

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

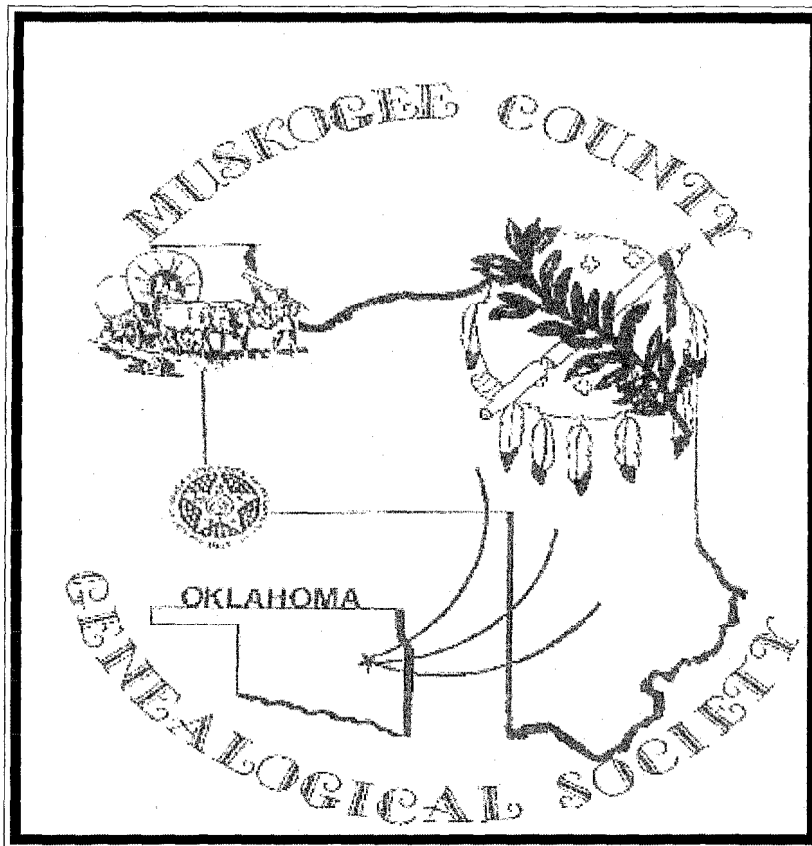
Quarterly
Publication

Volume 23
Issue 3

July-Sept. 2006

Table of Contents

Memorial Tree	70
MCGS Website	71
Volunteer of the Quarter	72
IPP Interview C. B. Harris	73
Hoodwinked or Haven?	78
100 Years Ago	80
Social Security Research	83
Stories of Home Brew	88
Interview with NaDean Taylor Continued	89
Bacone Cemetery	91
Interview with Lulu Boggs	92
New Members	95
Phoenix Advertisement	96
1st Families of Cherokee Nation Application	97
Jay Stout's 1st Families of Cherokee Nation Certificate	100
Cookbook	101
Membership Application Form	102



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) 6:00pm "How To" session; 7:00 pm Meeting and speaker 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 Research Request 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 current price list of our publications is provided on our website at: <http://rootsweb.com/~okmuscg/index.htm> or write to us for a list.

Our research assistance policy is outlined on our website, or you may write to us for a Research Request Form at:

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

2006 Board Members:

Stacy Blundell, President
Nancy Lasater, Secretary
Barbara Downs, Treasurer
Members at Large:
Linda Stout, Library
Sue Tolbert, Workshops and Education
Alissa Hill, & Brandy Hoyt, Publications
Diana Reaser, Quarterly Editor



MCGS Honors Walter & Deone Penquite with Memorial Tree



On Arbor Day in the spring of 2007 Muskogee County Genealogical Society will honor Walter and Deone Penquite with a memorial tree in the C. Clay Harrell Arboretum of Honor Heights Park in Muskogee.

Deone and Walter were founding members of the Muskogee County Genealogical Society in 1983 and worked tirelessly for many years planning programs, seminars, and other educational activities. They compiled and published several books in addition to organizing the projects that produced our cemetery books, all of which the Society still publishes. After Walter died in September of 1997, Deone continued to contribute to the Society filling the orders for our publications. Deone now lives in Harrison, Arkansas near her two sons and daughters-in-law and attends the meetings of the local genealogical society as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The total cost to the MCGS will be \$200.00. Of this amount, \$100.00 goes toward the perpetual care of the tree.

Several members have expressed an interest in pledging funds toward this endeavor. If you would like to contribute you may do so at any Society meeting, or by sending your contribution to: MCGS 801 W. Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK 74401. Please designate that your check is for the Memorial Tree Fund.

MCGS Website Has New Additions

If you haven't visited the MCGS website recently you have missed the new additions. Linda Stout and Nancy Lasater have typed long hours to make additions to the Obituary Index and have almost completed the transcription of our indexes to all issues of the Quarterlies from 1983 to 2001. This makes the indexes easily available to others so that they can purchase back issues of the Quarterly or order copies of the obituaries. The proceeds are helpful to the Society for providing educational opportunities.

Visit the website soon and enjoy the changes:
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~okmuscg/index.htm>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the website for the Muskogee County Genealogical Society. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.rootsweb.com/~okmuscg/index.htm>. The website content includes a large title "Muskogee County Genealogical Society" in a decorative font. To the left of the title is a vertical list of links: [Meeting and Event Calendar](#), [Calendar of Other Genealogical Events](#), [MCGS Publications](#), [Indexes To Our Publications](#), [MCGS Research Services](#), [Muskogee Public Library](#), [Muskogee County Links](#), [Muskogee Newspaper](#), and [Obituary Indexes](#). In the center of the page, below the title, is a decorative frame containing the word "Welcome". At the bottom of the page, there is a decorative flourish. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the system tray with the date "Sept. 2006", the taskbar with "Muskogee County Ge..." and "Document1 - Microsoft ...", and the system clock showing "5:09 PM".

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

Presented to

Joyce Street

September 2006

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS VOL. IV

Interview with C. B. Harris, age 63

Lives on Route 3 Muskogee, Okla.

Just north of the present Bacone College

L. F. Wilson, Field Worker

Transcribed by Barbara Downs

Mr. Harris was born and reared on the place which he now lives. He is a fullblood Cherokee Indian.

Father's name was Red Bird Harris born near Atlanta, Ga. Date unknown. Died in 1905. Buried at family cemetery at his home? Mother's name was Ellen Rogers Harris, born in Georgia, date unknown. Was a distant relative of the late Will Rogers, the humorist. Died in 1910. Buried near the town of Coweta, Okla.

Grandfather – Father's side. Bill Harris born and died in Georgia. Dates unknown. Fullblood Cherokee.

Grandmother – Father's side. Savannah Collins Harris and died in Georgia. Date unknown. Fullblood Cherokee.

Grandfather – Mother's side. Dr. Robert Rogers born and died in Georgia. Dates unknown. Was fullblood Cherokee.

Grandmother – Mother's side. First name unknown, last name Pateush. Born and died in Georgia. Dates unknown. Fullblood Cherokee.

MIGRATION TO OKLAHOMA

Number of the Cherokee tribe as early as 1828 left Georgia and came west as far as Arkansas. About 1838 my great-uncle, Henry Harris, was instrumental in perfecting an agreement with the officials in Washington for the moving of the Cherokees in Georgia to the Indian Territory. The move westward started about the same year and continued on through 1839 and probably as late as 1840. Some came on foot and their conveyances were ox-carts, cows, wagon trains, caravans, etc. The government moved those who agreed with the treaty and those who did not want to leave their rich fertile soil was driven out by the soldiers and came along as history has already mentioned the "Trails of Tears". My mother Ellen Rogers was one of the ones on this trail. My father Red Bird came from Georgia to New Orleans, La., and thence from there by boat up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers and unloaded at the present town of Webbers Falls, Okla. The Western Cherokee who settled first in Arkansas joined the Eastern Cherokees in Indian Territory about the time my father came which was in 1839. He and mother were married and settled on the place I now live long before the Civil War. They fought, lived and died on this place.

Missionaries accompanied them on their journey westward consisting of Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, etc. Bacon College just South of where I live was first a Baptist Mission. The English language was taught in the schools. My mother and father as well as grandfathers and mothers were educated back east.

LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Prior to the Civil War the time finally came when peace and prosperity came to the Cherokees. Education had been well founded. They had adapted themselves to the land and raised corn, did considerable hunting, fishing, raised their own pork, dried their beef and venison, ground their own corn. Raised some sheep and did their own carding of wool and operated the old spinning wheels. Fruit raising was not much, for wild plums, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries and other was abundant. Travel between

states and Indian Territory was by small steamboats and wagon trains. The boats ran between Ft. Smith and Ft. Gibson, Okla.

SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS

My mother, Ellen Rogers Harris, being educated taught school and grandmother, Savannah Collins Harris, also taught. Their education did much to help the Cherokee children in their localities and I know it was surely a great benefit to me and the rest of their children.

CIVIL WAR

The Cherokees did not particularly care about the wars and were slow to take part for they realized what war meant.

My folks were all confederates. The Confederate Army was composed of the white men from the states, particularly Texas. The Cherokees were recruited into the army by their Chiefs. It was on my father's place and where I now live that Ft. Davis was erected and used for some two or three years, when it was burned by the Union Soldiers.

My father fought in the war under Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, Albert Pike and Stand Watie. Important battles in which he was engaged was on Elk Creek near the present town of Oktaha, Oklahoma under Gen. Cooper in 1863. The Union troops were under Gen. Blunt. Confederates were whipped and fled to Ft. Washita which was located near the present town of Ardmore, Okla. The women folks were moved from Ft. Davis to Ft. Washita so that they could be fed, sheltered and protected and my mother and grandmother was among those who went.

My father was also engaged in battle at Prairie Grove, Ark., under Gen. Stand Watie. Cannot say whether whipped there or not. They were sent to reinforce the Confederates and cannot say who had charge of the main Confederate Troops or the Union Troops. The Seminoles and Creeks refused to go to Arkansas to fight in this battle.

Father was with Gen. Stand Watie when they captured the supply wagon train of about 350 wagons headed for Ft. Gibson down the old Military Trail out of Seneca, Mo. They were captured in the Flat Rock Country in Mayes county, Oklahoma, at the town about where Pensacola, Okla. is now located. I have been over this place with my father since the war. This occurred in 1864.

RAILROADS

The M. K. & T. Railroad was built just west of my place across the Arkansas river in 1872 and I believe the Frisco then the Atlantic and Pacific was built into Vinita, Okla. Out of Springfield, Mo., and connected with the M. K. & T. R. R. about the same year.

TRIBES AFTER THE WAR

The country was in a devastated condition and all tribes were more or less grieved. However, what is now known as the FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES were educated and soon settled down but the tribes of Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche, Kiowa, Apache were more or less wild and worried about the white people invading the country, taking from them their hunting and fishing grounds and caused considerable trouble among the whites, settlers, etc. These tribes were over the western part of Oklahoma more or less. Later they were confined to reservations.

VILLAGES

In 1872 there was a village set up on the east bank of the Arkansas River near the present M. K. T. R. R. bridge and near the old Ft. Arbuckle Road by the people building the railroad and this was called Tent Cit. The same ear 1872 the village, now Muskogee, Okla. Was started. There was, year forgotten, when a village was started east of the present town of Okay, Okla. The storekeepers name was Culagher. Think he was the father of W. M. (Clu) Culagher. The village was replaced and moved up to the K. O. & G railroad in 1907.

BRIDGES

Toll bridges across the north fork of Elk Creek near the present town of Oktaha and was run by a fellow by the name of Jim McIntosh. Cannot say when built or abandoned but I was over this bridge in 1880 and likewise the one over the South fork of Elk Creek a toll bridge run by a Mrs. Drew. I do not know her first name. Thee toll bridges were on the old Texas Road to Ft. Washita.

TRADING CENTERS

My only recollection of trading centers were at the Creek Agency on the east side of Fern Mountain near Muskogee, Oklahoma t the present time and the one that was at the place where the Spavinaw Lake is now located. Of course, there were village and town later on.

CAMPS

The only camp I can remember was the government camp of the driver of the wagon trains over the old Ft. Arbuckle Road. This camp was located about 2 miles north of Muskogee, Oklahoma on Mill St.

FORDS

My memory recalls only one ford which was across the Arkansas river which was bout a half mile south of the present Muskogee Electric Traction Co. Bridge. Name, Rabbit Ford.

FERRIES

Shannon Ferry across the Verdigris River down the river a short ways from the present M, K. T. railroad bridge. Harris Ferry operated by Red Bird, my father, near the present M. K. T. railroad bridge. These two ferries operated before the railroad came through and was instrumetal in the handling of teams, wagons, and equipment for the railroad during their construction. The ferries were abandoned about 1873.

Government Ferry was across Grand River about where the highway bridge at present crosses the river between Ft. Gibson and Okay. This was the ferry used in transporting supplies and passengers leaving the railroad at Gibson, Okla. in 1872 on until other facilities were available. The ferry finally fell into private hands and passed out, I can't say date.

Brewer Ferry was at the mouth of Grand River just above the present Muskogee, Okla. Water Pump Station and was operated by a man named Brewer and a Jim Sullivan.

Nevins Ferry was located just below the Brewer Ferry near Muskogee Pump Station on the Ark. River and was owned by Mose Nevins and his wife Julia Nevins. Mose was a Choctaw and Julia a Creek Indian. This was the recognized ferry for years and was used by all mail carriers and wagon trains handling supplies, passengers, etc., between Tahlequah, Ft. Gibson, Muskogee, Creek Agency, Okmulgee, and Ft. Arbuckle and all other points north, south, east and

west. This ferry was operating as early as 1872. Ferry was abandoned about 1907.

Frozen Rock Ferry crossed the Ark. River about due east of the present Frozen Rock Cemetery and was owned by the Roger Bros. Don't know when started operating or abandoned.

Smith Ferry crossed the Ark. River several miles below the Frozen Rock Ferry and was used as the main artery between Muskogee and Webbers Falls. Cannot state when operation starts but same is still in use at times. There was a ferry up the old military road north of Ft. Gibson but can't recall the name of same at this time. I might add that I worked at intervals on the old Nevins Ferry and have a picture of same in my possession

now.

TRAILS AND ROADS

Ft. Arbuckle Road ran due west from Nevins Ferry present Muskogee Pump Station to Creek Agency east side of Fern Mountain thence southerly direct to Okmulgee, Okla. and thence in southwestern direction to Ft. Arbuckle or near the present city of Davis, Okla.

Texas Road started at the mouth of Grand River by Nevins Ferry afore mentioned and followed the line of the Cherokee and Creek Nation over toll bridges across Elk Creeks as mentioned above, across a ferry on north fork of t North Canadian, ferry I cannot call by name or who operated and on to North Fork Town which was about six miles east of the present town of Eufaula, Okla. where to from this pint I do not know for it was as far as I ever traveled this road.

There was also a military road which ran northerly out of Ft. Gibson and crossed the Grand River about half way between there and Seneca, Mo. I know of no name other than government road and cannot recall the ferry that crossed the grand as I stated under the heading of ferries.

The road between Nevins Ferry to Tahlequah I presume was part of the Old Ft. Arbuckle road that being its east extremity.

FORTS

Fort Davis afore mentioned was a Confederate fort and was located on the north bank of the Ark River about one-half mile north of the present Bacone College and is now located as being in sections 7 & 8 Twp. 15 N, Range 19 E.

The for proper consisted of about 10 acres and comprised of a mule, horse and ox corral, officers quarters, hospital, and improvised quarters for the soldiers as well as wells for them and one of the wells a dug well is still in use and water is being used from same for my family today.

The fort was constructed under Gen Stand Watie, Pike & Cooper.

On the about described ground is several mounds and it was on one of those that was planted the flag staff that floated the confederate flag.

Cholera broke out among the soldiers and many died at the Fort and they were buried over these two sections of land together with them that were killed in battle and it is no uncommon thing for those faring today to plow up their remains.

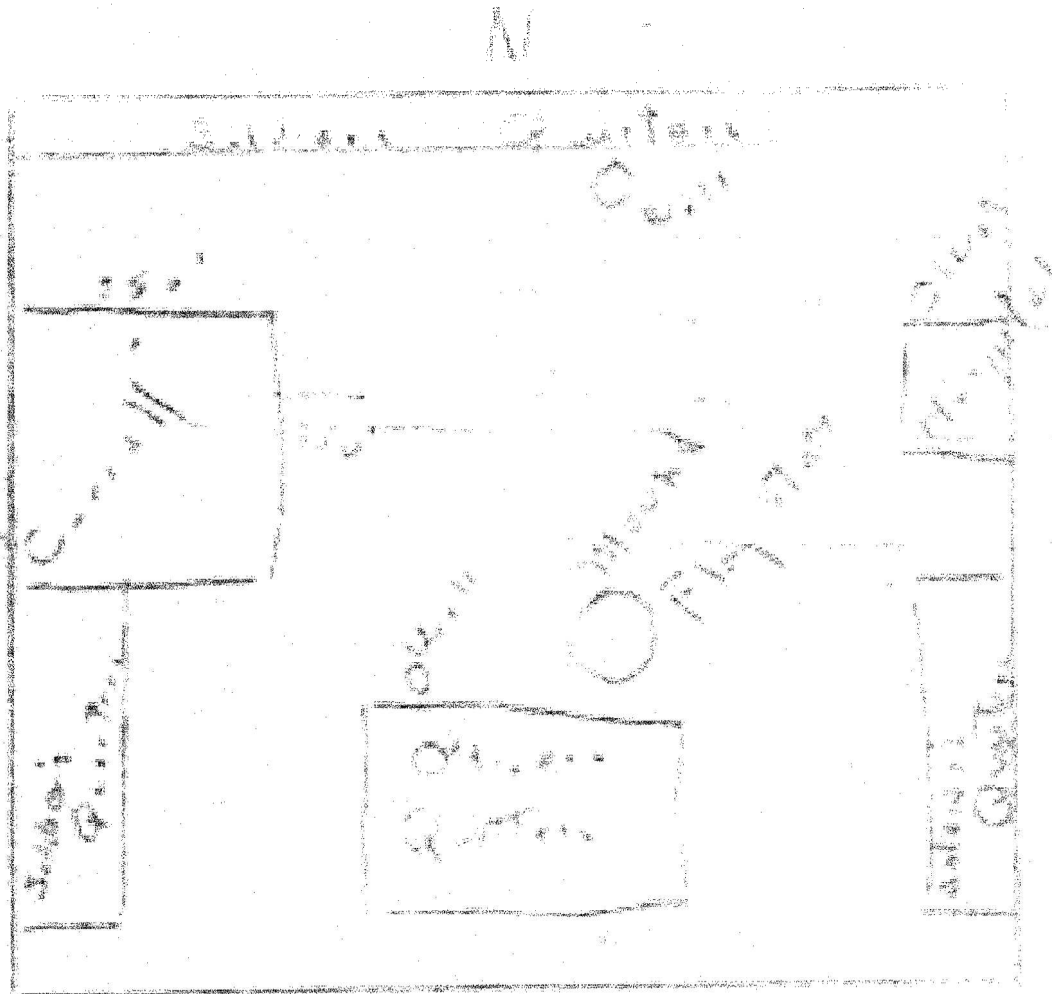
My father owned the land on which this fort was built, it was here that he fought, lived and died and is buried on these grounds at out family cemetery along with a dear old friend of his who lived with him after the war by the name of Thruman. A tombstone is erected at this grave and bears only the name of old man Thruman.

I do not remember the regiment and company that my father fought with but this can be determined by checking the company and regiment that fought the battle at Oktaha.

Below is a brief sketch of old Ft. Davis that was burned by the Union Soldiers in 1863.

Mr. C. B. Harris states that his life as a boy was like that of other typical American Western boys. That he liked to hunt, fish, dance, play ball, horse race, rope cattle, ride the range, go to school, go to church and that his hardest task was at round up time when they had to separate the different brands on the cattle as each owner of cattle had their particular brand and of branding the calves and the owner of calves was determined by the mark on the cow that it was following.

L. E. Wilson, Field Worker



Hoodwinked or Haven

Genealogical Research Scams & Professional Genealogical Researchers

By Stacy Goff Blundell

Every day family historians are hoodwinked by outrageous genealogical promises. Fess up - How many of us have purchased that book on our family name which includes our family coat-of-arms, detailed history, and ends with a nation-wide directory of every person with our surname? Actually, the history detailed in them is pretty accurate. But please realize not every surname has a coat-of-arms. Coat-of-arms were issued to individuals, not to families. Many surname books contain pages photocopied from phonebooks and city directories. This is not genealogy. And how many of us have contacted a professional researcher or group and prepaid for services only to receive duplicated information that we had already researched? But don't despair, consumer protection is available for the genealogical community.

Reading publications on genealogical research and history is the best way to learn about swindles regarding our hobby and pastime. Society newsletters and periodicals, magazines, and case research files are just a few options. *Dick Eastman's Online Genealogical Newsletter*, <http://www.eogn.com>, is one that I've checked out recently. He writes about new products and mentions scams when he learns about them. And don't forget our own link, http://www.mcgs_members@yahoo.com, where we encourage members to post listings of new things, places and research techniques they have discovered and used.

The National Genealogical Society's Consumer Protection Committee was formed in 1993. They watch for "mass produced coat-of-arms and surname books, consisting mainly of lists of surnames but masquerading as family history". Their web page, <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>, says that fraud is a big problem for genealogists. They have a great guide on the web site, *PSST! Wanna Buy Your Name*, to check on offers legitimacy.

- * Figure out what the letter/email/advertisement is actually selling.
- * For family history books, ask for additional information such as sample pages showing citations and author's credentials.
- * Do a Google search. Enter the company's name enclosed in quotation marks, followed by the word "scam". Also use Google's special features to search news articles and blogs for information on the company.
- * Go to Network Solutions, <http://www.networksolutions.com>, and use the WHOIS at the bottom of the screen to search the domain/company name and discover who owns it.
- * If you cannot comprehend why you need the service or product, DON'T send money.
- * Never give credit card information for a free trial. You may incur charges while you're trying to cancel the "freebie".

* Check the postings of past and present scams on the International Black Sheep Society of Genealogists [IBSSG] web site, <http://blacksheep.rootsweb.com>.

We are supposed to learn from our mistakes - so even if we can not get our money back we can help prevent someone else from being scammed. Spread the word by telling everyone you can about it. Report the problem to IBSSG and it will be posted in the Society's online Genealogical Hall of Shame. Send a copy of the scam/offer to the National Genealogical Society's Consumer Protection Committee, 4527 17th Street North, Arlington, VA 22204-4304 to add to their lists. Also contact the National Consumer's League, 81515th Street North West, Washington, DC, 20005 and give a detail report of the fraud.

Is a professional genealogical researcher really helpful or also a danger? A professional ge-

neological researcher can help you in one of two ways. First, they can perform research for you on a fee basis or, secondly, they can act as paid consultants to you and provide guidance and advise.

Three things to keep in mind before engaging a professional - find one that is qualified to provide the service[s] you wish to perform, reach an agreement on the scope of the work, and define the guidelines that will govern the arrangement.

There are a number of organizations whose genealogical credentialing standards are held in high esteem. The accreditation process administered by the Historical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1964 until the transfer of its program to ICAP-Gen in October 2000 produced a large number of highly qualified professional researchers. Their names and contact information may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www accreditedgenealogists.org> .

The Association of Professional Genealogists [APG] is a membership organization of more than 1400 members worldwide. Their primary purpose is to support professional genealogists in all phases of their work. Their web site, <http://www.apgen.org>, contains a searchable database of all its members.

The Board of Certification of Genealogists [BCG] is an independent internationally recognized organization that certifies qualified individuals in the field of genealogy. The BCG web site at www.bcgcertification.org, maintains a current roster of certified individuals, searchable by where they are located and by special interests.

Once you decide which professional researcher you want to hire be prepared with a written report on the individual or family group for which you want research performed. Then provide all the information that you have gathered for that ancestor. When you have a complete picture for your researcher of what you know, then you can decide on what you want to learn and what you want the professional researcher to find for you.

It is important to be precise in determining the goal/goals of your research. Request a written research plan, an itemized estimate of research time and expenses, a reasonable time table for the project, and a list of project deliverables. A good researcher will generally offer a list of references and may provide a sample of a final report to give you an idea of the quality of the final product you would receive.

Document the relationship with your researcher. A good contract will detail the scope of the work. Also specifies the exact amount of time the researcher will spend and the precise amount of money that you authorize for the project.

When the research project is completed and you have received your final report and accompanying documentation - MAKE time to read and really STUDY its contents. If your experience with your professional researcher has been a positive one, you can offer to be a reference for their future clients' inquiries. If the researcher has not performed in a professional or ethical manner, contact the regulating body that awarded them their genealogical credentials and file a formal report. You will find that most professional genealogical researchers are eager to help you and subscribe to a code of high professional ethics and behavior.

Just like other consumers, genealogists have a right to protest and prosecute companies that make fraudulent claims and misrepresent their products/services. We all as genealogists and historians need to be active in protecting our industry and promoting true genealogical research and legitimate products.

100 YEARS AGO
Items extracted
From the Muskogee Daily Phoenix
By Barbara Downs

July 1, 1906

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued at the office of the United States clerk's office Friday: Oliver Sewell and Miss Alaska Williams, Coweta: Bob Morgan and Miss Mabel Bradshaw, Keifton.

STAR MAIL ROUTE

WEBBER'S FALLS I. T. June 30

Charles Smith has been awarded to contract to carry the mails from Illinois station to Webbers Falls and Gritts. He will begin July 1.

July 6, 1906

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued Thursday at the office of the United States clerk to the following persons: A. J. Blackstone and Miss Florence Evans, Oktaha: Eugene Cobb and Miss Gertrude Jones, Muskogee: Charles Goodell and Miss Millie Dallee, Taft: William Cully and Miss Georgia Carter, Haskell: Louis Mitchell and Miss Mamie Francis Bragg, Broken Arrow: Charlie Jessie and Miss Minnie Heast Campbell.

July 7, 1906

GAS MAN IS HERE

H. F. Martin and A. W. Leanard, representatives of the Caney River Gas Company, are in the city looking over the situation and getting next to about what will be needed in the way of gas mains, etc. This is the company which will pipe gas to the corporate limits of the city. The company which will have control of the gas inside the city will be known as the Muskogee Gas company. Blue prints of the proposed line are now in Washington for the approval of the secretary of the interior and it is expected that by fall the line will be laid from Ramona held to Muskogee, a distance of about 65 miles.

July 8, 1906

FIRST 99 YEAR LEASE ON MUSKOGEE PROPERTY

BOSTIC & COMPANY SECURE THE LEASE ON THIRD STREET LOCATION SATURDAY

The first 99 year lease for city property in Indian Territory was recorded yesterday in the United States clerk's office. The lease is for 25 feet on North Third street which was bought last week by W. D. Crow of Kansas City from Wm. S. Baur. The lease is from W. D. Crow to P. B. Bostic and J. B. Bostic. They are to put up a three story building by the first of the year, they have several applications for the ground floor and the two upper stories will be for offices.

July 28, 1906

HOW SHALL WE SPELL MUSKOGEE
QUESTION WHICH NOW CONFRONTS BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

WILL IT BE WITH "K" OR "C"

Later it is Decided Upon But May be Changed on Recommendation of Secretary C. F. Sloan – Harrison Gives Facts.

Shall Muskogee be spelled with a K or a C? This is the question which has been giving trouble to the Board of Geographic names at Washington.

Recently C. F. Sloan, secretary of the board wrote a letter to R. P. Harrison, clerk of the United States court, asking how the name of the Queen city was spelled in the original charter. A difference of opinion has arisen before the board and Mr. Sloan wanted to settle it.

Mr. Harrison looked up the matter and found that in the original charter the name was spelled with a () sign of the depot, indication that the first railroad to build through this city adopted that name. The postoffice has also used the K and in all the legal documents of the city the K is used. It is also used by all the business men and the people in general. At one time the C was used by the postoffice department and many of the old government reports designate this point as "Muscogee."

In reply to the facts submitted by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sloan writes that the board had formally adopted the spelling of the name with the letter C, but as the K was the most popular, he would recommend that the board change it. This change, however, may not be made.

There are yet a number of people who use the letter C. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in printing the word Muskogee always spells it with the C. All other newspapers use the K.

The First National Bank of this city still spells it with a C. At the time the bank received its charter the C was used by the postoffice department and the treasure department has never changed it.

August 1, 1906

SKATING RINK OPENING

The new skating rink on the east side will be opened to the public tonight for the first time. The owners have not yet secured a name for the rink and all those who attend tonight will be allowed to suggest a name and the fortunate one whose suggestion will be adopted will be made a present of a fine pair of \$6. Skates. The rink is conceded to be the largest in the territory and the floor is smooth as glass, while the ventilation is perfect.

August 4, 1906

SMALLEY'S NEW JOB.

Fire Chief A. W. Smalley has a new vocation that of manager of the Acme skating rink, the new one on the east side. This rink is one of the finest in the Territory, having a skating surface of 60X130 feet, the floor made of highly polished maple lumber. Men and women's dressing rooms, the women's equipped with mirrors, and the men's containing hooks for the reception of coats and hats. A piano has been placed in the hall and music will be furnished every evening. The rink is also open in the mornings and afternoons.

August 14, 1906

A BLOCK OF LAWYERS

All Live on Fourteenth Street and All Are Republicans.

Fourteenth street in Muskogee is noted for several things, one of which is that it is the residence street of perhaps more lawyers than any other street in Muskogee.

In one block there are seven lawyers and all are republicans. On the west side of Fourteenth street between Broadway and Court, all in one block. Live the following lawyers: Clark J. Tisdell, Harry D. Levy, J. Carter Cook, Ezra Brainerd, W. H. H. Clayton, Jr. and Gordon J. Murray. Just across the street lives another lawyer, A. R. Taylor. On the same side lives W. A. Downing and Dr. Fagin, all republicans.

It has been decided that the next () who live in this block will march to the polls in a body and cast their votes for the progressive party..

“In a few years I believe we can convert all those who live on the street,” said one of the lawyers Monday.

“If we can’t, we are very poor lawyers.” Retorted another.

August 16, 1906

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following were issued marriage licenses Wednesday: Robert E. McGuire, 32, Wagoner, Miss Lynn M. O’Brien, 21, Wagoner. Jas .S. Pulliam, 26, Webbers Falls, Pearl A. Stevenson, 18, Webbers Falls

August 19, 1906

WANTED SEALED PROPOSALS

Sealed bids will be received on or before August 28, 1906, for the erection of a four room brick and stone school building in the town of Braggs, I. T., as per plans and specifications now on file in office of the clerk.

Right to reject any or all bids.

H. GEORGE, Pres.

Fred Comstock, Clerk.

September 11, 1906

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued at the office of the United State clerk Monday: Elmer M. Mullens and Miss Cora A. Foy, of Checotah; Oscar Berryhill of Okmulgee and Miss Carrie Hall, of Muskogee. The latter couple was married by Deputy Clerk Carrol S. Bucher in the clerk’s office.

Social Security Record Research

By Stacy Goff Blundell

The Social Security Act was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, creating the Social Security System to provide income for people who held “regular” jobs before they retired. Private industry jobs such as factory workers, office personnel, construction workers, and those in food and retail, were first guaranteed income. By 1965 the coverage extended to farm laborers, self - employed, domestic help, medical professions and government employees.

The program has never been “voluntary” except for some government employees and the clergy. While the Security Act was providing aid to Americans over 65, railroad employees were clamoring for a program that would provide credit for prior service and an employment compensation program. Legislation passed in 1934, 1935, and 1937 established the Railroad Retirement program for employees of the United States Railroad. Railroad workers never have been covered by Social Security and still are not. For RRB records visit <http://www.rrb.gov/geneal.html> .

People who have never worked under Social Security because of their age or their jobs not being covered by Social Security, obtained Social Security numbers in the 1960s in order to receive Medicare coverage. Now, every United States citizen or legal alien must have a Social Security number to file or be claimed as a dependent for income tax purposes.

The Social Security Administration [SSA] first used the 1890 U.S. Federal Census as a reference to help verify the age of recipients. The SSA formed a special branch called the Age Search Group to handle this function. This group still exists today. To assist in the search process the SSA commissioned the creation of an indexing system. The Soundex coding [indexing] system was developed for this program and the first index was of the 1880 census, followed by 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930. The indexes were prepared by employees of the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression.

Soundex is a coding system that uses the first letter of the surname, followed by three numbers to represent the next three remaining consonants [no vowels are used in the numeric portion of the code] in the surname. This # is used to group similar sounding names together for ease of location. Examples of Soundex : GOFF = G110 and BLUNDELL = B453.

Soundex microfilm are organized by state, and then in code sequence. Within code, the cards are organized in alphabetical order by the spelling of the surname, and within the surname by initials and/or given name of primary person on the card

The Soundex card provides reference information in the upper-right corner to the actual census volume, the Enumeration District, the sheet # [or page] and the line # on the sheet on which the person appears.

G-570

MARYLAND

Family, Walter, Pa. VC 41 E. D. 44

SHEET 9 LINE 83

W. H. Delaware

Cambridge, District 106

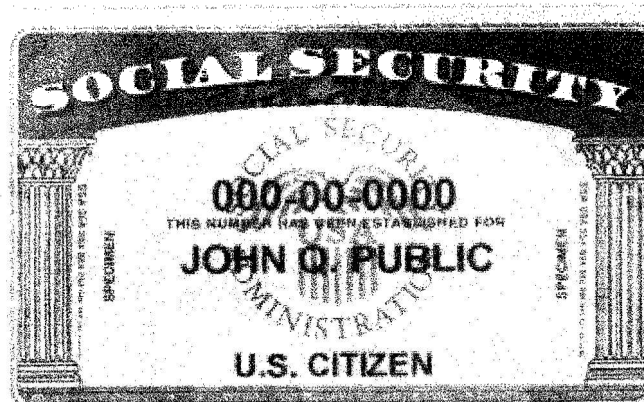
OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

NAME	RELATION- SHIP	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	CROSS- REF.
Family, Walter, Pa.	H	41	Delaware	
- Olive B.	D	15	Delaware	
- Walter, E.	D	12	Delaware	

1950 CENSUS - INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949 O-1000

Example of a Soundex Card from Google Image .



The Social Security Number provides a method for accurately recording wages for workers. A SSN is composed of three parts: The first three digits are assigned based on where the applicant lived at the time he/she filed for the number or the location of the office where they filed. This set of numbers does not designate where the person was born. The March-April 1999 issue of *Everton's Genealogical Helper* has a

complete list of the locations that the numbers represent.

The middle two digits have no significance other than the order in which the numbers are assigned.

The last four digits are issued numerically. Sequential numbers are no longer assigned to children in a family applying together or immigrant families applying at the same time.

When Social Security began a computer record of the numbers, the only information available from the district offices was the information on the payment record - name, date of birth, and Social Security Number. The SSA did not begin verifying information on the forms until applications filed in the 1980s. The original application files are microfilmed and then are destroyed when benefits are no longer being paid on the record.

Social Security applications were originally a 4 x 8 card that contained name, date and place of birth, sex, race, parent's names, address where card was to be mailed, signature of applicant, date of application, and occasionally, place of employment. Application information was very reliable since it was filled out by the applicant themselves. The form never contained date and place of birth of the parents.

Example of a SS-5 Form taken from Google Image

By 1962 the Social Security Death Master File became electronically produced on a regular basis. This file became known as the Social Security Death Index or SSDI.

The SSDI contains only information about deceased individuals in compliance with both the Privacy Act and the Freedom Act.

The Social Security Death Index will show you the date of death of the individual, the date of birth on their records, the zip code where the last payment was sent, SSN, and the state where the deceased obtained his/her number. The index generally begins with deaths in about 1962. There are accessional listings for deaths before that date because the widow/children received benefits after 1962.

Ancestry, Roots Web and Genealogy.com have the SSDI available for research. Roots Web's SSDI is updated frequently so that you can find listings within two weeks of a death date.

Social Security Death Index Search Results

Search Again

The 1 name(s) below were found.

Last Names: G

Name	SS#	Issue State	Birth	Death	Death State	Last Known Residence	Last Payment Location	AutoWrite Letter
GOFF, WARNER	440- 16- 2549	OK	15 Sep 1898	Jul 1970	OK	Tulsa, Oklahoma 74110		Write It

Edited Example from Genealogy.com

These sites also produce a request letter automatically for you.

Social Security Administration
Office of Central Records Operations
FOIA Workgroup
P.O. Box 17772
300 N. Greene Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21290

Dear Freedom of Information Officer,

Please send me a copy of the application for a social security card (Form SS5) filed by the following person. I found the information on the Social Security Death Master file CD by GenRef, Inc. GenRef gathered its information from the Social Security Death Master file compiled by the Social Security Administration.

My understanding is that the fee is \$27.00 for a copy of an *original application* if I supply the Social Security Number, or \$29.00 if the Social Security Number is unknown or incorrect. Or, I can obtain a *computer extract* of an application for \$16.00 if I provide the Social Security Number or \$18.00 if the number is unknown or incorrect.

Enclosed is a check or money order for \$_____, made payable to the Social Security Administration. Thank you for your assistance.

GOFF, WARNER
440-16-2549
Birth: 15 Sep 1898
Death: Jul 1970

Sincerely,

The automatic letter request will give you current cost of research but there is a complete listing available at www.ssa.gov or call 1-800-772-1213.

The real benefit of using Social Security records for research is in tracking the movements of your surname. Genealogists with family in the United States have used the SSDI to locate the place of last residence or benefit payment in order to locate other records. So research the name - not just one explicit person in the SSDI. Limit your request information to surname and state and you will broaden your research field greatly.

Another service of the SSA is letter forwarding. The agency will forward a letter if they determine the letter contains information the person receiving benefits would want to know. If the person is working, the letter may be sent to an employer to forward. No record of people's addresses is kept by the SSA other than those receiving benefits.

The Social Security database is the most used federal program in our nation - you've paid for it with your hard earned money and time, so use it in your research.

Bibliography

Morgan, George G., *How To Do Everything With Your Genealogy*, Emeryville, California : McGraw-Hil/Osborne, 2004.

Roots Web SSDI Tutorial, <http://helpdesk.rootsweb.com/ssdi/fields.html>.

Ryan, Barbara, *Help From Social Security With Your Genealogical Research*, Everton's Genealogical Helper, September-October 1999 .

Social Security Records, History, SSA, online, <http://ssa.gov/history.html>.

Stories of Home Brew

By George Miller

During the 1930's my aunt, Maggie Miller, lived in a house located inside the wagon yard on South Main Street in Muskogee. She was selling moonshine out of the house. She said she "kept it on the table in a large bowl, covered with an oil tablecloth." When someone would call to come by for whiskey, she would use her dipper and fill a pint jar and then take it out to them. She also would get in her car and make deliveries to some of her regular customers.

Two brothers, Thomas "Lee" and James "Jim" Mayes, were going to make moonshine down by the Spring. One night they were dipping water out of the Spring and filling their barrels. They mixed their ingredients and covered the barrels with shorts. (Shorts is a feed that people fed their hogs. It served to seal the barrel to keep air from getting into the brew.) After fermenting a few weeks, they deemed it time to check on it. They decided they would drink some of it with some hollow reeds that they poked through the shorts on top to test it. They drank their fill and both agreed it was the best home brew they had ever tasted. Lee told Jim: "We will take and stir this up and let it ferment a few more days before we run it off." But as he was stirring the brew, 4 or 5 turtle shells floated to the top. They had unknowingly dipped them up from the Spring in the dark. He said, "The brew wasn't half as good after we saw those turtle shells floating to the top."

Interview with NaDean Taylor.
"The Rest of the Story"

The last issue of the Quarterly included an interview of NaDean Moon Taylor by Ann Gardner. The last two pages were accidentally left out, leaving the reader "hanging" so to speak. In addition, we also had NaDean's name spelled wrong so for that we also apologize. In addition, we need to thank Nancy Lasater for all the time she spends transcribing these interviews for us.

Resuming Oral History with NaDean Taylor

Monday, January 22, 2006 9:30a.m.
905 Erie St. Muskogee, Oklahoma

A: I think at our last session that we mentioned the paved streets in Muskogee and when that came about.

N: I don't remember when they were first paved but the streets down town especially were paved in dark red brick.

A: We talked earlier a little bit about the depression in Muskogee. Do you remember anything else about those times?

N: Not much. It really didn't affect me that much. We had what we needed, not all I wanted but what we needed. One thing in particular I remember was about a Police Chief then by the name of Templeton who was Indian and liked by everyone. He walked a beat down town and stopped in each business place everyday to pass the time of day and check on things. He started everyday by going to a florist shop where he was given a red carnation that he wore on his lapel. He was a well known figure on Muskogee streets. And it may have been Bebb's florist shop.

A: Shortly after the depression came WWII. What were you doing when Pearl Harbor was bombed?

N: Well, I really don't remember. Carl and I were living in Ardmore with our first baby, Carol, who was a year old then.

A: When were you and Carl married and where?

N: Carl Taylor and I were married November 6, 1937. We were married in my parent's home. Most people were married at home in those days. Then we moved to Ardmore when Southwestern Bell sent Carl there on his job. We lived there until 1944 and then to Elk city until 1952 when we moved back to Muskogee for the rest of our lives. I don't know much about what was going on in Muskogee during the war because of gas rationing. We did not go often. And there were a lot of other things rationed, too. Shoes, sugar and such. You had to have ration stamps to buy. But Charlotte was still at home and worked at Camp Gruber. She said there were a lot of parties for soldiers and Muskogee girls and some at my parents home. Most of the young soldiers were from the eastern states and I don't know where they sent the Muskogee boys for training. One wedding was held at our house for one of the boys and his intended who came from the east for the wedding. The bride and groom dutifully repeated their vows after the preacher and then the preacher said: "Let us pray" and the groom said: "Let us pray." The whole family has been laughing about that for a long time.

A: Tell me about race relations in Muskogee when you were growing up.

N: There were very few Asians in Muskogee when I was growing up. The Blacks had their own schools, movie theaters and stores. Mother always had Black maids to help with cleaning and cooking. Often the maids lived in small houses behind the big houses where they worked. You can still see some of those small houses behind the big old houses in Founders Place. Some of Mother's maids I liked and some of them I didn't. One in particular I did not like and I met her one day when she was coming to work and I told her Mother did not want her to work any more. Mother caught up with me and told the maid she did want her to work and I was in big trouble!

A: I know you didn't have TV but how about radios?

N: We had our first radio in about 1926. Only one person could listen at a time because it required head phones to hear it. And when the street car went down Fondulac, now Martin Luther King Street, the static was so bad you couldn't hear a thing! Later we got a big new radio that did not require the head phones and everyone could listen together. The family gave up Sunday evening movies to listen to the good radio programs like Fiber McGee and Molly, Jack Benny and Texaco Hall of Fame.

A: Tell me about your first "talkie" movie.

N: Well, my father took the whole family, Mother, Charlotte and me to Tulsa for Sunday dinner and then to the movie theater to see *The Jazz Singer* with Al Jolson. I can still see him on his knees with his arms stretched out and his face blackened singing, "How I love you, I love you, my dear ol' Mammy...."

My first washing machine was given to me by my mother-in-law when she got a new one about the time Carl and I were married. My mother never had an electric washing machine.

A: Tell me about your and Carl's children.

N: We had three children: Carol, Betty and Bill. There were five grandchildren, ten great-grandchildren and now, one great-great-grandchild.

A: How do you see that the generations have changed in time?

N: My kids were not hard to raise. Grandchildren were more spoiled. Mothers seem to try to make up for wrongs they think they have done to their children, through giving them things, because of working outside the home and through divorce. Great-grandchildren are less stable because of single parent homes. I think there was less dissension in home life when I was growing up.

A: How do you see how Muskogee has changed in your life time?

N: Mainly, the size. The town has grown in area, especially to the east. Homes and businesses both. Muskogee was a big railroad town and oil was really important. Businesses were concentrated more down town. Phyllis (long time school friend) came to visit several years ago and we went down town and parked and watched people go by like we did when we were growing up and saw our friends in town. You know, we did not see anyone we knew and we sat there for an hour or two.

Muskogee has changed a lot in NaDeane's time and will continue to do so, without a doubt. I wonder what the next changes will be.....

Ann Gardner

Bacone Cemetery

LOCATION: T15N R19E Sec.18

LAT/LONG: 3546.744N 09520.074W

SURVEY DATE: 1971, 2000, 2002

SURVEY LOCATION: *Our People & Where They Rest*, 6:57;
Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly,
17:1;

Online:

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ok/county/muskogee/>

FURTHER INFORMATION:

On the campus of Bacone College in Northeast Muskogee, this small cemetery sits behind Journeycake Hall. There are several unmarked graves. The two largest monuments are those of Albert J. Shoemaker, a professor and Almon C. Bacone, President and Founder of Indian University, Indian Territory.



An Interview With Lulu Boggs



Narrator: *Lulu Boggs, 136 Rodman Circle, Muskogee, OK*
Date: 18 May 2005
Place: Muskogee Public Library, 801 W. Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK
Interviewer: *Wallace Francis Waits, Jr.*

Wally: You were telling me about your teaching so, talk to me about where you were teaching.

Lulu: The first school that I took was Muskogee County and it was at Wickett. There were some people that lived in town by the name of Wickett. I stayed with an elder lady that was from that family, but you know, now I can't remember what her name was. She lived across from the high school at that time, in an old house.
That's where I boarded that year.

Lulu: This was '42 or '43, in the fall, I don't remember for sure which. Anyway, this school was a little bit south, oh, maybe three miles or so south of Webbers Falls. There was two schools in that district and the area was divided by, I think, the South Canadian. I am not sure, but it was by some water. May have been Dirty Creek for all I know. You couldn't go from one side to the other all year, so they had two districts.

Wally: Because of the roads being flooded, or not being able to ford the creek?

Lulu: Right. So I taught at the northern section school and a lady who lived in Webbers Falls, her name was Turner, I believe, taught in the other school and I rode out with her and then I walked about a half a mile from the road, highway, up to the school. I had from the first to the eighth grade. I had never taught before. I got out there, there were no supplies or anything like that, so I had to start from scratch. You know, I really didn't know anything about teaching, but I had grown up with teachers all my life.

Wally: Right.

Lulu: My younger sister always says, "Lu, you and I could have taught school and we never went to college in our lives." We probably could have at that. My mother was a teacher, her mother was a teacher before she married, my great-grandfather was a Baptist minister and a teacher.

Wally: Who was he?

Lulu: Berry was his name. John Bruton Berry. He was, first of all, a Baptist preacher and he was born in Mississippi and died in Oklahoma. He had two little girls and a little boy. His wife had died in childbirth and he left the area in Mississippi where he was and went north and

married a lady that was a member of his father's family. She was a distant cousin.

Wally: Right.

Lulu: She was called a spinster, because she was all of twenty-six years old. But she had never been married before. Anyway, he [Berry] went up to this town and he knew this family before, and with the three children, he married this lady. Her name was Clayton and the Claytons were old settlers there. Earl and I visited this area around the little church where he had pastured. There was a graveyard full of Claytons and we were down there looking for my family's history and in the same area was the home places of the Randolph's, from whom my mother came. So anyway, we visited this place and we began to find out, we went to the university town there, can't remember the name. Anyway, he had attended that college and we found his grandparents graves in a cemetery not far from this university town.

Wally: Right.

Lulu: After he married this lady, he decided to come to Arkansas and they packed up in a buggy and a wagon. From my family, I didn't know this much about it, but from my genealogy wanderings and things, I run into a lady whose husband was also from this same area and same family connections. She wrote to me and told me that her mother had told about when the Berry's got ready to leave. She said it took about three weeks to cook up food and that sort of thing and get them on their way. The family all came together there and they left. Grandpa Berry was driving a wagon with their household goods. With him was his son and then his new wife was driving the buggy with the two girls. My grandmother was about three years old at that time.

They came into Arkansas, and I do not know all the places they went, but as he came through Arkansas he established Baptist churches. Then they lived down north of Little Rock at Coal Hill and he established the First Baptist Church, can't think of the town, which I know as well as I know my own name, in 1885. I went to visit this church and when they had their 100th anniversary, the minister sent me a copy of their Arkansas state Baptist paper, which had about this celebration in it, which told he had established the church.

They came to Oklahoma about 1888 or 1889. A Mr. Adair, they called him "Judge Adair", who lived north, about three or four miles of Sallisaw. They had a school in the area and it was called Adair Colony. Mr. Adair somehow met my great-grandfather and asked him to come and teach a school at Adair Colony. So they came, at his request, because that was the only way they could come in, legally. So, they came in and actually lived with the Adair's for a while. Mrs. Adair was pregnant at the time and a daughter was born and she named the child Rose Ada. Ada was for my grandmother and Rose was for her stepmother. Later I met people from that family who lived just north of where we lived. Dad's allotment, when he got land, was in an area called Badger Lea (?). It was just south of where this school was.

Wally: Wickett?

Lulu: No, Adair Colony. He came in there to teach, then he soon left and went to Muldrow. His daughters taught school, too. They were still young, like sixteen, maybe. So grandmother taught school, her sister taught school around there. Eventually, her sister became post mistress at Stilwell. She died in 1903 and her father and step-mother lived there in Stilwell, too. She taught music, this great-grandmother, and I have the book that she used to teach her music students to play the organ. She used it to teach my mother to play the organ.

Anyway, the whole idea is they all taught school. On the other side of the family, my father's Cherokee family were Baptist ministers too.

Wally: What was the Wickett School like?

Lulu: The Wickett School was a one-room school that had a little corner petitioned off that they used for cooking. They didn't still fix hot lunches at that time, but the previous teacher had had a program where they served hot lunches sometimes. I didn't have to do that. It was quite an experience and I know at the end of school, you were supposed to teach a certain number of days. I didn't know that, or anything about school law. I needed to get to Tahlequah to restart college that summer and I left, I forget what day in May, but I just told the kids "Today is the end of school" and tomorrow they stayed home and I left. But I was supposed to teach that other day.

Wally: How was the school heated?

Lulu: The school was heated with a coal stove. It was right across the street from the president of the school board's house and his son, who was my eighth grader, would come and build a fire every morning.

Wally: What was the school superintendent's name?

Lulu: The county superintendent was G. G. Morgan.

Wally: And the boy's name?

Lulu: You know, it was Martin, but I don't remember what his last name was, or what his first name was. He had this boy who was an eighth grader and a girl who was a sixth grader, I believe.

I had one family that I had five kids from. Had two fifth graders, twins in the first grade, and a little girl was a fourth grader. So I had five kids from the same school.

Wally: From the same family, you mean?

Lulu: Family, I mean, in the same school.

Wally: How many students did you have that first year?

Lulu: I had twenty-eight at one time, but I averaged twenty-five or twenty-four, or something like that. I didn't stay there the next year. They asked me to stay, but I did not. At Tahlequah that summer the superintendent from Porter came to the college hunting teachers and I signed up to teach the next year.

Wally: The 1943-44 school years?

Lulu: Probably. Anyway it was quite an experience, but I wouldn't have wanted to spend my life teaching in a one-room school and I am glad I didn't have to. I taught four years at Porter. Three years at Porter and I got married to a Porter boy and we went to Texas. I taught there one year at Freer.

Wally: Spell that.

Lulu: F-r-e-e-r. Then we came back to Porter and I taught again the next year, there at Porter. Then Earl got a job at the Veteran's Administration, downtown, so we moved to Muskogee and I got a job teaching here. I taught from then to 1980. That's when I retired and I had been teaching for thirty-seven years. I had been teaching from '54 to '80 in the same school, the rest of my years in Muskogee. I taught first at Sequoyah. I taught five years there, I taught one year at Houston, after Sequoyah closed. Then I went to Franklin, because they had an art department, and I had been teaching art, at which I had no training, more than any other teacher with grade school or elementary training.

I taught from '54 to '80 at Franklin School.

Wally: Wow. Let me end and see what someone else needs. You come back and we will ask more questions.

Lulu: Okay.

*New and Renewed Members Since June 2006
Welcome!*

*Wanda Dyer
Nietra Thomas
Sherrie Godfrey
Theda Massey
Kathryn Swearingen
Jenney Flemming*

GET YOUR BOY READY FOR SCHOOL



An
Ingersoll
Watch
Free with
every
Boy's
Suit for
\$3.50
and up



Every
Watch
Guaran-
teed to
keep time
for
One Year



Young Men's Suits, Ages 14 to 20
Long Pants; Prices **\$7.50 to \$30.00**



Buster
Brown
Suits and
Blouse
Style for
Fall and
Winter
1906 and 1907
\$3.50
TO
\$12.50



Boys Suits
Ages 6
to 17
Short Pants
Norfolk
and Double
Breasted Styles
\$3.50
TO
\$15.00



Get Your Boy a Watch. We Give One Away With
Every Suit we Sell

Visit the Finest Boy's and Childrens' Department in
the Southwest. No trouble to show Goods.
...SEE NORTH WINDOW...

BRING THE CHILDREN AROUND AND HAVE THEM SEE
..... BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE IN NORTH WINDOW.....

A Buster Brown Book Free to Every Boy for the Asking

New Phoenix Clothing Co.

109 N. 2nd St. Mail Orders Full d. C. O. D. Telephone 910

First Families of the Cherokee Nation

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Instructions to applicant: Print and fill in all blanks, beginning with yourself as #1. Type or print all information. A check or money order for \$25.00 must accompany the application.

A. Applicant's Name

MAYNARD JAY STOUT
(as it will appear on the membership certificate)

4211 E. 73rd ST SOUTH
(address)

MUSKOGEE, OK 74403
(city, state, zip)

B. Name of ANCESTOR NAN-YE-NE GHI-GA-U
(name of qualifying ancestor who was a legal resident of the Cherokee Nation before 1838 as will appear on the membership certificate)

Birth 1738 CHOTA, CHEROKEE NATION EAST
Death 1822 BENTON, POLK, TN
(date) (place) (date) (place)

Baptism _____
Buried _____
(date) (place) (date) (place)

Married BRYAN WARD CHEROKEE NATION EAST
(date) (place) (by Rev., J.P. & name)

SPOUSE _____
(name) (maiden, when applicable)

Birth _____
Death _____
(date) (place) (date) (place)

C. Where in the old Cherokee Nation did ancestor reside?
CHOTA, CHEROKEE NATION EAST
(city, town, village, township, county, region)

Example of LINE OF DESCENT CHART from APPLICATION SHEET (females use maiden name)

1. I, (name) MARTHA COX was born on (date) 23 May 1923

at (place) City of Knoxville (county) Knox (state) Tennessee.

married to (spouse) JAMES HARRISON.

2. Child of WILLIAM COX married to POLLY MORRIS.

Born 7 June 1894 Place Blount Co., Tennessee

Married 15 October 1919 Place Blount Co., Tennessee

Died 3 April 1973 Place Nashville, Tennessee

Roll & Roll Number (if applicable) 1896 Census, Delaware Dist, #517.

3. Child of THOMAS COX married to GRACE CHASE.

(Continue as in above example until you have reached your ancestor who was a legal resident of the Cherokee Nation in 1838 or earlier. When citing rolls, it is not necessary to include ALL applicable rolls. Please be certain to submit photocopies of your proof in separate sets with numbers corresponding to each generation section in your line of descent. Refer to the information sheet for complete instructions).

LINE OF DESCENT CHART

1. I, (name), was born on (date); *MAYNARD JAY STOUT, BORN 8-24-47
MUSKOGEE, OK - CHEROKEE REGISTRY # C0042518*
at (place), (county), (state),

married to (spouse). *LINDA LEE RYAN 8-15-70 MUSKOGEE, OK*

2. Child of, married to. *VON LEONARD STOUT, MARRIED TO LILLIAN IRENE
Born Place MUSKOGEE, OK MAY 8, 1920 COFFMAN*
Married Place WAGONER, OK DECEMBER 29, 1941
Died Place MUSKOGEE, OK DECEMBER 1, 1989
Roll & Roll #

3. Child of, married to. *SUSAN ETHEL JACKSON, MARRIED TO JOHN LEONARD STO*
Born Place MUSKOGEE, CANADIAN DIST, CN, IT MAY 19, 1891
Married Place MUSKOGEE, OK AUGUST 28, 1910
Died Place MUSKOGEE, OK JANUARY 2, 1978
Roll & Roll # *DAWES #17307*

4. Child of, married to. *HENRIETTA RATLEY, MARRIED TO SOLON L. JACKSON*
Born Place #7 GIBSON, ILLINOIS DIST CN IT DECEMBER 1856
Married Place CANADIAN DIST CN IT MAY 22, 1888
Died Place # MUSKOGEE, OK NOVEMBER 1926
Roll & Roll # *DAWES #17304*

5. Child of, married to. *MARY ANN MCLAIN, MARRIED TO JEFFERSON RATLEY*
Born Place CHEROKEE NATION EAST JUNE 12, 1835
Married Place #7 GIBSON, ILLINOIS DIST CN IT
Died Place CANADIAN DIST CN IT FEBRUARY 2, 1906
Roll & Roll # *DAWES # 28374 DRENNEN # 257*

6. Child of, married to. *DELILAN HILDERBRAND MARRIED TO JESSIE MCLAIN*
Born Place OKOA CREEK, CHEROKEE NATION EAST (NA-LEY)
Married Place *1829*

Died Place ILLINOIS DIST CN IT 1864
Roll & Roll #

7. Child of , married to. NANLY MARTIN, MARRIED TO MICHAEL HILDERBRAND
Born Place CHEROKEE NATION EAST NOVEMBER 1778
Married Place OCOEE, POLK, TN CHEROKEE NATION EAST
Died Place MOSS, CLAY, TN APRIL 1827
Roll & Roll #

8. Child of , married to. ELIZABETH "BETSY" WARD, MARRIED TO JOSEPH L. MAI
Born Place CHEROKEE NATION EAST 1759
Married Place 1778
Died Place MOSS, CLAY, TN 1803
Roll & Roll # WOLF CLAN

9. Child of , married to. NAN-YE-HE GHI-GA-U, MARRIED TO BRYAN WARD
Born Place CHOTA, CHEROKEE NATION EAST 1738
Married Place CHEROKEE NATION EAST
Died Place BENTON, POLK, TN 1822
Roll & Roll # WOLF CLAN

10. Child of , married to.
Born Place
Married Place
Died Place
Roll & Roll #

List sources of proof as to descent by generations (please number photocopied proofs to correspond to generation numbers).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

REMINDER: EACH STEP MUST BE PROVEN!

OCTOBER 19, 2005

Date Sent.

(signature of applicant submitter)



(address if different from part A)

*The Cherokee National Historical Society
Recognizes*

Maynard Jay Stout

*as a
Life Member
of the*

First Families of the Cherokee Nation

*and a direct descendant of
Nan-ye-he Ghi-ga-u
a legal resident of the Cherokee Nation*



Roy J. Hamilton, President
Cherokee National Historical Society

October 21, 2005
Date
Member # 622

Muskogee County Genealogical Society General Information

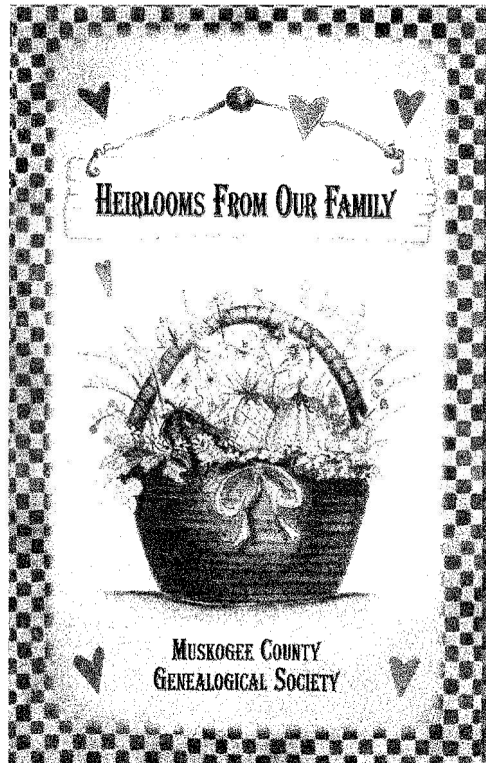
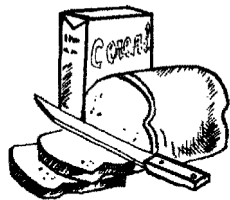


Our cookbook has arrived! Get yours today!

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.

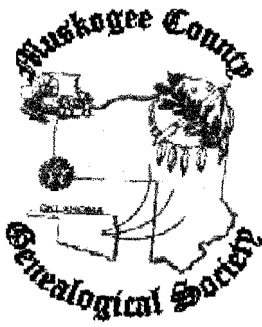
Cookbooks are available for purchase in the Grant Foreman Room, at Society meetings, or by mail. Cost is \$11 if purchased locally, \$13 if purchased by mail.



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



801 W. Okmulgee Muskogee, OK 74401

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone: (_____) _____

_____ 1 year membership with Quarterly: \$21.00

_____ 1 year subscription without Quarterly: \$11.00

Membership shall begin with payment of dues and shall run for one calendar year thereafter.
Make check payable to: Muskogee County Genealogical Society (MCGS).

Quarterly back issues are available at \$5.00 each. Queries are free to members. Articles and contributions for the quarterly should be sent to the above mailing address.

MCGS meetings are held the 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Muskogee Public Library. A "How-to" meeting is usually held at 6:00 p.m. on the same night.

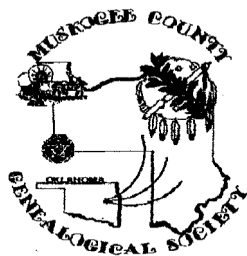
SURNAMES YOU ARE RESEARCHING:

Comments:

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

Signature _____ Date _____

Please submit an ancestor chart with your application.



Quarterly Publication
July-Sept. 2006

801 W. Okmulgee
Muskogee, OK 74401

Return Service Requested

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