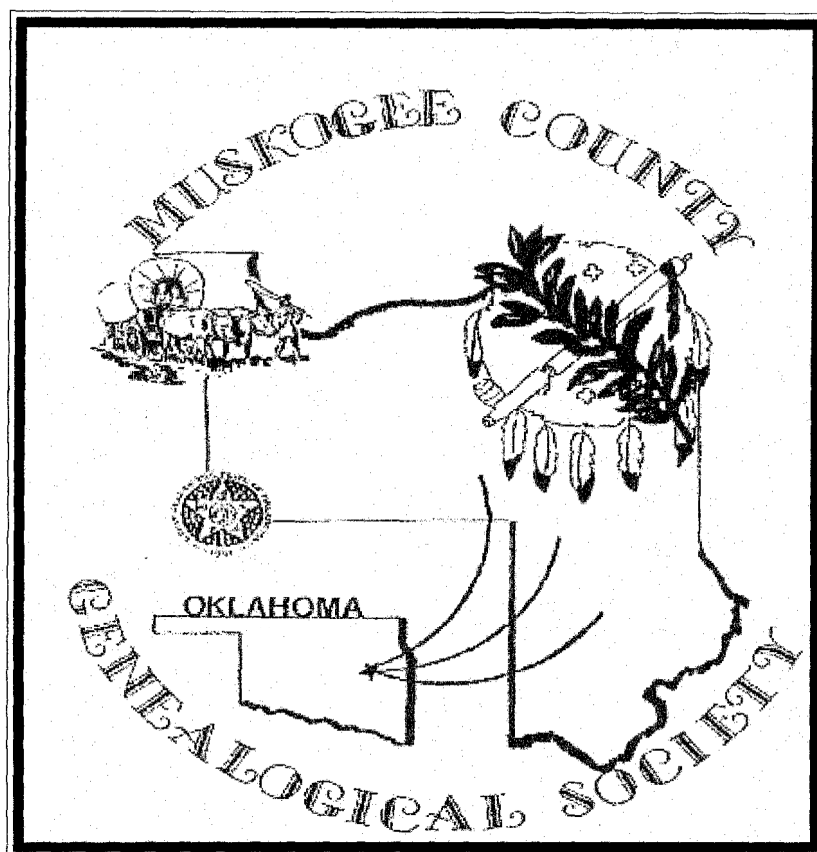
# Muskogee County Genealogical Society

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## Muskogee County Genealogical Society General Information

***To defray the cost of postage for mailing your issue of the quarterly we are asking that you please pick up your issues at the monthly meetings in March, June, September, and December.  
Thank You!***

### Purpose:

The MCGS 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.

### Meetings and Membership:

MCGS meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 7:00 PM at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, Oklahoma. The Board of Directors meetings are held the third Monday at 6:00 PM at the library. All members are invited to attend the Board meetings.

Membership in the MCGS is open to anyone promoting the purpose of the Society. Individual or family membership is \$21 per year and includes the Quarterly publication. A \$11 per year membership is available for those that do not wish to receive the Quarterly.

### Publication and Query Information:

The MCGS Quarterly is published four times a year: March, June, September, and December. Back issues of the Quarterlies are available for \$5.00 each, plus \$1.50 for shipping and handling.

The Society also publishes books of genealogical interest, focused on Muskogee County and Muskogee Indian Territory. A complete listing and price list is available on page of this quarterly.

MCGS will assist with research questions from members at no charge. Non members pay a \$5 search fee and \$.25 per copy per item. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request to:

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

c/o Muskogee Public Library  
801 West Okmulgee  
Muskogee, OK 74401

Or you may email them to: [mucogeso@yahoo.com](mailto:mucogeso@yahoo.com)

### 2005 Board Members:

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## Muskogee County Genealogical Society General Information

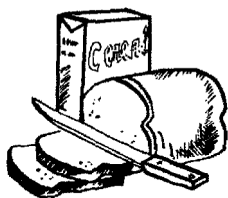


### Our cookbook has arrived! Get yours today!

164 pages of tempting recipes passed down through the generations, as well as those of more recent times, contributed by our members and friends. Included are cooking tips, herbs & spices, hints for baking breads and desserts, tips on napkin folding, measurement & substitution chart, equivalency chart, food quantities for large servings, microwave hints and a calorie

The cookbook committee spent many long hours collecting, typing and organizing these recipes. We thank them for all their hard work.

Cookbooks are available for purchase in the Grant Foreman Room, at Society meetings, or by mail. Cost is \$11 if purchased locally, \$13 if purchased by mail.



The Foreword to our cookbook was written by George G. Morgan, author of "How To Do Everything With Your Genealogy".

George is coming to Muskogee March 23, 24 & 25, 2006 to present a Writer's Workshop and Genealogy Seminar. Mark your calendars now!

**Order from:**  
Muskogee County Genealogical Society  
c/o Muskogee Public Library  
801 W. Okmulgee  
Muskogee, OK 74401

*Muskogee County  
Genealogical Society  
Library Volunteer  
of the Quarter  
Award*

*Presented to*

*Al Cheeseman*

*December 2005*



## Interesting Facts of the 1500's

The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be. Here are some facts about the 1500s:

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May, and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odor. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married.

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs-thick straw-piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs."

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh (straw) on floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they added more thresh until when you opened the door it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entranceway. Hence the saying a "thresh hold."

(Getting quite an education, aren't you?)

In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while.

Hence the rhyme, "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock the imbibers out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "wake."

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and re-use the grave. When reopening these coffins, 1 out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through

the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the "graveyard shift") to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be "saved by the bell" or was considered a "dead ringer."

And that's the truth... Now, whoever said that History was boring ?! ! !

Educate someone...Share these facts with a friend.



## **Land Records Preservation Nears Completion**

### **Oklahoma County Clerk's Office to Offer Window to the Past via Internet**

Oklahoma City - Oklahoma County Clerk Carolyn Caudill announced her office would soon complete electronic documentation of all land records in Oklahoma County. The documentation dates back to 1890-seventeen years prior to Oklahoma's statehood.

"This has been an enormous undertaking of historic value to all our citizens," said Caudill. "We expect to announce we have finished the electronic scanning and indexing of approximately 8,650,000 pages of land records in our county by the end of summer. When we're done, we estimate we will have over 543-million keystrokes entered on our computers. Our rich heritage and history will soon be available to all citizens to use if they have Internet access. This is exciting and we're looking forward to finishing this incredible task for the benefit of our citizens."

Caudill pointed out that genealogy is one of the fastest growing hobbies in America. "More and more people want to know their genealogy and family tree. We see them every day pouring over records in the County Clerks Office looking for clues and evidence of their roots. In just a few months, they'll be able to pore over these documents at home via their home computer. Whether someone came here as a Boomer, a Sooner, by foot, on a horse, or on a train, we'll have a record of it if they bought real estate or oil interest in our county," said Caudill.

"A few years ago our state leaders recognized that these historic documents must be preserved and I am proud that the Oklahoma County Clerk's Office was tasked to do this job. We will soon be a gold mine of information via the Internet," Caudill added.

The Oklahoma County Clerk's Office contracted out the duties of the electronic documentation of all the land records in Oklahoma County with HTC Global Services, Inc., of Troy, Michigan, which was the lowest bidder. The project has taken about three years to complete due to planning and organizing all the records. The entire cost of the project is estimated around \$1.8-million. The original cost of the entire project was estimated as high as \$12-million. The scanning and indexing of the documents is being paid through a \$5 Records Preservation Fee the legislature approved a couple of years ago. The fee is collected each time a property document is filed in the Oklahoma County Clerk's Office. "HTC Global Services has done an exceptional

job at a very reasonable price. I applaud them for their outstanding work and their work ethic. While they are not Oklahomans, we do recognize them as "honorary citizens" of our state. They have documented our history and they deserve tremendous honor for their work on behalf of the citizens of our state.

"It has taken fiscal discipline and several years to save enough money to do a project of this magnitude. The main benefit of researching all real estate information by name and legal description is the savings of time not only for our citizens, but for the County Clerk employees, as well. Add to that the benefit of being able to actually view the filed documents without having to pull and sort through thousands of books, then anyone can see that what we are doing is efficient and benefits the taxpayers in the long run by reducing the costs of staff needed to file the documents," Caudill noted.

"The impact of preserving Oklahoma's history by preserving our records will be felt for many years to come. Genealogists will always use our records to search for their roots. Soon they will do this via the Internet. We'll miss seeing their faces, but we know they'll love the ease and accessibility of searching these documents via the Internet. While attorneys and other customers use this tool to do their jobs and historians and genealogists continue to study the past; we, in this office, will continue to look for ways to make their jobs easier and their lives simpler," Caudill closed.





**INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS**  
**# 5668 – VOL 8**  
**ELLA ROBINSON, RESEARCH FIELD WORKER**  
**MAY 10, 1937**

**History of the Episcopal Church in Muskogee, Oklahoma**

In the early part of the year 1893, the Rev. Francis Key Brook was elected to the office of Bishop in the Episcopal Church in St. Louis and was given the Indian Territory and Oklahoma as his dioceses. Prior to that time, the work in Indian Territory and Oklahoma had been under the direction of Bishop Pierce of Arkansas. As he was a man advanced in years, he could not give it the attention and time that a rapidly developing country demanded. On hearing that the Indian Territory was to have a Bishop of its own, Mr. Fred Morris, a resident of Muskogee who had recently moved from Pawhuska, where he had been employed as clerk in the Indian Agency and occupied the same position in Muskogee, wrote at once and invited Bishop Brook to pay Muskogee a visit. The Morris family consisted of himself, wife and sister, Miss Mary and they were members of that church and were very anxious for the establishment of an Episcopal Church in Muskogee.

On February 23, 1893, Bishop Brook paid his first visit to Muskogee. The first service was held in the home of Mr. Morris and four children were baptized. On the evening of the same day he held services in the First M. E. Church, South, of which Rev. M. L. Butler was Pastor. An organization was formed at that time and Rev. Dwight Berbor, (Deacon) was placed in charge. However, he did not remain long as he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Faith and united with that Church. He went immediately to Italy where his father was an art student. On May 1, 1894, Rev. Henry Tudor (Priest) was sent as Pastor to the little congregation and at once began to formulate plans for constructing a house of worship. A lot, located in the 200 hundred block on South Fourth Street, was given by Mr. Robert L. Owen. The little group began in earnest to secure funds for the building. Another problem that confronted Mr. Tudor was a place in which to live. He selected a location in the northwest portion of the town and built a substantial cottage at his own expense. The house is still being occupied and stands on Fon-Du-Lac between 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Streets. The place was known Todorville. As it was so far from town, it meant an afternoon trip when you went to call. Among the charter members of the church were Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Wisdom and their family. Mrs. M. L. Bragdon and sister, Mrs. Morris, daughters of the late Judge James R. Shackelford, the first United States Judge of the Indian Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Morton Rutherford, Mrs. Mary Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Williams, the Boren Family, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Ford, Mrs. Frank Swift and Mr. George Williams. The ladies realized that their help was going to be very

greatly needed in the financing of the new church and especially the furnishing and equipping. They held a meeting and organized a Ladies Guild of which Mrs. Bragdon, a young bride at the time, was the first president. Funds were raised by various means. Dinners in a vacant building downtown, which everyone employed in stores and shops always attended. Twenty-five cents was the price for a chicken or turkey dinner. Strawberry and ice cream suppers during the summer were quite popular and always a financial success. The tables were always profusely decorated with flowers from the gardens of friends. Bazarres were often held in connection with the dinners and many beautiful and useful articles were sold. A flower show given at the home of Mr. D. M. Wisdom on North Cherokee Street, was the first to be held in Muskogee. She was the proud possessor of a small greenhouse and took great pleasure in raising flowers. An afternoon tea in connection with the flower show also given and a silver offering taken, from which several dollars was realized. Home talent shows was another successful means of raising money. Among other things given at the Turner Opera House was Evangeline, a very beautiful production well rendered. A Trades Carnival was also given there in which all trades people and business houses were represented. That would have proven a great success, financially, had not the men and women, who were promoting it, taken their departure between sums and with them went all the proceeds they had in their possession. However, the receipts were satisfactory. Many of the young people of other churches took part in these entertainments.

The first choir was composed of Mrs. Robert Owen, Mrs. M. L. Bragdon, her sister, Mrs. Morris and Mr. Billy Owen. As services were held on week nights, members of other choirs gave their assistance. Among them

was Dr. and Mrs. Bonnell. A small but beautiful edifice was completed and occupied during Mr. Tudor's ministry. The first wedding that took place in the new chapel was that of Mr. William Nathaniel Patterson and

Miss Catherine Reeter, April 29, 1900. On February 1, 1897, Mr. Tudor resigned and the following summer, Mr. George Miller, a student at Berkley, California Divinity School ( a Lay Leader) was sent to the work and gave efficient service. On Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1897, Rev. A. V. Francis (Priest) formerly pastor of St. Paul's Church in Oklahoma City was sent by Bishop Brook as Pastor of Grace Church. UP to this time, Vinita, Wagoner, and Tahlequah belonged to the Muskogee District and was served by one minister, Muskogee and Wagoner getting two Sunday Services each month' the other appointments, week night services. On Sunday, February 13, 1898, Grace Church was consecrated by Bishop Brook with Rev. C. E. Brandt of South McAlester delivering the sermon. In September, 1898, a building committee, composed of Mr. George Williams, Mr. R. Williams and Mrs. Mary Pearson was appointed and proceeded to make plans for building a Rectory, having previously purchased a lot in the 100 block of South Third. The lot was owned by a Creek Citizen and a deed from the creek Nation, signed by Secretary Hitchcock was secured. The contract was let for a six-room house to cost \$1090 and was completed Dec. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898 and immediately occupied by the Pastor and his family. The Bishop had contributed \$250, the Pastor \$47, the Ladies Guild \$664. There remained a debt of \$500. A cistern was built at the cost of \$115. A wood-shed \$80 and other improvements bringing the entire cost to \$1500.

At the annual Parish meeting in April, the following vestrymen were elected: Mr. George Williams, S. M. Rutherford, H. J. Evens, Mrs. William Boren, Billy Owen and Dr. Harry G. Rogers.

At this time the ladies reduced the debt by \$100, From September 1898 to September 1899, the Mission raised for all purposes, the sum of \$1572.50. During that year, Vinita was detached from the work and placed in another Mission. September 1<sup>st</sup> the rectory debt was \$340. In addition, the construction of a good fence at the cost of \$50. At a Parish meeting held March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1900, Bishop Brook added to the vestry, Ira B. Kirkland, Guy P. Cobb and Dana Kelsey. On July 1901, the Ladies Guild paid the last indebtedness on the rectory. In 1902, April 22<sup>nd</sup>, Rev. Francis resigned to accept a call in Minnesota. On May 1<sup>st</sup> 1901, the Ladies Guild began raising money for a new church building, as the congregation as fast our-growing the little church. At the urgent request of Bishop Brook, Mrs. Francis remained until the middle of May when he accepted a call Chanute, Kansas, resigning from the Minnesota work call. On February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1903, Rev. A. C. Perry of West Missouri came as pastor of Grace Church. During the year 1904 under the efficient ministry of Mr. Perry, the membership was doubled and the Mission organized into a Parish and accepted as such by the Bishop. The first Parish in the Indian Territory. In August 1903, a lot for the new church located at 6h and Broadway was purchased for \$2500. The erection of a more commodious building was begun at once. Again, the ladies who had never faltered in their efforts went to work with renewed energy. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1905, the foundation was started and on May 26<sup>th</sup>, the corner stone was laid. January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1906, the church was completed at the cost of \$12,000. During that month, Mr. Perry resigned after three successful years to accept a more lucrative position at San Angelo, Texas. At that time Rev. H. J. Llwyd (Priest) was sent as pastor and has remained in that office continuously for a period of 31 years. The first wedding that took place in the new church was that of Mr. Ruel Haskell, Jr., and Miss Catherine Fay Tullis, Rev. Llwyd officiated. In January 1923, plans were made to move the church building from the corner of Broadway and 6<sup>th</sup> to Court and 6<sup>th</sup>, as the noise of the street cars was disturbing the worshippers. A lot was secured was for the sum of \$15,000 and the work was completed in June of that year, where the beautiful edifice of English Gothic Architecture now stands. The plan was designed by Mr. McCaw, a Scotchman, who came to Muskogee from Glasgow, Scotland, seeking a mild climate for his wife who was ill.

The valuation of the entire plant is approximately \$100,000. The membership of the church at the present time, is 1000 baptized members and between 700 and 800 confirmed members. The church had enjoyed a continuous growth under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd, a most devout man and an efficient leader and promises to become one of the strongest church organizations in Oklahoma.



## NUMA FLETCHER HANCOCK

Numa Fletcher Hancock, born April 11, 1859, was the sixth of twelve children born to Ezekiel Wheeler Hancock and Mary Magdaline (Allen) Hancock. He was born on the family farm in Wentworth Township, Rockingham County, North Carolina, and named for the popular Rockingham County Methodist Minister, Numa Fletcher Reid.

Numa was educated in the Wentworth school and by 1883 had established himself as a druggist in Wentworth. Hancock and John J. McCargo operated a confectionery and drug store at the corner of Spring and Main streets, beside the county jail. When he was appointed postmaster in the summer of 1885 he operated the office in his store and it is said that the first government-issued letterboxes for the town were used at this time. He served until February 2, 1887. At that time he began working as a drug clerk in a Reidsville, Rockingham County, drug store owned by F. M. Matthews and Company. Numa and his brother William Pinkney Hancock became proprietors of the Wentworth Hotel as shown in the 1890 Business Directory of Rockingham County, NC.

In the next few years, Numa Hancock studied to be a druggist in North Carolina, worked in a drug store in Little Rock, Arkansas, and in Muskogee, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He returned to Winston, NC, to marry Virginia Alma Stafford. They were married November 14, 1895 in Winston, Forsyth County, NC. in the Evangelical Lutheran Church by Rev. W. A. Litz. Virginia "Virgie" Stafford was born in Winston January 15, 1859, the daughter of Andrew Jackson Stafford (1815-1862) and Cornelia Price Stafford (1828-1901). Virgie's mother Cornelia Stafford was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Numa brought his bride and her mother to the Indian Territory town of Pryor Creek (now Pryor) after their North Carolina wedding. In August of 1896 they moved to their first Muskogee home on Agency Street. Here they were living in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory town of "Muskogee", where only 20 years earlier the town was described as "having a single street of shanties, open to the wind, which blew like a hurricane. The majority of the citizens were Negroes, formerly slaves to Indians, deep in poverty and ignorance".

Two children were born in this Indian Territory town and the local newspaper, *Muskogee Weekly Phoenix* gave note of both of these births. The January 13, 1898 issue told of the birth of a girl. Virginia Hancock was born January 11, 1898. Her brother Allen Hancock was mentioned in the February 15, 1900 issue as the baby boy born in the Hancock home.

**In April 1899 Cornelia Stafford had a five-room cottage built for herself, but to be willed to her granddaughter Virginia. Unfortunately, Cornelia Stafford died in November 1901 after a fall in her home. Numa purchased the Muskogee Greenhill cemetery plot, block 68, lot 8, in 1901 for \$10.00 where she was buried The second**

The 1900 census of Muskogee, Indian Territory, lists the family living on Okmulgee Avenue with a total of 13 boarders. In 1903 the family resided at 320 West Broadway.

Numa was a prescription clerk at the Palace Drug in Muskogee until he became the owner of his own drug store, the Muskogee City Drug. By 1906 the Hancock family had built a large, two story home at 504 Denison that was still standing in the late 1980's when it was torn down to make way for a shopping center. The house was always in Virginia Hancock's name. She took in boarders to help with expenses. The boarders living at the Hancock home as shown on the 1920 Muskogee census are W. A. Webster, W. R. Rawsey, Paul E. Rawsey and W. D. Green.

The *Muskogee Times Democrat* of October 3, 1907, states that N. F. Hancock has 468 pieces of old coins, from a penny worth \$5 to rare old gold pieces. Years later he gave his niece Carrie Hancock Born's son John some of these coins to start a collection of his own.

The Hancocks helped to educate a Hancock nephew and two nieces, all from Rockingham County, NC. Claude Mitchell, son of Dora Hancock Mitchell; Ellen Burton, daughter of Harriet Wilmoth Hancock Burton; and Caroline Johnston Hancock, daughter of John Wesley Hancock. They all lived in Muskogee with Numa and Virgie Hancock. Claude stayed for a very short time. Ellen attended the Catholic School because she would have to walk over twelve railroad tracks to get to the public school. Caroline, who arrived in 1906, stayed until January 1923 when she was married in the Hancock home to Charles R. Born of Enid, Oklahoma.

The Hancock niece Carrie Hancock was chosen to represent Oklahoma at the Confederate Veterans National Convention in Little Rock, Arkansas. A total of 12,000 Confederate veterans were in attendance at this 21<sup>st</sup> annual reunion in May 1911. Numa and Virginia Hancock also attended the convention with their niece. In 1911 Numa sent his niece to Cottey College in Nevada, Missouri, where she studied Education. Carrie taught in several schools around the area including Sequoyah in Muskogee.

Daughter Virginia attended Franklin school and was graduated from Central High in Muskogee. She attended Oklahoma University where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Virginia followed the footsteps of her cousin Carrie and was chosen a Maid of Honor for Oklahoma at the September 1918 convention of the Confederate Veterans held in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Both Hancock cousins were married in the family home on Denison Street. Carrie on January 31, 1923 and Virginia on April 21, 1926. Their weddings were elegant affairs described on the society page of the local newspaper. Rev. Hugh E. Kelso of St. Paul's Methodist Church married Virginia and Allan Owen in the home ceremony.

Numa and Virgie made many trips back to NC where his brothers and sisters looked forward to these visits. He was well respected by his family in North Carolina, as well as the residents of Muskogee. In April 1902, Numa was elected a Muskogee County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed an Oklahoma State Drug Inspector July 20, 1915 and the State Health Director in 1916.

He was a life long Methodist and a Sunday school teacher in the Wentworth Methodist Church in his North Carolina home. A charter member of St. Paul's Methodist Church in Muskogee where he also taught a Sunday school class. Numa was a 32<sup>nd</sup> degree Mason and past commander of the Masonic Lodge, a Shriner, and a member of the Woodsmen of the World.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Graham were caregivers for the Hancock's in their later years. In 1933 Virginia Stafford Hancock deeded the 504 Denison home to her daughter Virginia H. Owen who retained ownership of the home until 1942 when she sold it to Sam Sixkiller.

Numa Fletcher Hancock died September 6, 1938 in a Vinita, Oklahoma hospital. After funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist church, Numa was buried in Greenhill Cemetery, Muskogee, in lot A, block 69. His widow, Virginia Stafford Hancock moved to Winston-Salem, NC, to be near her daughter, and died there March 6, 1943. She was returned to Muskogee to be buried next to her husband, son Allen, and her mother Cornelia Stafford.

Hancock Street, an east-west street south of the City of Muskogee, was named in honor of Numa Fletcher Hancock as an outstanding citizen and for his contribution to the growth of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The children of Numa Fletcher and Virginia Stafford Hancock:

Virginia Hancock was born January 11, 1898 in Muskogee, IT, and died May 22, 1980 in the Moravian Home in Winston-Salem, NC. She was buried in the Moravian graveyard in Old Salem, NC. Virginia married April 12, 1926 in Muskogee to Allan Kent Owen of Winston-Salem, NC. The Owen children were Allan and Louis.

Allen Hancock, born February 15, 1900, in Muskogee, IT. He died July 13, 1904 of the "flux" and was buried in the family plot in Greenhill Cemetery, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sources: County records from Rockingham Co, NC, Forsyth Co., NC, and Muskogee Co., OK.  
Greenhill Cemetery, Muskogee, OK.  
*Times Democrat*, and *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, newspapers of Muskogee.  
Muskogee, OK, City directories.  
Hancock family information.

**Compiled in 2005 by: Betty H. Born, 4170 E. 45<sup>th</sup> Street, Tulsa, OK 74135**



NUMA FLETCHER HANCOCK  
1859 - 1938



Miss Virginia Hancock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Hancock of Muskogee, is maid of honor for Oklahoma, she having been appointed on General Halley's staff. Miss Gladys Anderson is sponsor, Mrs. Arthur Weicott of Ardmore, daughter of General Halley, chaperon and Miss Marnie Wilson of Altus also is a maid. Miss Hancock is a guest of Mrs. George H. Lowers during her stay in the city.

## Virginia Hancock

Virginia Hancock was born 11 January 1898 in Muskogee, Indian Territory, the daughter of Numa Fletcher and Virginia Stafford Hancock. After attending Franklin and Central High Schools in Muskogee, she worked her way through the University of Oklahoma. In September 1918, Virginia was chosen as the maid of honor for Oklahoma when the Confederate Veterans had their annual reunion in Tulsa, Oklahoma. On a visit to North Carolina, Virginia met Allan Kent Owen in Winston-Salem. They were married 21 April 1926 in a big wedding at the Hancock home in Muskogee, Oklahoma. They lived in Winston-Salem where their children were born. Allen was in the construction business with his father. Eventually they were divorced. Virginia Owen was living in the Winston-Salem Moravian Home at the time of her death 22 May 1980 and was buried in the God's Acre Cemetery in Old Salem.

## Tidbits

The following are tidbits and websites that have been passed along on the MCGS Mailing List. I hope that they will be of use to you.

Released by the Library of Congress this morning, *The Hotchkiss Map Collection* features maps made by Major Jedediah Hotchkiss for the Confederate Army. Most of these maps are of the Shenandoah Valley, and were used by General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson and their staffs. The collection includes the maps, the Major's sketchbooks, and some manuscripts. The collection also includes two essays about the map collection. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkiss/>



I've been using the American State Papers. It has 2 volumes on Indian Affairs, but there are tons of other resources on the site. The site is called **A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation, U.S Congressional Documents and Debates.**

Check it out at: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem>



Daily Oklahoman Archives Online

The archives of back issues of the Daily Oklahoman newspaper, from 1901, may now be searched at home for free through the link below. All that will be needed is a library card number. Yes, all 14 digits will have to be typed in.

<http://www.eok.lib.ok.us/rdodbase.html>

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 682-6657, x257 or [history@eok.lib.ok.us](mailto:history@eok.lib.ok.us)

Wally Waits



From a message from Steve Beleu at the Oklahoma State Department of Libraries:

New this morning from the American Memory program of the Library of Congress:

**"Women of Protest: Photographs from the Records of the National Woman's Party".**

This is a collection of 448 photos of this woman's suffrage group that existed from 1875 to 1938. Most photos date from 1913 to 1922, and document the group's push to ratify the 19th amendment to the Constitution and give women the right to vote.

The Woman's Party organized pickets, parades, demonstrations, and hunger strikes. Also included are essays on their history, their leaders, and their tactics.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/suffrage/nwp/>

:



Oklahoma State Archives has material for genealogists. Check out their website at: <http://www.odl.state.ok.us/oar/archives/collections.htm>

Below is an example of what you will find there:

**State Archives Collection Highlights:**

Although the State Archives contains many different types of administrative records of state agencies and constitutional officers, we've listed some of the more popular collections on this page...

Questions Frequently Asked about the State Archives—FAQ

Index to Oklahoma's Confederate Pension Records

Used by genealogists the world over (downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF)

Historical Maps

These maps illuminate your way into Oklahoma history.

Genealogy in the Archives

How could a state archive help you with genealogy? You'd be surprised.

Index to Aerial Photographs

What did the landscape look like in 1939? Perhaps there is a photo listed in ODL's aerial collection that would interest you.

Papers of the Territorial Governors

What happened on the watch of the men who governed the "Oklahoma Territory"?



Papers of Oklahoma's Governors

Through good times and bad, their administrations recorded it all for posterity.

Surveyors' Field Notes

Read what they saw as they surveyed Oklahoma from north-to-south and east-to-west.



**West Virginia** has started putting birth, death and marriages online! . If you find a record, you can pull up an actual copy. You must register to use the free service but the only required information requested is your email address. Once you complete the registration, you receive an email with your password. I got mine almost immediately.

<http://www.wvculture.org/VIT>



The **Castle Garden passenger lists** are now on the net - [www.castlegarden.org](http://www.castlegarden.org).



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1916>

This is a free encyclopedia with an event calendar. With the calendar, you can see what is happening at a particular moment.

Historian  
United States Postal Service  
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW  
Washington, DC 20260-0012

The Historian maintains Postmaster Finder, the Postal Service's national

The Historian's staff can provide guidance in researching specific aspects of postal history. Upon request, the Historian's staff can provide the names and appointment dates of Postmasters who have served at particular Post Office locations, Post Office establishment and discontinuance dates, and the dates of any Post Office name changes. Response time varies with the number of requests received.

Main website:

[http://www.usps.com/postalhistory/postal\\_history\\_resources.htm](http://www.usps.com/postalhistory/postal_history_resources.htm)



### **NEW MEXICAN WAR RECORDS**

The Arkansas History Commission and State Archives in Little Rock announces a new addition to its material relating to the Mexican War (1846 – 1848). The collection consists of 12 rolls of microfilm containing the compiled military service records of Arkansas' Mexican War soldiers. Only portions of these records have been previously available at the History Commission. Until now, they could only be obtained from the National Archives in Washington, DC. This collection complements the compiled military records of Texas Mexican War soldiers already in the Commission's holdings. Each service record contains the name of the veteran, his age, enlistment and discharge locations and dates, and information about any future pension. At the beginning of each unit's records there is also a detailed history of that unit. More than 1,500 Arkansas troopers served in this conflict, most coming from the western part of the state. Later many of these men served in the Confederate or Union armies during the Civil War.

## HELP WITH PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

In tracing ancestors you will frequently find references to property. It may be described in metes (metes) and bounds, or as section, 14 Twp number 20, or SW 1/4 of NE 1/2. What does it all mean and how can you locate the property? There is an excellent website that will take you through the whole procedure. It explains it very clearly. If on the other hand you encounter the word "portiones" (there are other spellings) it is Spanish for portions. This is a term used in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to describe early Spanish Land grants. In dry country they were often very long and narrow, fronting on a river to give each holder access to water.

The website is at:

[http://nationalatlas.gov/articles/boundaries/a\\_plss.html](http://nationalatlas.gov/articles/boundaries/a_plss.html).

From the *Ancestry Daily News* (<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews> )

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The following is a website I happened upon. It's not for research but a lot of interesting genealogy updates by state or subject.

Genealogy Blog

<http://genealogyblog.com/>



For all who are researching **Ohio deaths**.

Ohio Historical Society online death index now covers 1913-1944. They have updated the site with these new years added. Previously it covered up to 1937.

Also be advised that as of Oct. 1, 2005 the new fee for ordering vital records certificates cost \$16.50! This is for Ohio only.

Website is: [www.ohiohistory.org/dindes/](http://www.ohiohistory.org/dindes/)



**The North Dakota Death Index** is available at the following address:

<https://secure.apps.state.nd.us/doh/certificates/deathCertSearch.htm>



**Recent scam:**

An article about the state of Colorado suing Maxwell MacMaster and his company Morphcorp, LLC was in the *Denver Post*. This is the company that sells genealogy yearbooks.

Here is the link [http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci\\_3247588](http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci_3247588)

Just thought I'd admit to being a "sucker".... I knew the yearbook couldn't tell me anything that I didn't already know, but just out of curiosity (and my "leave no stone unturned" attitude), I ordered the yearbook for my SEARCH family (and yes, that was my maiden name!). Their "sources" were mostly City Directories and Telephone books. My uncle was furious to learn his name and address had been included, but it was "public information", so he figured there wasn't much he could do. Also, it was old information since he had moved and had been living in another state for two years. I wonder if he'll change his mind now, and want me to "get my money back"....? Carol

Thank you for sharing with us Carol!



## **New White County Records at the Arkansas History Commission**

The Genealogical Society of Utah, in cooperation with the Arkansas History Commission and State Archives in Little Rock, has just completed the microfilming of a significant collection of White County records from the courthouse in Searcy. The filming is part of a microfilming project began in 1976 that has copied early county records from all courthouses in Arkansas. Projects like this preserve historical material by reproducing the records on 35mm microfilm. It also makes the information more accessible by placing the film at additional locations such as the Arkansas History Commission in Little Rock and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The film will eventually be available through The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on interlibrary loan.

This project copied White County probate packets dating from 1835, the beginning of the county, to 1920. The records relate to some thousand individual estate proceedings and contain a wealth of genealogical and local history data. White County deed records dating from 1881-1907 were also copied. Eventually, this microfilm will be added to the White County records already in the History Commission's collection. Camera operators will begin similar filming in Jefferson County soon.

Jane M. Hooker  
Archivist  
Arkansas History Commission  
One Capitol Mall  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
(501) 682-2895



**During WWII**, the death of a soldier resulted in the creation of more paper work. The link below is to one such file.

<http://www.oldhickory30th.com/Horton%20Wallace%20119th%20Co%20A%20IDPF%20file.pdf>

If you have a WWII serviceman, here are some of the types of newspaper articles that he or she may have been mentioned in.

Notice of enlistment or induction  
 Notice of completion of basic training  
 Notice of shipment overseas, though often unsaid exactly where  
 Notice of awards received  
 Notice of MIA or capture  
 Notice of KIA  
 Notice of burial (perhaps even years after the end of the war)

Has anyone seen other types of notices?



## NEWS FROM THE FRONT

Chances are you have an ancestor who served in the military. Two recent developments could help you uncover information about him or her.

- Genealogy Today has launched Military Roots (<http://www.militaryroots.com>) a free database of information transcribed from sources such as military rosters, muster rolls, and troop histories. The database started with several thousand names; new ones are added every week. You can search for surnames and opt to be notified if they're mentioned in records added later. Registration is required to read the full transcription. (On the results page, you'll see a \$ next to matches; but if you click the Subscribe link, the fee is listed as "Free") Each match shows a citation so you can consult the original source.
- \* The National Archives' and Records Administration National Personnel Records Center (NPRC; <http://archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel>), the St. Louis facility that holds post-1912 military service records, has opened nearly 1.2 million military personnel files of enlisted US Navy and Marine Corps members who served between 1885 and Sept 8, 1939. NARA gets custody of service records 62 years after the service member's separation from the military.

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*To subscribe to this free weekly e-mail newsletter, go to:  
<http://familytreemagazine.com/newsletter>.*

## **Sir Francis Drake Collection**

Currently appearing on the "Global Gateway" homepage of the Library of Congress's website, this collection about Sir Francis Drake will soon appear in the "American Memory" homepage of LC's website.

Contents: primary and secondary materials about Sir Drake's voyages in the Americas. The collection currently consists of 16 manuscripts, 29 books, 8 maps, and 7 medals and portraits. Date range: 1579 to 1765.

Here is the link--

<http://memory.loc.gov/intldl/drakehtml>

## **LDS To Put Film Indexes Online**

<http://deseretnews.com/dn/print/1,1442,605153189,00.html>

## **Access to Indiana Library Collections through INCat**

Indianapolis, Indiana November 21, 2005

Hoosiers and the rest of the world can now search Indiana libraries statewide through a single search. Through a web-based catalog, information seekers can view records of materials owned by Indiana libraries statewide easily finding the items they need.

INCat, the Indiana group catalog at [www.indianacatalog.net](http://www.indianacatalog.net), brings the collections of over 400 Indiana libraries together, through a single search. INCat is powered by WorldCat, the world's most comprehensive

"Indiana libraries have a history of collaboration and have made significant investments in time and resources to provide state wide access to information," said State Librarian Barbara Maxwell. Indiana libraries have contributed 8.2 million records for 25 million holdings to WorldCat and with the release of INCat, you can search the collections of all participating libraries in the state at once.

Your INCat search defaults to the catalog that includes the collections of all participating Indiana libraries. From a drop-down menu, you may limit your search to libraries in a geographic region of the state (Central, East Central, North Central, Northeast, Northwest, Northwest Central, Southeast, Southwest, Southwest Central) or to a specific type of library (academic, government, health science, law, public, school and theological.)

INCat is supported by the Institute of Museums and Library Services under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered by the Indiana State Library. INCat service is provided by INCOLSA.

## **THE LAW RELATING TO BOOTLEGGING JOINTS**

By Karen Wagner

That's just one of the catchy titles that caught the eyes of our "Book Keepers" on their recent jaunt to what might have been the Mother of all garage sales, at least for genealogists.

This one is a small book that could be easy to overlook on the shelves. Time does heal all wounds, and 90+ years bring more humor to the subject than when it was written "For the Instruction of Officials and Information of the People". Paid for, no doubt, by taxpayers and we are still getting our money's worth.

Authored by an appellate judge who goes to lengths making it known that those who file an appeal on their bootlegging charges should be presenting just cause for an appeal and cease tying up the courts just to keep their convicted clients free. He cites cases from all over the state to make his point so there is lots of local color and local history.

Our town was not overlooked in the cases cited; two drug stores in Muskogee were stocked with more than enough wine, liquor and beer, to medicate any epidemic that might invade the city. Bank Drug was found to have a vault where nails were placed loosely in the covering planks. When the nails were pulled out, by finger, and the planks removed, well, the bar was open. Behind the prescription counter, at the other location, was a box on the floor. Upon moving the box, the invading officers found a hole cut in the floor which sheltered 12 quarts of whiskey. Upon this discovery the appellant laughed and said he had worked almost all the night before to make this place. "It is inconceivable that appellant should have gone to this trouble to conceal the whiskey if he was keeping it for a lawful purpose."

Well, anyway, it's a good little read- though not a volume- the author states "a volume would be filled to quote from all of our opinions on this subject" and this is a mere 32 pages. But, if you want to learn more about the incidents, and the people named, our library has the resources to learn more. There's the Muskogee Daily Phoenix on microfilm- 1988 -present. There are the City Directories on microfilm- 1906 - present. And if these make you wonder about Mr. Banks, 1910 proprietor Banks Drug Store, but in 1909 proprietor Pool Hall, there's the registry of licensed pharmacists in Oklahoma 1909-1910. Could you be related to any of these folks?- check out the back issues of the Oklahoma Genealogy Quarterly. Or were they Cherokee? Read the new film of Starr's Indian Documents. Is there a possibility the drug stores were built on restricted land? Check out the Creek Land Fraud Papers, on microfilm. And if any one involved ever wrote a letter to the Cherokee Government it will probably be on one of the 25 (un-indexed) rolls titled Cherokee Nation Papers.

We've almost got it ALL now. Thanks, Wally and Sue for the prudent shopping that brought home a treasure trove of new (and fun) resources!



## Scottish Research Online

Stacy Blundell

Scotland is one of the first countries in which access to indexes to many of the records are available on the World Wide Web.

Scotland people - [www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk) - is a commercial Internet site that operates on the behalf of the General Register Office in Scotland. Over 37 million entries found in Scottish Civil Registration, Old Parish Registers and census records.

Scottish civil registration started in 1855. The indexes are what you find on Scots Origins. The actual records are not on the web site but can be ordered for a fee. Currently birth and marriage information which is over 100 years old is available and death information that is over 75 years.

The 1881 census was taken on the 3 of April 1881 and the 1891 census was taken on 5<sup>th</sup> of April, 1901 census was taken on April 1<sup>st</sup>. The census give the names of each person in the household, age, sex, relationship to head, occupation and place of birth. For the 1891 and 1901 images of the census are also available.

Records of the Old Parochial Registers date from 1853 and cover parish registers of the Church of Scotland which was the established church in Scotland. The index includes all of the birth/christening entries and the marriage entries, but not any death entries. You can purchase copies of any of the entries found.

The site's data base can be searched by surname.

What you will learn:

Given name, Event, Sex, Date/Year range, Age [for death and censuses only], Parish/Registration District, County and other names depending on the entry including spouse, father , mother and mother's maiden name.

The basic cost is \$10 for 30 page credits. Each page consists of 15 index listings. The 30 page credit is good for 24 hours from the payment. If you need more than 30 pages you can purchase additional. The cost of obtaining an image is 5 credits.

Other sites to check into are [www.scottishdocuments.com](http://www.scottishdocuments.com) and [www.scan.org.uki](http://www.scan.org.uki). Scottish Documents was created by the Scottish Archive Network. A complete index of all the registers of wills and testaments from 1500 - 1875 is available free of charge on the site. Once an entry is found in the index a copy of the image is available for a minimal fee.

The purpose of SCAN is to prove internet access to the written history of Scotland. There are online catalogues, Scottish wills, featured documents, Exhibitions, a Family History Base, Bookshop and Forum.

Also the National Archives of Scotland - [www.nas.gov.uk](http://www.nas.gov.uk) , based in Edinburgh, has one of the most varied collections of archives in the British Isles. It is the main archive for sources on the history of Scotland as a separate kingdom, her role in the British Isles and the links between Scotland and many other countries over the centuries. The NAS holds records spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> through the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

And don't forget [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) . Many of their records are taken from the International Genealogical Index. This is a great site to assist you in researching

# Steamboat Traffic on the Arkansas River

A report to Congress by the Secretary of War in 1894 contains references to steamboats traveling up the Arkansas River as far as Fort Gibson. Below is a report that was compiled as a history. Only the relevant portions have been copied.

REPORT OF MR. P. R. VAN FRANK, JR., ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Little Rock, Ark., June 28, 1894

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of steamboating on the Arkansas River before the days of railroads:

In August, 1834... There were now 9 regular Arkansas River steamboats (1). In 1838 or 1840 large steamers made nine successive trips to Fort Gibson (2). In 1841 the *Arkansas*, a side-wheeler, made six successive trips from New Orleans to Fort Gibson, drawing not less than 6 feet (3).

The seasons of navigation were generally as follows: During the winter months and the period of the June rise, steamers of 700 tons could reach Fort Smith Landing. Then, as now, the duration of floods was uncertain. The regular boats below Little Rock drew from 5 to 6 feet: between Little Rock and Fort Smith, about 3½ feet. Between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson the regulars were little boats drawing 1 foot light.

When no steamboats were running keel boats were used. With these a round trip between Little Rock and Fort Smith was made in twenty days, and between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson in nine days, everything being favorable. The keel boats were generally of 50 to 55 tons capacity and run at an expense of \$450 per month. The cost of them, including the horses, was from \$2,000 to \$2,500. There were used during low-water seasons until the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway (4).

NOTE: For the statements numbered 1 I am indebted to Hempstead's Pictorial History of Arkansas; 2, to S. T. Abert's Report on Survey of Arkansas River; 3, to T. J. Griffy; 4, to Ed. Huston, and 5, to the Arkansas Gazette. S. T. Abert was assistant engineer in charge of survey of Arkansas River from Fort Gibson to Little Rock in 1869. T. J. Griffy was first on the Arkansas River from Fort Gibson in 1841, accompanying his brother-in-law, who was owner of the steamer *Arkansas*. He began studying piloting in 1848 or 1849. Ed. Huston came onto the Arkansas River in 1856 as keel boatman between Little Rock and Fort Gibson.

To: Capt. F. Palfrey,  
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
P. R. Van Frank, Jr.,  
Assistant Engineer

*Thanks Wally*

## Steamboat Pilots in Ft. Gibson

Steamboats were plying the Arkansas River from an early date in the history of Indian Territory. The obvious purpose was to serve the federal government in providing provisions for the military post of Fort Gibson. Despite the low levels of water at times, government contracts made steamboat shipping profitable. Almost to the current day, Fort Gibson was the terminus of steamboat shipping on the Arkansas River.

What often are missing in the accounts from this era are specific names of those employed on the steamboats. One source provides the following details about river pilots who reached Fort Gibson. Apparently one of the pilots called the Fort Gibson area home.

### List of Pilots and Engineers at St. Louis

Names:	From:
McKee, Moses	Napoleon to Ft. Gibson
Whiting, Elijah	Ft. Gibson to New Orleans
Wilds, Wm. R.	Memphis to Ft. Gibson

Source: Lloyd, James T. Lloyd's Steamboat Directory, and Disasters on the Western Waters, Cincinnati: James T. Lloyd & Co., 1956. Page 299.

Submitted by Wally Waits

## **FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI ! FYI !**

This article, by Donald Groff was in RCI's Vacation September/October 2005 Magazine

Beginning January 2006 - you will need a passport to go anywhere out of country - even over the borders and by boat . Cruise passengers and other travelers who relied on birth certificates for many destinations will no longer have a choice after December 31<sup>st</sup>,2005, when new federal rules make passports mandatory for travel to or from the Caribbean, Bermuda, Central and South America, Mexico and Canada.

Last March passport fees went up due to the new high tech passports with micro chips for quick readings. The first were due to appear before this year's end, with the new style phased in for new applicants and renewals nationwide by end of 2006.

Even children younger than 14 must appear when applying for a passport, and if only one parent is present a notarized consent form must be signed by the other.

The forms are online at <http://travel.state.gov/passport> . Don't wait till the last minute to get up to date so it won't be a hindrance to your family history travel and family vacations.

## 100 YEARS AGO

Muskogee Phoenix, October 1, 1905

The **Wagoner Record** one of the best weekly papers in the Territory, celebrated its fourteenth birthday in last week's issue. The **Record** is one of those exchanges in the Phoenix office that is carefully read each week and we wish for it continued success and for Editor Ward many returns of the day.

### NEW BANK FOR PORUM

Porum, the hustling little city on the Midland Valley thirty miles south of Muskogee, is attracting considerable attention these days. An evidence of this fact is found in the determination of Messrs. Rowsey and Young of the bank of commerce in this city to establish a bank at that place. It is the intention of these gentlemen to begin business at once and this will give Porum two good financial institutions.

### Elevator for Haskell

Haskell, I. T., Sept. 30 – An elevator will be put in here by J. H. Hines and W. A. Kalf, of Boynton. Work is to begin on Monday and the building will be completed in time to handle this year's corn crop.

### To Extend Cables

J. F. Noble of the Pioneer Telephone company, is here from Oklahoma City looking after extensions of the cable service in Muskogee, there appearing to be a demand for a considerable extension.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Frank Webber and Mollie Brown, both of Braggs. Henry Ransom and Lena Hill, both of Muskogee.

### For A Fire Hall On The East Side

The city council held a regular session last night at which Mayor Fite presided, all the councilmen being present except Bostic and Alexander. A large number of petitions were read and referred to the proper committees. An ordinance adopting specifications for laying granite sidewalks was passed under suspension of the rules. The mayor and recorder were instructed to advertise for bids for the East Side fire station on plans heretofore adopted. The station will be 36 x 72, of brick and stone, and will be located on the Callhan lot on C Street. The first floor is to be used for fire apparatus and on the second floor are the rooms for the firemen and a suite of five rooms for the chief of the department. Two natural gas franchises were introduced and re-

ferred to the ordinance committee. The applicants are the Deming Investment Co. and Givens, Zevely, et. al.

The viaduct question came up and Major Green insisted that some one representing the city should be designated to protect the city's interest in the snarl in which it has become entangled. The sentiment of the council was against him on the theory that no responsibility whatever should be assumed. Mr. Rube Evans addressed the council about having an alley paved and the council passed a motion to pave the alley intersection joining the Evans property on Broadway. Mr. Wheeler entered a protest against water rates.

Muskogee Phoenix, October 3, 1905

### **CITY LOCALS**

Howard Gray a wholesale lumber dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, is here to look over the territory and its opportunities.

Mrs. W. T. Hutchings and daughter, Miss Ellen Blair have gone to Lexington, Ky., to attend the fall races. They will be joined at Lexington by Mr. Hutchings who is now in Washington.

Miss May Foster of Calvert, Texas is here to spend the coming winter with her sister, Mrs. J. K. Thompson.

Mrs. W. C. Jackson has returned from an extended stay in Canada and Minnesota.

N. B. Maxey has returned from a trip to Omaha where he went on official business connected with the Woodmen of the World.

Dr. E. A. Fagin of the Inspector's office has gone to Wagoner to continue his investigation of tribal tax matters.

James Hay, a former Dawes commission employee, is in the city visiting old time friends.

Mrs. C. W. Turner and daughter, Tookah, have returned from St. Louis.

N. M. Shantz has returned from Claremore.

Dana H. Kelsey, United States Indian Agent has returned from a pleasant vacation, spent in Chicago and Duluth.

Mrs. N. R. Haskell has returned from a visit with relatives at Little Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bradley are rejoicing over the arrival of the a fine boy at their home. The young banker arrived Sunday morning and is doing well.

The match race Saturday afternoon between Big May owned by Henry Starr and Little May owned by John Culver resulted in a victory for Little May.

Feathers, plumes, cleaned and dyed. The Parisian Dye Works, across from Turner Hotel.

Muskogee Phoenix, October 5, 1905

### **MARRIAGE LICENSES**

Maxey Butler and Daisy Curry both of Muskogee. Arthur Scott and Bertha Ann Simmons both of Muskogee. Edward Booker and Martha L. Wheat, both of Stone Bluff. William Fletcher and Ruth Vann, both of Fort Gibson.

Muskogee Phoenix, October 6, 1905

## **MARRIAGE LICENSES**

James F. Crowell and Gertie E. Weaver, both of Bixby. Jay P. Farnsworth and Mamie A. Porter, of Muskogee.

## **CITY LOCALS**

Mrs. C. T. Rogers and little son are here from Lexington, Ky., to join Dr. C. T. Rogers. They will begin housekeeping as soon as a suitable residence can be found.

The Electric Traction Company is putting on sale a fine line of souvenir post cards showing views in and about Muskogee. They can be found at several places in the city.

Hon. Cornelius Boudenot Perryman, town king of Big Spring town, Creek Nation, member of the Creek House of Kings, came over from Okmulgee yesterday to be present at the wedding of Miss Mamie Porter.

October 25, 1905

## **TOWNSITE CASE**

Martha Boone, an Indian woman, made application before the commission Tuesday to sell forty acres of her allotment near the town of Beggs for townsite purposes. She is offered \$ 40. an acre for the land.

## **CITY LOCALS**

Capt. S. B. Severs of Okmulgee was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Judge Peyton returned yesterday from Bixby, where he spent several days.

Lou Harvey is the new city fireman who took the place of E. L. Eaton, resigned.

Bunnie Mc Cosar of Holdenville was in the city on business before the commission Tuesday.

No invitations will be sent out for the military ball which is to be given Thursday night. Everybody is invited.

A. W. Lefeber, auditor of the Midland Valley railroad, was in the city on Business Tuesday.

A party of Catoowahs, headed by George Cordall, Sam Davis and Jack Hare, were in the city Tuesday and held a conference with the Indian Agent on land matters.

The following marriage licenses were issued at the office of the United States clerk Tuesday: Oscar Pengergrass and Miss Gertrude Pryor, Coweta; John C. Pardue, aged 55 and Mrs. Susan L. Atwell, aged 24, Webbers Falls.

November 9, 1905

### **NEW ELEVATOR AT HASKELL**

Special to the Phoenix.

Haskell, I. T., Nov. 8 – The erection of a large elevator will commence here the first of next week, and will be built by the Midland Mill and Elevator company. The first lad of material for the elevator arrived today, and the contract for the erection has been let. The capacity of the elevator will be 10,000 bushels.

November 10, 1905

### **Trolley ride**

A trolley party was given Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Benson and party of friends last night by Capt. Ira L. Reeves, president of the Muskogee Electric Traction company. In the party were all the officials of the company and their families, the local officials and families of the different railroad in the city and also the newspaper men and families, besides several of the younger set who were invited. There were about fifty in the party, and the ride extended on all the lines now in operation by the company. Mr. Benson is one of the largest stockholders in the traction company and was well pleased with the different lines throughout the city. The largest 216 horse power car was taken out for the party, and was decorated for the occasion.

December 2, 1905

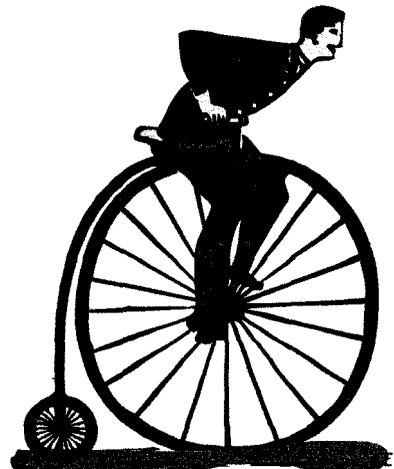
### **OWL BANK ROBBERY**

Citizens National Bank Looted of \$3,000 – Robbers Make Good Their Escape.

Owl, I. T., Dec. 1 – Robbers Wednesday night wrecked the safe of the Citizens National bank at Owl, and escaped with over \$ 3,000. The bank is owned by Beard Bros. of Shawnee, O. T.

### **SALVATION ARMY DINNER**

The Salvation Army of this city are arranging for its annual Christmas dinner. They expect to send 500 dinners to the poor of Muskogee. They will also distribute garments to the chil-



December 17, 1905

## IN SIXTY DAYS

### **Statehood Bill Will Pass in This Time, Says Congressman Webb in Letter.**

P. B. Bostic is in receipt of a letter from E. Y. Webb, congressman from the fifth district of North Carolina. Mr. Webb says the statehood bill will pass within sixty days. He asks Mr. Bostic to state his views and invites him to call on him in Washington. Mr. Bostic has written him, declaring for joint statehood, and says the people of Indian Territory want to settle the liquor question themselves.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriages licenses were issued at the clerk's office Saturday: Johnson T. Evans and Miss Cora Hamilton, Muskogee; Will Wood and Miss Maude Walker, Council Hill; William M. Smith and Mrs. Emma E. Smith, Coweta; Hamilton Parks and Miss Emma Smith, Taft.

*Thanks Barbara*





## Indian Pioneer Papers

Vol. 8 # 6113

Miss Ella Robinson, Research Field Worker

3 June 1937

### History of First Presbyterian Church of Muskogee, Okla.

The first church organization in Muskogee was that of the Presbyterian, standing at the corner of West Broadway and Fifth street. Sometime prior to that, Reverend Timothy Hill, Synodical Superintendent of Missionary Work of the Western district, residing in Kansas City, came to Fort Gibson, making the trip on horseback. Reverend John Elliott was pastor of the Fort Gibson Church at that time. Reverend Hill was so favorably impressed with the people and the country, seeing wonderful possibilities in the undeveloped territory, he immediately recommended to the General Board of Missions of New York City that a church be organized in Muskogee, a little prairie village.

The M K & T Railroad had been built through the Territory in 1872, and the little town gave promise of becoming a splendid business center.

Reverend Hill found several Presbyterian families, the very earliest settlers of the town who were connected with business enterprises. He preached his first sermon in an open space with a goods box for a pulpit, the congregation bringing their own chairs. That was, perhaps, the first sermon that was preached in Muskogee. The subject on which he spoke was, "There stood a man of Macedonia." At that service were thirteen members, they were, Dr. M. F. Williams, a practicing physician, and Mrs. Williams; Mr. W. L. Squires, who was the Postmaster and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bemo; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Robb; Mrs. David Robb; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Mc Rea; Dr. George N. Cummings and Miss Retta Robb. Dr. Williams, Mr. Robb and Mr. Squires were ordained and installed as ruling elders, a position that Mr. Robb held for nearly forty years.

A little later, Mr. J. A. Patterson, John A. Foreman, H. M. Kincaid and A. A. Smith were elected Trustees.

The first minister called to the church was Reverend John Elliott, who at that time was serving the little Fort Gibson Church. Mr. Elliott was not only unusually qualified to fill his place as pastor and leader in things religious, but he and his wife brought to the little town the social gifts and graces that had characterized their Eastern home. Mr. Elliott served as pastor from 1875 to 1880.

During the year of 1875, a small building was secured in which to hold services, located on the prairie just north of where the Severs Hotel now stands. The first Sunday School in Muskogee was started in a little school house where Miss Retta Robb, sister of Mr. A. W. Robb, taught a little private school of nine pupils.

People of other denominations worshipped with the Presbyterians as there was no other church in the town. It was in this little building that a Methodist Conference was held and an organization formed and a pastor, Reverend T. F. Brewer, appointed. The little building was burned within a year's time and in 1876 the first real church building was erected on the north-

west corner of Second and Okmulgee, now occupied by the Fite-Rowsey Building. Mr. J. F. Thomas, Muskogee's first contractor, doing the work. The church building was 34 by 50 feet and was seated with chairs and had a small organ of which the congregation was justly proud. However, their most cherished possession was the bell, whose silvery tones on a still morning could be heard for a distance of ten miles.

Among the weddings in the "little church on the corner", the most prominent was that of Mr. Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, to Miss Martha Lenore Bertolf, a young Cherokee.

In 1890 the chairs that had fine service for a number of years were exchanged for pews and a new and larger organ purchased. The men of the church paid for the pews and the ladies assumed the responsibility of paying for the organ, which entailed much hard work and thoughtful planning.

Miss Victoria Corbutt now Mrs. William Hammonds of Muskogee, Oklahoma, was organist for seventeen years. After the resignation of Mr. Elliott, in 1881, Reverend Samuel Stoddard was called to the work, serving until 1882 when he was compelled to resign on account of the ill health of his wife. Immediately thereafter, Reverend Thomas A. Sanson was installed as pastor and served until 1885. Mr. Sanson realizing the limited school advantages of the town, founded the boarding school for Indian girls which has developed step by step during the years and is now Tulsa University. The school work was carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Sanson until three years later when they were compelled to resign and return east due to the ill health of Mrs. Sanson.

In the absence of a pastor, the work was carried on by the officials of the church. Reverend Charles Miller, pastor at Fort Gibson, giving them part-time. Reverend A. Grant Evans, stationed at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, also rendered valuable assistance when the services of an ordained minister were needed.

In 1887, Dr. M. F. Williams, who was a practicing physician, was ordained as a regular minister and called to the pastorate and served until 1897; carrying on his work of a practicing physician at the same time. He never failed to respond to a call to alleviate human suffering, and he never failed to minister to those in need of spiritual help. It was under his ministry that the church became self-supporting.

In 1887 when the Federal Court was established in Muskogee and the town took on real life, the need for a larger and more up-to-date church building was apparent. Consequently, the church building was sold and a site purchased at the corner of Third and Okmulgee where the City Hall now stands. The little building that had so many sacred memories connected with it, was moved to North Main street and used as a grist mill. On the completion of the new edifice, Reverend C. G. Mc Ginley was called to the pastorate and installed January 1, 1893, and the church dedicated at the same time, Reverend William R. King preaching the sermon.

Reverend Mc Ginley resigned in 1901 and Reverend A. Grant Evans served as a supply for one year. In 1902, Reverend J. K. Thompson of Calvert, Texas, was called as pastor and served for seventeen years when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth, Texas.

The zealous members of the church were not satisfied to confine their efforts to their own local work and in 1900, through the efficient work of Mr. Thomas Lane, assisted by Mr. Sam Montgomery, a farmer living three miles southeast of town, organized a little Sunday school that resulted in the building of a chapel known as the Sallie Hungerford Brown Chapel

in that community and named in honor of Mr. Hungerford's daughter of New Jersey. Dr. Hungerford contributed generously to the enterprise. Mr. Montgomery was the first superintendent. Sunday school and church was held there each Sunday afternoon under the auspices of First Church. ( ) the first church members felt the urge to enlarge their work and in 1904 a little Mission Sunday school was started by Mrs. Phebia Riddell, (who taught the first kindergarten school in Muskogee). Sunday school was taught in the home of Mr. Frank Bean on Fon Du Lac street. Later, the work was taken over by Reverend Harry Williams, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Williams. A lot was purchased near the Katy tracks on Fon Du Lac from Mrs. Peggy Looney and paid for by funds raised by the young girls of the church giving ice-cream suppers and doing various other things to raise money. The section of the town in which the lot was located, was know as "Hell's Half-Acre" and the people of that section referred to as the "Great unwashed". Mrs. Anna Peterson Shortall of Porter, Oklahoma, recalls some of her experiences in helping to raise funds. When they had ice-cream suppers they made their own cream and had none to waste consequently, when a bug made a hasty landing into a dish of cream, and some fastidious old lady sent it back and asked for another dish, the girls simply went behind the shrubbery and removed the bug with their fingers and returned the same cream to their waiting patron. There were always plenty of bugs at the socials as they were held on the lawns.

A building, 20 by 30 feet, was erected on the lot and after the death of Reverend Harry Williams; it was called Harry Williams Memorial Chapel.

In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Cramer was put in charge of the work. As that was not a desirable location in which to erect a permanent church building, in 1906, a lot was purchased at the corner of "E" and Fredonia. The lot on Fon Du Lac street been sold and the building was moved to the new location. The equipment used in moving the building consisted of a rope, windlass and an old white mule. The building was enlarged and on October 22, 1906, a church organization was formed with twenty-two charter members. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mc Millen, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle and Mr. and Mrs. O.E. Cramer. At Dr. Williams suggestion the name was changed to Betheny. That was the second child of First Church.

The first wedding in the new First Church building at Third and Okmulgee was that of Mr. Jay Farnsworth and Miss Mayme Porter, daughter of Chief Pleasant Porter. The first baby to be baptized was Lois Beutelspacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Beutelspacher.

During the time the church was under construction, services were held in the Hinton Theater.

As the town grew and the congregation increased, soon the need of a larger house of worship arose. The property on Third and Okmulgee was sold to Judge Charles Raymond for \$28,000 and the building used for a theater a long time afterward. A new location was purchased from Mrs. N. B. Moore at Fifth and West Broadway for \$16,000, Mrs. Moore contributing \$ 1,000. Again, a more commodious building was erected. The entire indebtedness was paid and the church dedicated December 6, 1915. After seventeen years of efficient service during which time the church had had its most rapid growth, Reverend Thompson resigned and for two years the church was without a pastor. After losing their capable and most beloved leader, it was sometime before the congregation could find a man whom they thought might acceptably fill the place. In 1921, Reverend A. L. Moody was called from a charge in Illinois and served acceptably for five years when he was forced to retire on account of ill health and

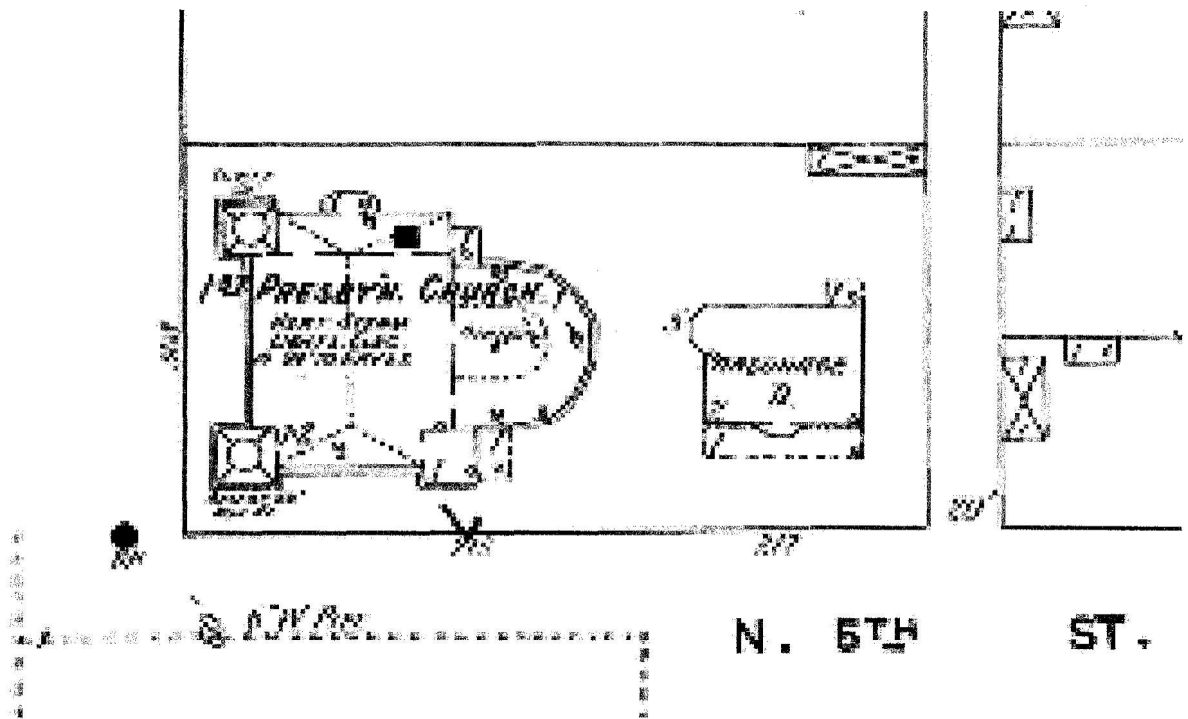
of Christian work, and is an outstanding organization, not only in Muskogee but throughout all Oklahoma as well.

One of the predominating features that characterized the membership of the early church and throughout its entire existence is that it has been composed almost entirely of educated and highly cultured people.

FOOTNOTE:

In 1911, the members residing in the southwest of the city, found it inconvenient to attend services at the downtown church. Again, the congregation responded to the need and organized a group and started a Sunday school in that community. Services were held in the afternoon. It was first know as West Park and later as Westminister. This was continued until paved streets and automobiles made it possible for members to attend First Church.

This information was given to Miss Robinson by Mrs. William Hammond of Muskogee.



1912 view of the Church and parsonage at 5th and West Broadway from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

## Charles Nathaniel Haskell



Charles N. Haskell was born 13 Mar 1860 in West Leipsic, Ohio. After leaving home he taught school for three years, studying for the law at night. His efforts paid off and beginning in 1881 he worked as an attorney for seven years. He began promoting railroads not long after the death of his first wife in 1888. This interest brought him to Muskogee at the invitation of Judge John R. Thomas in 1900.

The following year Haskell and others incorporated the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad to link Muskogee and Fayetteville, AR. Not long after the railway was built, it was sold to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. By 1904 Haskell had built and sold two more short line railroads in the Muskogee vicinity. Bringing a second railroad to Muskogee resulted in the reduction of freight rates caused by competition. This in turn opened the region to increased agricultural and business activities.

Haskell's other business activity included starting a newspaper, building the Turner Hotel and the Indianola building, a five-story structure that was one of the first in Oklahoma to have an elevator.

Haskell's income came from more than just the sale of the railroads. He retained interests in railroad land that was sold to families and farmers for years. Haskell's land purchases included the acquisition of restricted land, a common practice throughout Indian Territory arising out of legal uncertainties. Following clarifying court rulings and legislation, some were required to forfeit their purchases. Haskell later returned 22 town lots in Muskogee even though the case against him was dismissed because of expiration of statutes of limitations.

Haskell's land transactions were not all self-serving. He gave 20 or 25 acres in order that the state School for the Blind might be relocated in Muskogee.

In 1905 Haskell obtained the agreement of the leaders of the Five Civilized Tribes to convene in Muskogee in an effort to promote statehood. The resulting Sequoyah Convention was the first large scale joining of races for the objective to form two states. When Pres. Roosevelt decided in favor a single state, the efforts of the convention were swept away.

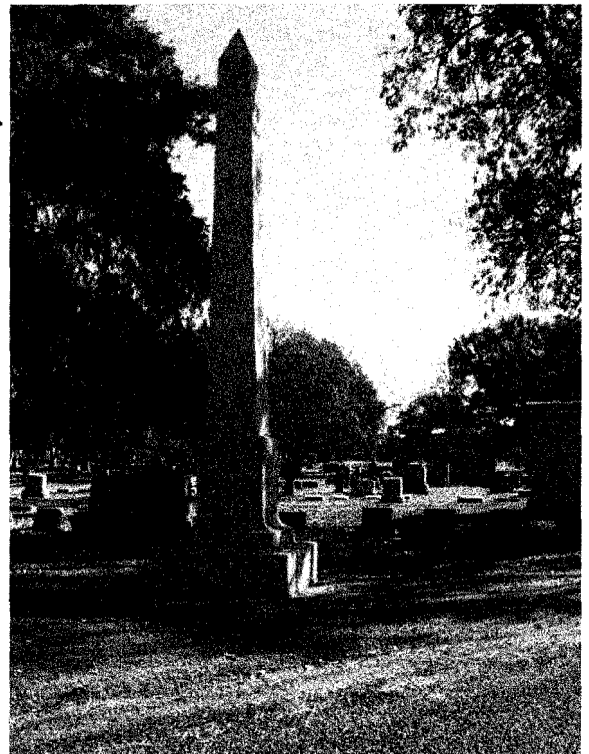
Out of the Sequoyah Convention, however, arose the political power of Charles N. Haskell. He later served as the vice-president of the Constitutional Convention the following year and was the Democrat Party's gubernatorial candidate in 1907. The Democratic tide carried him into the office of the State of Oklahoma's first governor.

Haskell's administration is notable for the following points:

- Stabilizing state banking laws
- Enforcement of prohibition
- Educational reform
- Regulation of monopolies

- Separate, but equal, segregation legislation
- Building of the state's first penitentiary at McAlester

- 8-hour work days
- Minimum wages



Charles N. Haskell monument.  
Muskogee's Greenhill Cemetery.

Photo by Sue Tolbert

## **Slave graves?**

### **Cadets give new life to cemetery**

STRANG—The graves of slaves have been honored by cadets from the Thunderbird Youth Academy.

Under the leadership of Sgts. Victor Williams, Michelle Jones, Danny Brower, and Matt Pigeon, the youths weed-eated, chain-sawed, flowered-up, and otherwise enhanced the appearance of Island Ford Cemetery, northeast of here.

And they plan to maintain the grounds throughout the growing season.

The cemetery, also known as Lynch Prairie Cemetery, was overgrown after years of neglect and a neighbor, Kenny Baker, decided to try to do something about improving the appearance of the grounds.

Baker, an ecosystems compliance officer for Grand River Dam Authority, contacted TYA and the cadets came to Baker's aid. The cadets enjoyed a day at the movies courtesy to Baker and Rick Stephens of Stephens Memorial Chapel, in appreciation of what they have done.

"They did a really, really nice job," said Baker.

Many graves in the cemetery bear the Lynch name, which explains why the cemetery has been known as Lynch Prairie. And the cemetery is just a quarter-mile south of where the Island Ford Ferry crossed Grand River, which explains why some have referred to it as the Island Ford cemetery.

Leonard Logan IV of the Logan & Lowry law firm in Vinita conducted some research on the cemetery for Baker and revealed that much of what is known cannot be officially documented.

Legend has it that all persons buried at the cemetery were black, with the exception of one white woman, who was tending to a black family during a local smallpox epidemic and after contracting the disease herself, later died and was buried in the cemetery as a quarantine measure.

Most of the graves in the cemetery are those of slaves, buried prior to the Civil War, according to other oral interpretations.

The earliest date on any of the headstones that are still readable is 1869, but it is believed the cemetery was established much earlier. Three of the people buried here were born before 1800, and 33 others were born before the Civil War.

Written documents have been obtained with the names, and birth and death years, of 82 persons laid to rest at Lynch Prairie. Last names include: Adams, Bean, Brown, Bryant, Buffington, Campbell, Corbett, Dannels, Davis, Dixon, Fields, Fry, Frye, Heldbrand, Henry, Johnson, Jones, Kimbo, Landrum, Lynch, Martin, Mayfield, Morton, Nelson, Owens, Ratchel, Ridge, Riley, Smith, Sutton, Swain, Thompson, Valin, and Vann.

Mayer County has some 133 cemeteries within its 648 square miles, but many of them have been abandoned, some have been desecrated, and others have been intentionally or unintentionally destroyed by landowners.

Extracted from The Paper, Pryor, OK, Monday, June 6, 2005

## FOR ALL THOSE BORN BEFORE 1945

We are survivors!!! Consider the changes we have witnessed:

We were born before television, before penicillin, before polio shots, frozen foods, Xerox, contact lenses, Frisbees, and the pill.

We were born before radar, credit cards, split atoms, laser beams, and ballpoint pens, before panty hose, dishwashers, clothes dryers, electric blankets, air conditioning, drip dry clothing — and — before man walked on the moon!!!

We got married first and then lived together. How quaint can you be?? In our times, closets were for clothes, not for coming out of. Bunnies were small rabbits — and rabbits were not Volkswagens. Designer jeans were scheming girls named Jean or Jeanie, and having a meaningful relationship meant getting along well with our cousins.

We thought fast food was what you ate during Lent, and outer space was the back of the local theatre.

We were before house-husbands, gay rights, computer dating, dual careers, and computer marriages. We were before daycare centers, group therapy and nursing homes. We never heard of FM radio, tape decks, electric typewriters, artificial hearts, word processors, yogurt, and the guys wearing earrings. For us, time-sharing meant togetherness—not computers or condominiums; and Chip meant a piece of wood. Hardware meant hardware; and software wasn't even a word.

In 1940, Made in Japan: meant junk and the term making out referred to how you did on an exam. Pizzas, McDonalds and instant coffee were unheard of.

We hit the scene when there were 5 & 10 stores where you bought things for five and ten cents. The corner drug store sold ice cream cones for a nickel or a dime. For one nickel you could ride a street car — make a phone call, buy a Pepsi or enough stamps to mail on letter and two post cards. You could buy a new Chevy coupe for \$600, who could afford one; a pity, too, because gas was only 11 cents a gallon.

In our day cigarette smoking was fashionable, grass was mowed, Coke was a cold drink, and pot was something you cooked in. Rock music was a grandma's lullaby and aids were helpers in the principle's office.

We were before the sex change; we made do with what we had. And we were the last generation that was so dumb as to think you needed a husband to have a baby.

No wonder we are so confused and there is such a generation gap!!

**But we survived!!!!**



**Muskogee County Genealogical Society**  
**801 W. Okmulgee**  
**Muskogee, OK 74401**

**Application for Membership**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 year membership with Quarterly subscription: **\$21.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 year membership without Quarterly subscription: **\$11.**

Membership shall begin with payment of dues and shall run for the calendar year thereafter.  
*Make check payable to:* Muskogee County Genealogical Society

Quarterly back issues are available at \$5 each. Queries are free to members and \$1.00 for non-members. Articles and contributions for the quarterly should be sent to the above mailing address

MCGS meetings are held the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month at 7 p. m. at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

*SURNAMES YOU ARE RESEARCHING:*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>

Comments:

I hereby release this information for a surname exchange or publication by the MCGS.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please submit an ancestor chart with your application.

# **Muskogee County Genealogical Society Publications**

**801 West Okmulgee**

**Muskogee, OK 74401**

Please add \$3.00 each book for Shipping and Handling

Oklahoma residents please include sales tax.

## **Cherokee Indian Rolls-Doubtful and Rejected - \$31.25**

An alphabetical listing of Cherokee names classified as "Doubtful and Rejected" by the Dawes Commission. Transcribed by Betty Taylor Harris. 263 pages

## **Cemeteries of Muskogee County, Oklahoma, Volume 1 - \$18.75**

Includes Agency, Bemo, Boynton, Brewer, Briartown, Brushy Mountain, Butler Creek, Council Hill, Doyle, Ft. Gibson/Anderson Bottoms, Frozen Rock, Grayson, Plainview, Rock Grove, Starnes, Starr, Taylor, Walker, 2 Unidentified. Compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 155 pages including index

## **Cemeteries of Muskogee County, Oklahoma, Volume 2 - \$31.25**

Includes Harnage, Harris, Harris Family, Haskell, Jennings, Jobe Family, McClure, Middleton Chapel, Oktaha Community, Park, South Bethel, Summit, 1 Unidentified. Compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 291 pages including index

## **Index to Divorce Cases, Muskogee County, Oklahoma--1914-1920 - \$20**

Compiled by Jimmie D. Benson and Loretta Dillon Benson. 103 pages including index

## **Index to Probates and Guardianships, Muskogee County Oklahoma--1907-1930 - \$22.50**

Compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 160 pages including index

## **Marriage Records-Muskogee Indian Territory July 1890-March 1893 - \$13.75**

Compiled by Rae Lindsey & Mickey Hooper Hagan. 108 pages including index

## **U. S Deputy Marshals, Indian Territory & Oklahoma Territory-1893-1896 - \$12**

Compiled by Walter Heck Penquite. 66 pages

## **Genealogical Data Extracted from the Muskogee Weekly Phoenix, Indian Territory, 1888-1902 - \$25**

Compiled by Sheri Sharpnack Siebold, 198 pages

## **Genealogical Data Extracted from the Boynton Index-Newspaper Boynton, Muskogee County Oklahoma, April 8, 1921-November 26, 1926 - \$12.50**

Compiled by Lillie Hodge Wiedel. 100 pages

## **Index of Deaths Extracted From Muskogee Daily Phoenix-January 16, 1930-May 4, 1935 - \$7.50**

Compiled by Deone Duncan Penquite. 49 pages

## **Widow's Records 1919-1924 Court Records, -\$12.50**

54 pages including index.

## **Index of Oklahoma Deaths in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix 1924-1930 - \$25**

All obituaries published between 1924 and 1930 are included in this index. However, many of the citations are for deaths outside the immediate area where the newspaper was published. 124 pages. Softbound.

## **The Pioneer Newspaper, circa 1898-1905 - \$25**

A blend of abstracts and extractions from an early Oklahoma newspaper. Indexed, 136 pages.

## **Oklahoma Biographical Index - - \$40 – book, \$35 – CD.**

An index of biographies of residents of Oklahoma from twenty-five different sources covering a time period from 1889 – 1964. This is a great resource for those looking for material on specific Oklahomans. Compiled by Helen Lemley. 292 pages, 15,308 names, soft cover.

# ***George G. Morgan***

**Returns to Muskogee!**

## ***Muskogee County Genealogical Society Meeting***

**Thursday 23 March 2006**

**7:00p.m.**

**Muskogee Public Library**

## ***2006 Writers Workshop***

***Presented by George G. Morgan & Bob Burke***

**Friday 24 March 2006**

**9:00a.m. – 3:30p.m.**

**Muskogee Campus**

**Northeastern State University**

**\$15 per session**

## ***Genealogy Seminar***

**Saturday, 25 March, 2006**

**8:00a.m. -- 4:00p.m.**

**Muskogee Campus**

**Northeastern State University Conference Center**

Session Topics:

“Tell Me About When You Were A Little Girl (Interview Absolutely Everyone)”

“State Land States & Federal Land States: Researching U.S. Land Records”

“Bring 'Em Back to Life: Developing an Ancestor Profile”

“Bits About Obits: Reading Between the Lines”

Limited Seating-\$35 per person until March 1, 2006.

\$45 per person after March 1, 2006.

See our website for registration information.

<http://rootsweb.com/~okmuscgs/index.htm>

OR email: [mucogeso@yahoo.com](mailto:mucogeso@yahoo.com)

Registration forms also available at Muskogee Public Library



**MCGS**

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*April - June 2005*

801 West Okmulgee  
Muskogee, OK 74401

Email: mucogeso@yahoo.com

## **Return Service Requested**

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### **MCGS Quarterly Publication Information**

**Editorial Policy:**

The Editors invite contributions of public records, articles, Bible records, and transcripts from members and non-members. Contributions should be those focused on the history of Indian Territory and Muskogee County and its families. Neither the Editors nor the Board of Directors of the Muskogee County Genealogical Society take responsibility for errors of fact/data submitted. The views expressed in articles and reviews are those of the authors concerned and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editors, the Board of Directors, nor the Members of the MCGS. The Editors retain the right not to publish material that is inconsistent with the policies of the MCGS.

**Manuscript Submission:**

Persons wishing to submit manuscripts or material for publication in the MCGS Quarterlies are requested to send their electronic files in Rich Text format to the following email address:  
mucogeso@yahoo.com      All other material may be mailed to the address listed above. Material that has been previously published must be noted.