

Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical Society Quarterly

Volume 24 Issue 3

July—September 2007

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Thank you to the following contributors in this issue:

Stacy Blundell
Linda Stout

Barbara Downs
Joyce Street

Betsy Edwards
Wally Waits

Pete Hagan

Do you have a story, biography, pedigree or a favorite genealogy article you would like to share? You too, can be a contributor. Check out the submission instructions on the back of this issue.

Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical Society

Our Purpose:

The MCGHS 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

MCGHS meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 6:00 PM at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK. The Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday at 5:30 PM at the library. All members are invited to attend the Board meetings.

ship is \$21 per year and includes the Quarterly publication. An \$11 per year membership is available for those that do not wish to receive the Quarterly.

To defray the cost of postage, we ask that members pick up their Quarterly at the March, June, September and December meetings whenever possible.

Members may also choose to have an electronic version (.pdf) sent to them via email.



Membership

Membership in MCGHS is open to anyone promoting the purpose of the Society. Individual or family member-

Publications & Research Requests

BOOKS

MCGHS 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://www.rootsweb.com/~okmuscg/index.htm> or write or email us for a list.

QUARTERLY

The MCGHS Quarterly is published four times a year: March, June, September, and December.

Back issues of the Quarterly are available for \$5 each plus \$1.50 for postage.

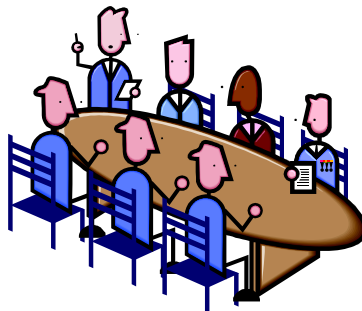
RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

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

Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical Society

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

MCGHS Board



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August 27, 2007



From the desk of the Editor.....

I would like to thank the members of the Muskogee County Genealogical and Historical Society for having the faith to elect a board of directors each year and entrusting them with the responsibility of steering our membership, community involvement and library volunteer services onward and upward. In turn, that Board of Directors has indicated the confidence that I will be able to assume the duties of Editor of our Society Quarterly.

Sue Tolbert, our former editor and those before her have made a conscious effort to steadily improve this publication to the betterment of our growth, public relations and to all who open the cover and peruse the information provided on the pages beyond. I personally would like to say "thank you" to Sue for her patience with me and the super job she has done with the quarterly and continues to do for the society.

That said.....

This quarterly can only be as good as you, the members, make it by providing information and articles that will be of interest to the people who are trying to research their own ancestors and the histories of their communities. I would encourage each of you to submit your information, whether it be from a personal experience, an article you found to be helpful in your search, pictures, maps, family trees or inquiries for family surnames information.

Also, as a reminder, each member is entitled to submit a family pedigree chart either on becoming a new member or upon renewal of your annual dues. You never know when a person on your chart may provide the key for someone to open a door and find another lost family member.

I appreciate the opportunity to become the editor of your quarterly. Any constructive criticism or suggestions will be accepted in an effort to continue the quality of each issue.

Enjoy,

Nancy Lasater

Editor

The History of APRONS

(Submitted by Joyce Street)

I hope everyone enjoys reading this and remember their grannies and mother like I did. I don't think our kids know what an apron is.

The principal use of Grandma's apron was to protect the dress underneath, but along with that, it served as a potholder for removing hot pans from the oven. It was wonderful for drying children's tears, and on occasion was even used for cleaning out dirty ears.



From the chicken coop, the apron was used for carrying eggs, fussy chicks, and sometimes half-hatched eggs to be finished in the warming oven. When company came, those aprons were ideal hiding places for shy kids.

And when the weather was cold, grandma wrapped it around her arms. Those big old aprons wiped many a perspiring brow, bent over the hot wood stove. Chips and kindling wood were brought into the kitchen in that apron.

From the garden, it carried all sorts of vegetables. After the peas had been shelled, it carried out the hulls. In the fall, the apron was used to bring in apples that had fallen from the trees.

When unexpected company drove up the road, it was surprising how much furniture that old apron could dust in a matter of seconds.

When dinner was ready, Grandma walked out onto the porch, waved her apron, and the men knew it was time to come in from the fields to dinner

it will be a long time before someone invents something that will replace that "old-time apron" that served so many purposes.

REMEMBER: Grandma used to set her hot baked apple pies on the window sill to cool. Her granddaughters set theirs on the window sill to thaw.

"Skeletons in the Closet"

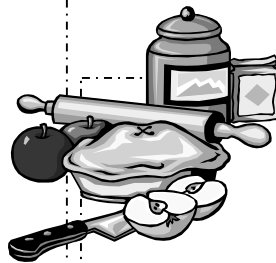
From MCGS General Meeting for 26 Oct 2006

Transcribed by Nancy Lasater, Secretary

Joyce Street's Story

I don't remember how many great-grandmothers back, but her name was Mary Ann Neal and she married David Chance. In the 1860 census on the right hand side it says lunatic. I thought well, maybe it was just a bad day and someone was tired or something. I had found a distant cousin of [?]Georgia and he was going through some microfilm of some old newspaper records in the 1890's and there was a charge of lunacy against her and she was found sane. She was back home with her son-in-law who had brought the charges of lunacy. She was spending a lot of her money on clairvoyants, trying to contact her late husband.

(more stories on Page 100)



Muskogee Daily Phoenix
28 September 1901
Page 5

Apple Pie Order

To feel in apple pie order is a phrase which dates back to Puritan Times to — a certain Hepzibah Merton.

It seems that every Saturday she was accustomed to bake two or three dozen apple pies, which were to last her family through the coming week.

These she placed carefully on her pantry shelves, labeled for each day of the week, so that Tuesday's pies might not be confused with Thursday's nor those presumably large or intended for washing and sweeping days eaten when household labors were lighter. Aunt Hepzibah's "apple pie order" was known throughout the entire settlement and originated the well known saying.

Submitted by Joyce Street

GUARANTEED THE
LARGEST IN
THE
SOUTHEAST

Muskogee Phoenix

AVERAGE DAILY
CIRCULATION
5000

SIXTH YEAR

SECOND EDITION

MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1907.

(SECOND SECTION)

DUNN

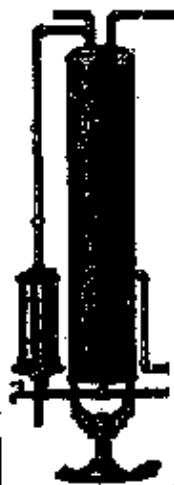


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Phone 402.



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MUSKOGEE GAS & ELEC. CO.
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20 July 1907

All 1907 Advertisements
(Submitted by Barbara Downs)

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Garment Bearing the

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you owe yourself and your friends.
If you wear Kuppenheimer clothes
you can look your best all the time
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**20 Per Cent Off
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20% 20% 20%

Men's Underwear—Knee Drawers and short
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\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

Our \$1.00 shirt is a 100% cotton. It will pay
you to give them a look.

Overcast shoes and Oxfords, the shoes
that make life's walk easy
\$3.00 to \$5.00

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Phone 552

On Second St.

20 July 1907

Special Showing of Infants and Children's Wear



We are displaying an extensive
assortment of things for baby today
and give you below an idea of the
articles and the range of price. We
suggest that you see our window in
order that you may get a fair esti-
mate of the extent of this special
showing.

Infants' White Lawn Dress- es, \$4.95 to	49c
Children's Muslin Drawers, 39c down to	15c
Children's Muslin Under-kirts, with and without waists attached, 75c down	25c
Children's Knitted Waists	20c
Children's skeleton waists, with hose supporter	25c
attached	10c
Babies', Children's and Misses hose sup- porters	10c
Infants' hose, colors white, black, blue and pink, 15c down	10c
Children's and Misses' colored percale, gingham and duck dresses from \$1.95 down	89c

J. S. SCHMITT & CO., 218 W. Okmulgee.

27 August 1907

Muskogee Daily Phoenix
3 February 1915, Page 10

GROOM ONLY HAD A COOK BOOK FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

Man Declared He Was Ruined

But Justice Fixed up Everything

"We'd like to be married," shyly confessed George William Thrig of Markahma, Okla., as he and Daisey Bowen of Muskogee walked into the office of Justice of the Peace W. G. Miller yesterday.



"All right," said the justice. "Take off your wraps and get ready.

Thrig and Miss Bowen then stood before the justice.

"By the authority vested in me by law---," he began and got no further. All the time that he had been speaking the justice had been pulling the license out of the envelope and when he arrived this far he discovered that the only license Thrig had was a cook book.

"Why you haven't anything but a cook book here," he exploded. "I can teach you to cook with it but I can't marry you."

This was enough to cause the already nervous groom to go all to pieces.

"Let me see it," he cried, and took the cook book from the justice. "Is that what I paid three dollars for?" he queried, wildly, addressing his remarks to no one in particular. "Is this all I get? I've been cheated. I'm ruined," and he slid weakly into a convenient chair.

Then he told of how he had walked unsuspectingly into the office of C. H. Shaffer, court clerk, paid his money and received in return what he thought was a marriage license.

All this time, the bride, a slender dark-haired girl of more than ordinary beauty was struggling to keep back her tears. Her small hands clenched the back of a chair and she could not speak a word.

Justice Miller, however, knows that Clerk Shaffer gives away a cook book with every license he sells and having a pretty good idea of the trouble, he asked R. E Jackson, his clerk, to step up to Shaffer's office and see if he couldn't find the license. Jackson found the license reposing on the counter exactly where the nervous Mr. Thrig had left it. He took it back to the justice office and the ceremony proceeded.

Justice Miller gave Mrs. Thrig a white carnation and the bride had so fully recovered her composure that she offered then and there to give husband a lesson in cooking from page 1 of the cook book.

Submitted by Joyce Street

RIDGE PASCHAL

Ridge Paschal was born July, 1845, at Van Buren, Arkansas, the second son of George W. Paschal, supreme judge at Arkansas, and author of Texas Digest of Decisions and Texas Digest of Laws, beside other legal works. Ridge's mother was Sallie, only daughter to Major Ridge, and sister of John Ridge, prominent Cherokees. His father came to the old nation in 1833, being at that time an officer attached to the staff of Scott and Wolfe. When the Cherokees moved west, he went to Van Buren, Arkansas, and resumed the practice of law, becoming attorney for the treaty party of the Cherokees. The subject of our sketch attended Wharton College, Austin, Texas until 1860. When he was sent to the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until 1861. Ridge, like the other members of his family, was devoted to the Union, therefore identified himself with the Federals until the close of the war in 1865, when he went to Galveston, Texas, and became editor of *Flake's Bulletin*, the organ of the Republican party in that State. Afterwards he entered the law office of J. R. and George W. Paschal, at San Antonio, Texas, and while studying, was the associate editor of the *San Antonio Express*. His brother dying soon afterward, he entered into partnership with his father, and retained charge of the firm's business from 1868 to 1874. In 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and 1869 became United States commissioner for the Western district of Texas, with offices at Austin. In 1869 he was appointed clerk of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the district of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, which office he gave up in the summer of 1869 to become district attorney of the second or capital district of Texas, which he held until 1870. In 1872 he became a delegate for the Liberal Republican party that nominated Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley he believed to be the best representative of the American doctrine of protection. In 1874 Mr. Paschal was honored with a special appointment by President Grant, of customs collector for the district of Corpus Christi, embracing the Gulf and 150 miles of Rio Grande frontier, which office he held for four years, after which he returned to Laredo and resumed the practice of law. About 1880 Mr. Paschal purchased and edited *Los Dos Laredos*, a paper printed partly in Spanish and partly in English. In the same year he became United States commissioner at Laredo, and soon after, delegate to Texas Republican convention, where he led the party that carried for Grant over the combined influences of the opposition. Although Mr. Paschal had supported Greeley in 1872, yet Grant appointed him to office afterward, which action so impressed Mr. Paschal that nothing would induce him to go back on the old general. However, when Garfield got the nomination, Ridge supported him warmly. In 1884, the subject of our sketch came to the Indian Territory, and settle at Vinita, where he practiced in the home courts and the federal courts at Fort Smith. In 1877 he went on the editorial staff of the *Cherokee Advocate*, and in 1889, when the United State Court was established at Muskogee, Judge Shackelford was confronted with the fact that, though there were lawyers from every section of the Union presenting him with licenses, none but Paschal's bore the broad seal of the United States Supreme Court. In 1890 the said judge appointed him United States commissioner for the first division, with office at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. Mr. Paschal married Mrs. Virginia Casman in August 1880. She is the daughter of Anthony Winston, of Texas, a man of considerable prominence in the Confederate service. The subject of our sketch is five feet nine and a half inches, weighs over 170 pounds, and is remarkably active and muscular. His education, professional and otherwise, is far beyond the average. As a Republican politician, he is widely known throughout the State of Texas, where he has always taken a front seat among his partisans. Mr. Paschal is also a powerful and effective writer

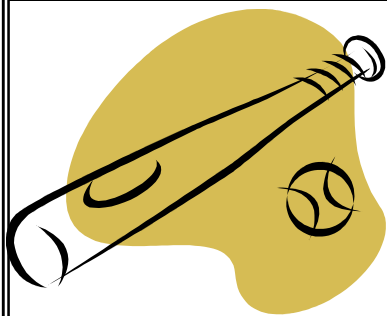
Transcribed from: Indian Territory, Its Chiefs, Legislators and Leading Men.

By H. F. & E. O'Beirne

C. B. Woodward Co. 1892

[Transcribed by Barbara Downs]

ATHLETIC PARK



Athletic Park was the home of Muskogee's minor league C level baseball teams. It was located at Fourth and Columbus where the Muskogee Civic Center now stands on land given to the city to use rent free in 1911 by Senator Robert L. Owen. This was a central location easily accessible from all parts of town. The field was originally named Owen Field in his honor but the name was later changed to Athletic Park. The first known professional team played there in 1905; however, Muskogee had a baseball team as early as 1899 – the Muskogee Reds.

Senator Owen sold the property to the City for \$60,000 in city bonds in January, 1921. Concrete bleachers were also added in 1921 and lights about 1930. The entrance was on Boston Avenue. Grandstands went from first base to third base and bleachers from the bases to the outfield. The park was only 300 feet to left field and many windows in the Dr. Pepper building were knocked out by fly balls.

Athletic Park hosted several exhibition games and barnstorming tours. For example, the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox were here in 1913. Stan Musial, Mickey Mantle and Del Crandall were among minor leaguers who played here. However, the most famous visitor was Babe Ruth. He arrived with the New York Yankees in April, 1923 to play an exhibition game against the Brooklyn Dodgers. In the ninth inning there was some commotion in the outfield around Ruth and the game was barely completed.

He ran to the dugout and made it to a taxi that whisked him away from the park. Unfortunately, that same year the Muskogee Mets set a record with a 38 game losing streak.

In March, 1922, 5000 Rotarians descended on Muskogee for the largest district conference in its history. Convention Hall could hold only 3000 persons so additional space was created by enclosing the bleachers at Athletic Park and extending the building to the vicinity of the pitcher's box. The enclosure was torn down after being used for the conference, a speaking engagement by Judge Ben Linday, and a city wide co-operative church service.

Joe Magoto was owner of the Muskogee Giants. He would sit behind the backstop at home plate and pass the balls to the umpire, one at a time, through a hole. He was owner of Purity Drug Stores and a huge supporter of Muskogee baseball for 30 years. Joe died in 1969.

The highest recorded season attendance at Athletic Park was 84,903 in 1949. In its final season, 1957, attendance dropped to 21,253, partly due to the advent of television. Also, the B, C and D levels of minor league baseball were losing money. These levels were gone by 1962. Athletic Park was to be torn down and the space used for parking. This decision was vigorously opposed by Joe Magoto and others who wanted to keep baseball in Muskogee. The park's supporters lost their bid to keep it open. The current Muskogee Civic Assembly Center was completed in 1968.

Sources:

C. W. "Dub" West, *Muskogee, I.T., Queen City of the Southwest*, Muskogee Pub. Co. c{1972}, Page 58.

Muskogee Phoenix, July 10, 2005, Pages 1 - 4A, 1 - 3B.

Muskogee Daily Phoenix, February 7, 1922, Page 3.

The Oklahoman, February 7, 1922, Page 8, online source GenealogyBank.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram, January 7, 1921, online source GenealogyBank.

C. W. "Dub" West, *Muskogee From Statehood to Pearl Harbour*, Muskogee Pub. Co. c{1976}, Page 139, 143-145.

Sanborn Fire Map 1912-1951, CD in possession of Muskogee Public Library.

Photos courtesy of Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Robert L. Owen photo courtesy of *Muskogee, The Biography of an Oklahoma Town*, Grant Foreman, University of Oklahoma Press, c{1943}.

Members of the 1947 Muskogee Reds:

1947 Reds ~ MUSKOGEE'S BALL TEAM

Members of the 1947 Muskogee Reds:

Front row, left to right: Charley King, Buck Ross, mascot Jimmy Hardin, Bob Falk, Frank Benitas, Bob Klein; middle row, left to right, Jack Houston, Ed Yelkin, Bob Fritz, manager Roy Baker, Hal Hudson, Don Meyers and Omar Lane;

Top row, left to right, Ed Zabotka, Kelly Wingo, Johnny Crocco, Jack McQuillen and Dudley Carson.



All Photos courtesy of Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee, Oklaho-

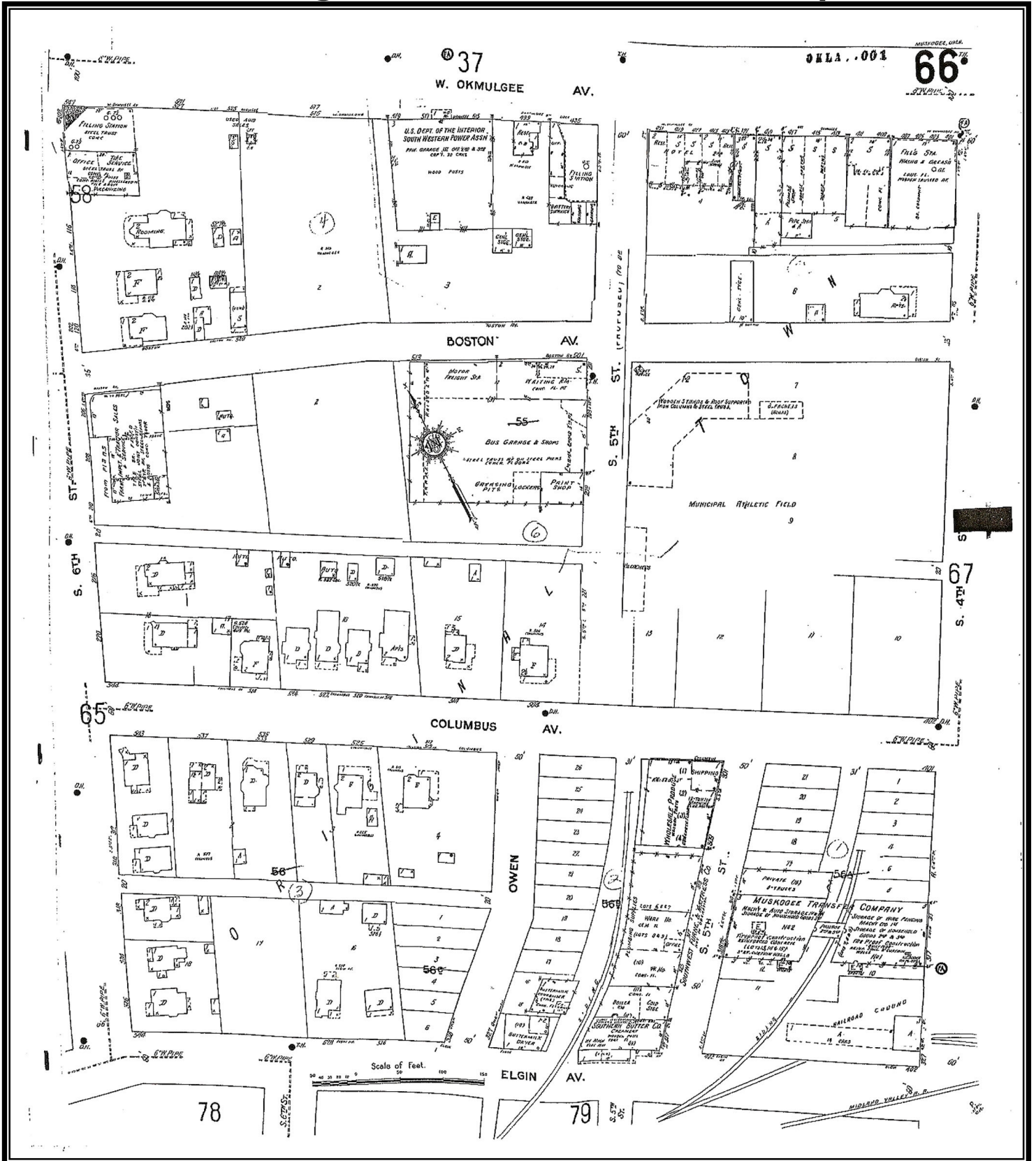


Joe Magoto



Sen. Robert L. Owen

Muskogee's Athletic Park / Area Map



Sanborn Map

Muskogee's Athletic Park / Gate

**Athletic
Park
Playing
Field**



All Photos courtesy of
Three Rivers Museum,
Muskogee, Oklahoma

**Athletic
Park
Gate**

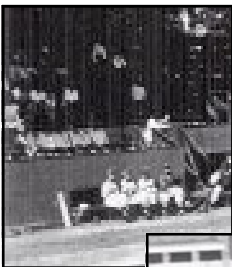


Muskogee's Athletic Park / Parking Lot

Submitted by Linda Stout



All Photos courtesy of Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee, Oklahoma



History Closeup



Albert Pike McKellopp

The subject of this sketch was born September 25, 1858, at Choska, Creek Nation, fourth son of James M. McKellopp, whose father came from Scotland in 1810, and settling in Alabama, married a sister to Moses Perryman, brother of Lewis Perryman, father of the present chief. James M. McKellopp, father of the subject of this sketch, was robbed and then murdered by Quantrell and his bushwhackers, at Choska, in 1864. His mother, who was daughter to Henry Marshall, of a prominent Creek family, died in 1865, from exposure, at Ft. Gibson. Albert attended school at Tallahassee for three years, and from thence, in 1876, was sent by the nation to Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, where he took the gold medal for Latin when graduating from the preparatory class. Here he remained five years. His first national office was that of clerk of the House of Warriors, in October 1881, which office, by successive re-elections, he retains to this present day. In 1882 he was elected national tax collector, and retained the position three terms. In 1888 he became inspector of the Muskogee district, which office he still holds. He was appointed in 1889 a member of the board of examiners for national teachers. In 1890 he was elected delegate to represent the Creek Nation at Washington. For the past four years he has been private secretary to the principal chief. In August 1889, he married Mrs. Stidam, daughter of James F. Cooper and Lydia Gosnold, both of Willow Springs, Missouri, Mr. Cooper was in the Mexican war, and was sergeant major in the Union Service. Mrs. McKellopp is of French and English descent. She was born in November 1865, at Hillsborough, Illinois, and taught school for some years in the nation, and while visiting the Teachers' Institute she first met her present husband. Mrs. McKellopp is a most accomplished person, highly educated and excellent conversationalist and very attractive and fascinating. She was an active member of the Teachers' Institute in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and was honored by the position of president in 1888, and secretary in 1889 and 1890. She organized the Woman's Home Mission Society and Sunday-school, of which she was president, and she is a member of the Baptist Church, Muskogee, and assisted in the work of the evangelical mission in 1888. The subject of this sketch has one child, named Arthur Albert, by a former marriage with Miss Florence Wade, daughter of F. S. Wade and Berenice M (Coleman) Wade, the latter one-quarter Cherokee. Mr. McKellopp is five feet ten inches high and weighs 135 pounds. He is a gentleman of good address, and is cultivated and refined in manner. He owns a handsome residence near Muskogee, with a farm and stock in connection. He is also a lawyer of considerable note and practices in the district and supreme courts



Transcribed from: Indian Territory, Its Chiefs, Legislators and Leading Men.

By H. F. & E. O'Beirne

C. B. Woodward Co. 1892

[Transcribed by Barbara Downs]

Indian Journal, "Local News,"

17 Jan 1884, p. 5, c. 1-2

- ◆ Bill Fryer went to Okmulgee Friday morning last.
- ◆ Dave Andre is building an addition to his lunch stand near his shop and soon it will loom up as large as any in town.
- ◆ Six thousand pounds of corrugated iron roofing has been received by Turner & Byrne for the addition to their store.
- ◆ Campbell Leflore, one of the Choctaw delegates, has reached Washington and is watching the interests of the Choctaws.
- ◆ A. A. Engart & Co. return thanks to their patrons for their kind patronage in the past and trust to merit the same in the future. A. A. Engart & Co. paid \$9,620 during the year of 1883 and assure their friends that they will continue to meet their losses promptly.
- ◆ The Inspector General is creating a considerable stir among the white citizens around town and fifteen or twenty have been notified to leave.
- ◆ W. A. Lewis, from J. C. Ayer & Son, Lowell, Mass., called on Friday last and gave both the Journal and our new paper at Atoka a liberal advertising contract.
- ◆ Paterson & Foley, at Eufaula, are still on deck with a splendid line of general merchandise. Everything in that line you can think of, and they sell at prices way down.
- ◆ Joe Hardwick, the well known sheriff of the Chickasaw Nation, died suddenly at his home. Joe has been through many a hard fought battle and many a criminal has received his just deserts through him.
- ◆ All hands at the Journal office have been so busy putting up our new press and engine that the paper has been neglected and is not quite as good as usual. But we hope to be fully organized by next week.
- ◆ A first class restaurant and oyster house—something we long have needed—has been opened in Muskogee next door to the Journal office and we hope Mr. Kendall, the proprietor, may be successful enough to make it a permanent affair.
- ◆ A letter from Mrs. A. W. Robb, at Stubenville, O., reports the good news that Miss Jessie's eyesight is considerably improved and that the doctor in attendance expressed his opinion that she will soon have the full use of her eyes.
- ◆ Teams crossed the Arkansas on the [ic]e during the recent cold spell, a state [of] affairs that rarely occurs. The mail [b]etween here and Fort Gibson for a number of days was taken to the river and [tr]ansferred across on foot to the other [si]de, where it was taken by hack to Gib[so]n.
- ◆ Mr. R. Polk Burhans, of Dennison, [ha]s been in the Territory for some days [ge]tting signers to a petition to establish [a] United States Court at Denison instead [of] Fort Smith. At McAlester he got over [?]0 names, and we are sorry to same over [se]venty at Muskogee. While the Court [at] Fort Smith is undoubtedly a hardship [?]e at Denison would be very little bet[ter], and we think the U. S. government [w]ould fulfill its treaty obligations and [?] the court in the Territory.
- ◆ {Last Thursday's Locals}
- ◆ Tom French was a St. Louis visitor last week.
- ◆ C. W. Turner took a run to St. Louis on Thursday last.
- ◆ Frank Manahan shipped two carloads of hogs to St. Louis last week.

- ◆ Joe L. Springston, of Tahlequah, was reported in Washington last week.
- ◆ Bruce Cass left on Sunday evening last for Deming, New Mexico, on a short business trip of about ten days.
- ◆ Eight prisoners made their escape from the Tahlequah jail last week by cutting their way out with a Barlow knife.
- ◆ Miss Emma Shortess, of Joplin, Mo., returned to her home on Tuesday last after a five days' visit with Mrs. Clarence Turner.
- ◆ Major F. L. Cramer was in from Okmulgee on Monday. Mr. Cramer is one of the live merchants of that place and deserves to do a good business.
- ◆ The oldest inhabitant is in his glory and cannot remember such a cold time. The thermometer last Friday marked 12° below zero and everything frozen solid.
- ◆ L. E. Gore returned from Hot Springs last week for a few days' stay. He reports himself somewhat improved but he will try more of the water in a short time.
- ◆ The Cherokee delegation, Messrs. Bell and Schrimsher, left for Washington on Sunday evening last and Chief Bushyhead followed on Tuesday evening. The affairs of the Cherokees are in good hands there and everything will be done that can be done to protect the rights of the Cherokees.
- ◆ Last week a colored man attempted to ride across the Arkansas on the ice near Fern Mountain. The ice was not sufficiently strong and his horse went through. After trying for some time to get him out he started for the nearest house to get an axe, and when he returned he found the horse dead—frozen still in the ice. He is sticking there yet.
- ◆ Mrs. Emma Maloy, the apostle of temperance who succeeded in getting over 300 signers to the pledge at Tahlequah, spoke both morning and evening on Sunday last at the Methodist church. We are glad to announce that Mrs. Maloy will be in Muskogee in the near future for the purpose of holding a series of meetings and we hope much good for the temperance cause may result.
- ◆ The *Gazetteer* reports a daring robbery at Colberts Station on Saturday last about 12:15 o'clock in the morning. Three masked men entered the telegraph operator's office heavily armed and forced the operator to give up all his cash, about \$9.00, and they also took \$5.00 from a negro who happened to be in the room. There were several of them as voices were heard on the platform. It is supposed they intended robbing the south bound passenger train but it being late frustrated the design.
- ◆ A grand party was given on last Thursday evening to Mr. L. T. Newcomb by the Muskogee Social Club at Mr. and Mrs. Harsha's residence, where the invited guests had an enjoyable evening in taking part in singing and dancing. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Harsha, Mrs. Baird, Miss Lottie Edwards, Miss Effie Turner, Miss Mamie Edwards, Miss Baird, Mrs. Sondheimer, Mr. L. T. Newcomb, Wm. Roberts, J. Lynch, J. T. Lipscomb, J. D. Parkinson, R. Roberts and many others.

Shot in the Head

On Christmas night near Monroe, Choctaw Nation, Johnny Griffith, son of the late Monroe Griffith, show a young man named Williams in the head. The ball ranged round between the scalp and the skull, doing no fatal injury. The young men became involved in a difficulty about some trivial matter—a girl, we understood. --*Elevator*.

Muskogee Phoenix, 1 Oct 1903, p. 3, c. 5.

Mrs. Henry Robinson, of Wagoner, arrived on the flyer yesterday, to visit her sisters, Mrs. R. S. Davis and Mrs. T. J. Robers.

Indian Journal, "Local News,"

♦ **24 Jan 1884, p. 5, c. 1-3**

- ♦ Ladie's cloaks at cost at A. B. Cass'.
- ♦ Fresh oysters: go to New Dining Hall.
- ♦ Oranges and apples at the New Dining Hall.
- ♦ Singer Sewing Machines for \$25 at A. B. Cass'.
- ♦ B. B. Berry, of Arkansas City, was in the city Sunday.
- ♦ Tom French came over from Gibson Monday evening.
- ♦ Everything in the line of woolen good at Patterson & Co's.
- ♦ All kinds of woolen dress goods at J. A. Patterson & Co's.
- ♦ George S. Jennings of Webbers Falls was in town last week.
- ♦ The finest stock of candies in town at the New Dining Hall.
- ♦ Fresh bread and rolls always on hand at the New Dining Hall.
- ♦ The Indian school near Arkansas City will accommodate 200 pupils.
- ♦ Rev. J. W. Cowart has been spending a number of days in town.
- ♦ E. D. Kinney, of Wealaka, spent a short time in town Tuesday.
- ♦ Judge Stidham was in town Saturday attending the sale of houses.
- ♦ Flannels, nubias, and everything in the woolen line at Patterson & Co's.
- ♦ Bargains in clothing and all wool scarlet underwear at A. B. Cass'.
- ♦ Mrs. Kate Yoight was registered at Mitchell's, from Atoka, on Sunday.
- ♦ South Canadian was represented in town last week by C. Petet, a JOURNAL subscriber.
- ♦ F. B. Severs has been spending a number of days with us looking after his property here.
- ♦ Terry Parkinson, an old Muskogee boy, dropped in to see us from Red fork last week.
- ♦ J. P. DeJarnette, a merchant of Chetopa, Kansas, made a short visit at this place Tuesday.
- ♦ Nat Skinner, the well known Cherokee stockman, was in town for a short time last week.
- ♦ A map of the Cherokee Strip is being made and will be ready for delivery about February 1st.
- ♦ Will Teague has left Atoka and now can be found behind the counter at A. B. Cass' at this place.
- ♦ Mrs. Capper and Jno. A. James were registered from the Sac and Fox Agency at the Mitchell House.
- ♦ One of the prettiest sights we have seen lately was seven dozen dressed quails at the New Dining Hall.
- ♦ The finest and freshest line of candies in town, all of the very best to be found, at the New Dining Hall.
- ♦ Mr. Jones, our assistant P. M., looks more spruce since his recent visit to Neosho Falls, Kansas, his old home.
- ♦ So much matter was laid over from last week that we were obliged to omit our usual installment of Choctaw laws.

- ◆ Ben McIntosh, one of the rising young men of the Creek Nation, was in town during the sale last week and became a Muskogee property holder.
- ◆ A petition is being circulated for the pardon of J. K. Jones of McAlester, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months for selling whisky. His family needs him.
- ◆ The stockmen on the Osage reservation are having an elegant gold watch engraved which they intend to present to John N. Florer, the popular merchant at that place.
- ◆ Albert McKellop moved into his new residence just south of Mr. Brasel's on the east side of the track Monday, and now enjoys life under his own vine and fig tree.
- ◆ Frank Manahan bought from Uncle Charlie, our waterman, on Monday last thirteen hogs that averaged 343 pounds apiece. Where is the neighborhood that can beat that?
- ◆ A class in vocal music has been organized at Harrell Institute by Professor Waugh, who for two weeks past has been giving instruction to a small class at the Presbyterian Church.
- ◆ Thanks to a friend for a copy of the catalogue of the Male Seminary at Tahlequah. It is a neatly printed book and gives all the information concerning the past and present of the school.
- ◆ A valuable horse belonging to Major Foreman fell while running through John Ross' cornfield last Monday, throwing his rider and breaking his leg. The horse also had one of his legs broken.
- ◆ F. B. Davis, from Okmulgee, came in Sunday evening and returned Monday. Of course he called to see the JOURNAL office. He reports cattle as not doing any too well around his diggings.
- ◆ We are under obligations to Mr. Chas. Horton, one of the best engineers in the Territory, for valuable assistance in getting our new engine in running order.
- ◆ The directors of the Indian International Fair will meet on the second Monday in February, the 11th, to consider the subject of a fair at this place this fall. By all means let us have a fair.
- ◆ Mrs. L. V. Baker turned the editor's family over to the tender mercies of Mrs. M. P. Roberts and returned to her home at Chetopa on Saturday last. The whole family was sorry to have her leave.
- ◆ The young folks of Muskogee have dance on the program to be held in the near future. Something of the kind is needed for socially this has been the dullest winter Muskogee has ever known.
- ◆ The new Indian school near Arkansas City has been opened and is nearly filled with Indian youths. It will be run on the plan of the Carlisle and will be a great help toward solving the Indian problem.
- ◆ J. V. Carter, Agent for the Sac and Fox, came in from the west on Thursday last enroute to Kansas City, where had official business to transact. Luther Bowles, also of the Sac and Fox, came in on the same day.
- ◆ Bud Kell and Simp Bennett got the drop on and arrested Babe Mahardy Saturday only to find that since the issuance of the warrant he had gone to Ft. Smith, given himself up, and was out on bonds. He was, of course, turned loose.
- ◆ C. L. Roff, of Mill Creek, adds his brand to our herd this week, for he wants it where all will see it. Our paper is recognized as the standard on brands and is consulted by stockmen for anything they want to know on that subject.
- ◆ Sol Morris, a festive looking darkey, was brought to this place by marshal marks from near Catoosa, arrested on a requisition from the governor of Kansas through the authorities at Fort Smith, though for what crime we are yet unable to learn.
- ◆ Ice rushing against the steamer *Fort Smith*, at Fort Smith, crushed in her side and she sank near the wharf. Another boat lying just below was also sank. The *Webb City* and *Jennie May* ran up the Poteau and escaped. The sunken boats will be raised.
- ◆ Carpenters are busy at work on Turner & Byrne's new addition to their already large store. The addition is 56x80 feet in size, with an iron roof, and when completed will make their main building 56x140 feet, this exclusive of the warehouse, tin shop and sheds.
- ◆ Thomas E. Adams, a Cherokee from Childers Station, passed through town Tuesday on his way to Dodge City, Kan.
- ◆ The Inspector General, with Tom Adams, his attorney, went to Gibson Station Monday to look after intruders there.

- ♦ Mrs. M. P. Roberts returned from a two months' trip to New York state and Boston and Falmouth, Mass., on Saturday morning last.
- ♦ G. T. Thompson, R. L. File [Fite?] and E. Thomson, three citizens of Tahlequah, were registered at the Mitchell House on Tuesday.
- ♦ F. M. Lyon left his labors at Turner & Byrnes long enough to pay Springfield, Mo., a short visit last week, where he met his father.
- ♦ Tom Adams, Speaker of the House of Warriors, has been in town some days attending the sale of seized buildings belonging to non-citizens.
- ♦ John Job, a young man well known in this part of the country, died at his father's place near the river on Sunday last of typhoid-pneumonia.
- ♦ Mills & Stevens shipped one carload of hogs and one car of cattle from this place to Russell Creek last week. What a pity hogs could not be put in canvas covers here instead of being sold to shippers for four or five cents and coming back in a few weeks to be resold at eighteen cents.
- ♦ "B. R." writes from Gibson Station that James Harlan, the Inspector General, was there on Monday looking after non-citizens. Also that Mr. M. B. Shannon gave a supper and ball on Monday night in honor of his birthday. A large number of people were in attendance and enjoyed themselves immensely.
- ♦ Lester Foreman, a colored denizen of the town, gave a leap year party last week. The young ladies of course escorted the gents and when they got to the door the gents ungallantly let the girls pay their way in, which mad the latter so mad that they stuffed their pockets with cake, "To get der moneys worf."
- ♦ J. Curtin, an attaché of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, has been spending several days in town accompanied by his wife. Mr. Curtin is engaged in making a collection of Indian legends and facts pertaining to them for the Institute, to be preserved for their historical value. He will spend some weeks in this and other portions of the Territory.
- ♦ Dan Barnett, a JOURNAL subscriber at Wetumka, came in on Monday with a couple of non-citizens who were trading in a small way without a license. The matter was satisfactorily arranged before the Agent. Dan reports cattle doing first rate in his part of the country and all because their don't feed a mouthful.
- ♦ The trial of George Roberts, charged with the killing of Ben Porter, closed Friday and Saturday morning before daylight the verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. Twelve days were given the defence [sic] to do what they could for another trial. Freeland marshal, Joe Buck and Bud Harris for the defense, and Col. McIntosh, Wm. McCombs and Roly McIntosh for the prosecution.
- ♦ Preparations are being made for an entertainment and concert at the Presbyterian church in about two weeks for the benefit of Rev. S. A. Stoddard, our former pastor. We hope it will be more than successful and that a good round sum may be realized for it would take more than money to repay Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard for the work they have done at this place. The people from the neighboring towns are invited and a first-class entertainment will be assured them.
- ♦ The restaurant run by J. F. Kendall, next to the JOURNAL office, is a placed long needed in Muskogee, a first-class restaurant where a lady alone would be perfectly safe in going for a meal or a dish of oysters, and where everything is neat and clean and cooked in good style. Meals are served at all hours, and quail, prairie chicken, rabbits, fresh oysters, etc., in their season. Another good feature is the fact that he gets up suppers for parties, etc., on short notice. Board and lodging by the day or week.

Died, South Canadian, I. T., January 15, 1884.

- ♦ G. W. Moncrief, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, known by many of his country, departed this life January 15, 1884. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. He professed religion in August, 1884 [sic], lived a consistent member of the M. E. church (South), and died in full trimph [sic] of faith. His last words were: "Heaven is my home." J. M. McDougal.

Muskogee Evening Times

Muskogee, Indian Territory, Thursday, October 17, 1901, Page 2

Early Territory Days

Mrs. J. H. Zellner of Cane Hill, Ark., a granddaughter of Major John Pyeatt, a pioneer of Arkansas who lived fifteen miles north of present site of Little Rock in 1814, tells in a letter to the Ft. Gibson Post of the first appearance in the southwest of Major Gibson, for whom this place was named. Gibson had been detailed by the government to proceed with 400 soldiers and establish forts along the upper Arkansas River. The expedition descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in barges to the Arkansas, where he arrived in 1814. Major Pyeatt was anxious for news from the outside world. Major Gibson said the most important news was that the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain had been ratified. "Peace" exclaimed the old Major. What peace? I did not know that the United States had been engaged in war with Great Britain since the Revolutionary war."

Major Gibson then told him of war of 1812 and how General Jackson had won the battle of New Orleans and other leading events of a war that begun more than three years before. This was the old settler's first intimation that this country had been engaged in another long and bloody war with the English. (Submitted by Joyce Street)

Muskogee Evening Times

January 22, 1901, Page 3

Why Postmaster Estes Was Re-confirmed

Sometime ago Postmaster Estes, of this city, was re-confirmed. He also had to make a new bond and his bondsmen appended their signatures just as cheerfully as they did when the bond was first presented. Sometime ago also, an edict was issued from the post office department at Washington that from that time henceforth and always the post-official way of spelling Muskogee should be with a "K" and not a "c" thus "Muskogee". In all the dark and backward abysm of time the postal authorities had spelled the word "Muscogee" but they changed, consequently the name of the town changed and Postmaster Estes was no longer postmaster at Muscogee--with a c--how, in the name of red tape could he be postmaster at Muskogee--with a k.

Some mighty evolution of gray matter occurred in the brain pan of some red tape supernumerary at Washington, D.C., and the evolution brought forth an eruption and the differentiated protoplasm burst forth in all of its red tape magnificence and magnificence, ergo. If Muskogee was a new name, it must have a new postmaster, and the new postmaster must have a new bond, and the bond and the postmaster must both be confirmed, which was accordingly done, and Postmaster Estes is probably the only postmaster in the United States who has been twice confirmed postmaster of the same town because a letter was changed in the spelling of the name of that town. (Submitted by Joyce Street)

Muskogee Daily Phoenix

18 September 1901, Page 2

Paper Quilts

In some parts of England there is quite a trade carried on by poor people. In making paper quilts for their poorest neighbors. They are simply composed of sheets of brown paper sewed together and perforated all over at distances of an inch or two apart, covered with chintz or cretonne on one side and lined with patchwork or old sheets--anything available, in fact. They make surprisingly warm covers and are much appreciated.--London Tit-Bits

Submitted by Joyce Street

J. A. Patterson

This prominent and wealthy citizen of Muskogee was born in September 1819, at Lincoln County, Tennessee, the second son of William Patterson and Annie Newberry, of the same place. He attended neighborhood school until thirteen years of age, when his father moved to Cherokee County, Alabama. Here the young man assisted his parents until his father's death in 1848, when he assumed the responsibility of taking charge of his mother, sisters and brothers. In 1854 he came to the Creek Agency in the employment of Colonel Garrett, the agent, and afterwards became teacher of a Creek school for two years. In 1856 he entered the general mercantile store of Stidham & Bright, at the agency; with these gentlemen he remained until 1860, when he opened business with D. W. Stidham at Shieldsville, and here continued until November, 1861, when the war broke out, and they removed their stock of goods back to the agency. Soon afterwards he became sutler for the refugee Creeks, at Fort Washita, which position he retained until the close of the war, after which he went into business with Major J. Harlin, in cattle trading and merchandise, at Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation. Closing out in twelve months, Mr. Patterson returned to the agency, and in 1867 again connected himself with Judge Stidham in the mercantile trade, doing an immense business all over the nation, and continuing the same for at least six years. In 1873 he opened at Muskogee, and later on took A. W. Robb as a partner in that place. Soon afterwards he opened a branch house at Eufaula, and appointed C. E. Foley as manager, giving him a share in the profits of the establishment. Messrs Robb & Foley had both clerked for him previous to this time. Mr. Patterson's establishment in Muskogee, is one of the finest buildings in the Indian Territory, and contains a stock of \$45,000 or upwards, while the Eufaula building is one of the largest in that town, and contains a stock of \$30,000 or over. Mr. Patterson is also interested in the establishment of T. O. Boyer & Company, Wagoner, Indian Territory. He is one of the oldest white residents in the Creek Nation, coming at the same time as Captain Belcher, Mr. Whitlaw, L. P. Job and Shelton Smith. No business man is more universally known in the Indian Territory; his success from the outset until the present has been something remarkable, and it is said by some that he never made a failure in his life. He is a man of fine business qualifications, gentlemanly exterior and pleasant manners. Mr. Patterson is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds.



J. A. PATTERSON.

Transcribed from: Indian Territory, Its Chiefs, Legislators and Leading Men.

By H. F. & E. O'Beirne

C. B. Woodward Co. 1892

[Transcribed by Barbara Downs]

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS — HOUSTON L. RICH

Vol. 82 page 24 - April 20, 1938 Interviewer, L. W. Wilson

Interview with Houston L. Rich, Route #5 -Muskogee, Oklahoma

I was born in the Sequoyah District of the Cherokee of the Indian Territory, near Bedland, May 2nd, 1879, and am of Cherokee Indian descent. My father, James H. Rich, a white man, was born in Illinois, January 5th, 1856, and my mother, Mary Hicks Rich, was born in Missouri, October 9th, 1858 and was one-half Cherokee Indian.

My grandfather, Wm. H. Rich, came from Scotland and first located in North Carolina, drifted into Tennessee, met a girl who later became my grandmother, Elizabeth Brown-Rich, a Cherokee Indian. After Wm. H. Rich and Elizabeth Brown were married they moved to Illinois Where James h. Rich, my father, was born.

The only school attended by my father was at White Church, near Wilson's Rock, for three weeks, and his teacher was a Mrs. Cherry and about six months at the Indian Mission near Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and his teacher at this mission was Mrs. Nakedhead, a full blood Indian.

Migration to Indian Territory

About 1857 – Wm. H. Hicks and his wife, Elizabeth, and their son, my grandparents, and uncle on Mother's side, moved into the Cherokee nation by the covered wagon route as did my grandparents on Father's side. Father's side of the family left Illinois by wagon, united with Mother's side in Missouri and all came along together. They traveled from Springfield, Missouri, on the Old Military Road south to Cane Hill, Arkansas, thence to Forth Smith, Arkansas, ferried the Arkansas River at the Fort Smith crossing into the Indian Territory a settled near Bedland.

Civil War

Both my grandfathers, Mr. Rich and Mr. Hicks, joined the Southern Army, first under Colonel McCullough, fought at the battle at Pea Ridge, then joined Stand Waitie at Fort Wayne and continued under Stand Waitie during the Civil War. While under Stand Waitie and Cooper they both fought in the battle at Honey Springs on Elk Creek near the present town of Oktaha. The Confederates were whipped at Honey Springs a well as in the battle at Pea Ridge. Other than these two battle most of their activities were confined to scouting duty.

The battle of Honey Springs was fought during the summer of 1863. Fighting started in the morning at day break, and as the battle continued it began raining, and about noon the ammunition got wet and powder in many instances would not explode, a cannon would be prepared with powder and cannon balls, a fuse would be lighted and if it fired at all, it had no force, and in some instances it would not even explode and then the gunners would have to unload it and try it again, and this was one reason why the North whipped the South. They retreated and Grandfather's boots were soaking with water. Some place down on the Canadian River he took off his boots and dried them by the fire; he went to sleep, the boots dried up and he never could get them on and had to barefooted until the latter part of that November.

Reconstruction Days after the Civil War

All the women and children refugeed to Boggy Depot near Fort Washita in the Chickasaw Nation and remained there until the close of the War. After the War the family was reunited and moved back to the Sequoyah District.

The Cherokee Nation, after the war, was in a pitiable condition; homes, barns fences all burned; live stock confiscated for foods except those that had gone wild; fields grown up in underbrush and bri-

ars. Life was started anew by building log houses, barns, splitting rails for fences, clearing out wells, catching wild cows, horses and hogs to domesticate them, clearing fields for cultivation and in every way preparing to make a living. All four of my grandparents had died by 1880 and then the folks moved into the Flint District where they settled down for a while and then in 1890 my father and mother moved down into the Chickasaw Nation in the Arbuckle Mountains near the present towns of Fort Sill and Davis.

Courts and Laws of the Five Tribes.

The Five Tribes had their tribal laws on about the same principles in all of the tribes. The five tribes were the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, the Seminoles and the Chickasaws. I understood the Cherokee laws better than the others. The tribe was governed by a Principal Chief, had a Upper and Lower House, Treasurer and Clerks in the Nation's National affairs and then in each of the nine districts of the Nation there were Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Sheriffs and Deputies. In the Sequoyah District, near the present town of Long, was a Court House; Judge Lowery presided over the Court, Jim Langley was Prosecuting Attorney.

If a crime was committed, punishment would be meted out at the whipping post by so many lashes on the bare back. If the crime warranted the death penalty the prisoner was taken to Tahlequah and was hung by the hangman at the Capital.

Roads and Trails

The old stage line used to run out of Muskogee in a southeastern direction to Aunt Juliet Taylor's place which is some two or three miles southeast of McClain. At Juliet's the teams were fed, the drivers and passengers got their meals and went on to Webbers Falls.

The stage line from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Webbers Falls crossed the Arkansas River by Ferry near the present highway bridge and ran in a northwest direction to the Bowers Stand, a distance of about nine miles, which was sometimes referred to as the "Nine Mile Road House", thence to a point about one and a half miles south of the present town of Sallisaw, known as the Childers Stage Stand. At the Childers Stand the horses were cared for, as were drivers and passengers, and then they continued west across Brake Prairie into Illinois Nation which was at about the site of the present town of Gore, and then crossed the Arkansas River on the Lynch Ferry below the falls into Webbers Falls. This line connected with the other line mentioned for Muskogee and other points west.



The Texas Road came out of Fort Gibson, crossed the Arkansas River below the mouth of Grand River, using the Aunt Julia Nevins ferry, thence southwest crossing a creek by toll bridge, operated by Mrs. Drew, ferried the North and South Canadian Rivers and at a point south of McAlester crossed the old California Trail.

The California Trail came out of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and was traveled in 1840 by parties going to the gold rush in California. I traveled this road when going into the Arbuckle Mountains. I was but eleven years old at that time.

Ranches

At the age of fourteen I began to work on ranches in the Chickasaw Nation in the vicinity of the Arbuckle Mountains near the present towns of Davis, Ardmore and Fort Sill.

The Matt Wolfe, and later the Davis Ranch, was located north and west of Ardmore about ten miles. They handled about ten thousand head of cattle and branded the three links "O" (ooo) on the left hip. Cattle came to this ranch over the trail from Texas. Matt Wolfe himself was the foreman and with

him I secured my first job as a horse wrangler. I had only been working six months when I went with Matt and some cow hands to Abilene, Texas, to bring about six thousand head of cattle through, and I shall never forget it. Going to Abilene we took the chuck wagon and the cook, fourteen horses beside the team on the wagon, twelve cow punchers, Matt and myself. We, of course, had all the equipment such as blankets, lariats, saddles, bridles, provision and feed. After about five days journey we drove into Abilene. I had it easy going down as the boys, wrangled the horses themselves but coming back I had a real job.

We lost no time at Abilene other than time to replenish our food and horse feed supply and we were soon out on the range west of Abilene cutting out the six thousand head from almost forty thousand head and we started for the ranch. The trail herd is first the point, the flank and the rear. One man rides the point, two care for the flank and two or three bring up the rear. The cook wagon and the horse wrangler follow the herd.

The cattle graze along as they move until night fall when they bed down for the night. During the night half of the cow hands stay with the herd and watch over them to keep them from milling and stampeding. The cowboys usually worked in shifts at night. One shift worked until midnight and then was relieved by a second shift that worked until breakfast and then the herd started moving. The horse wrangler fed and watered the horses, saddled and unsaddled them and had them ready for the punchers. It was job for a boy only fourteen but I did it and all for 50 cents a day and my chuck. I wrangled horses on the ranch and with the trail heard for Matt Wolfe until I was twenty years old and then I hired out to the Howell Ranch on Wild Horse Prairie, on the Washita River, about nine miles west and north of the Arbuckle Mountains in the vicinity of the present town of Hennepin, as a cow puncher. They handled about seven thousand head. Tom Lynch was the foreman, their brand was Bar "H". From the Bar "H" I went to the Kemp Ranch on Arbuckle Hill, as we used to call it, which was about ten miles southwest of Davis. The foreman was Tom Wheeler. At this time the Kemp Ranch was the largest in that part of the country and handled from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand head. Their brand was the Circle "C".

Like most ranches there is that locality, all cattle were driven to the ranch from points in Texas. Mr. Kemp bought about twenty thousand head off of the range in Texas near the present town of Sweetwater, Texas, and I went after them with others in about the same fashion as I told you of when I was wrangler for Matt Wolfe, only now I was a rider, a whooping yelling, quarter blood Cherokee Indian who delighted in breaking cow ponies, riding and bull dogging steers and was a pretty good hand with a lariat but on this trip I experienced what I had never before. We got the herd to moving, and the cattle all had horns and were red, brindle, spotted, black, white and every conceivable color. The foreman Tom Lynch rode ahead of the point, I rode the flank along with my friend "Texas Red", others followed with the rear; and back with the check wagon, wrangler, and the relief puncher, Mr. Kemp rode in a buckboard drawn by two good horses. All went well until along about noon one day when it began pouring down rain. The cattle became fretful and worried and traveled very slowly, and hell broke out among the yearlings a number of times during the day but with Tom Lynch as foreman, a veteran of the old days with trail herds, always warning and instruction and all of us riding hard we prevented that afternoon some four or five stampedes. I don't believe I ever heard such thunder or saw such lightning flashes or such hard rain fall as we saw and heard that day. At night fall we came to a place within some four or five miles of the present town of Gainesville, Texas, where we always forded the Red River and started to bed down for the night.

The cattle started to mill and in the milling with everyone riding and yelling for life, Mr. Kemp's team, hitched to the buckboard, got caught among the cattle. The horses got out alive but that buckboard was tramped to pieces and Mr. Kemp was mad and threatened to fire the whole crew; but Lynch, the foreman, shouted "stay with them boys, to hell with the old man" and we did, and finally we got the cattle quieted and settled down for the night. As I rode hard that night I could see the lightning flash

and jump from one horn to the other. It was a terrible night. One false move on the part of a cowhand that night would have started a stampede and we knew even to rattle a slicker might start it. It was still raining the next morning when we started on the trail but by the time we came to the ford it ceased, the river was up slightly and we had to swim the cattle. More riding, hard riding took place, for we cut out the cattle in groups of about five hundred each and put one group in the river at a time until all were across. It was only about an hour from sundown when the last group was driven into the water and after all were across we bedded down for the night about two miles from the ford. The ford was about two miles up-stream from the present highway bridge at Gainesville, Texas. It has cleared up during the day and there was no more trouble until we reached out home range.

We went on the spring and fall round-ups, branded the calves that followed their mothers and always took the chuck wagon on these trips. We would make salt licks for the cattle by sawing barrels of salt in half and burying them at points on the range. We would keep coyotes and wolves from devouring young calves.

I never enrolled and consequently never received an allotment.

Transcribed by Barbara Downs

THE TEXAS WONDER.

Cures all Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles. Sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail, for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials.

Nancy:—Come home, trouble is over, using Bug Hustler now.

AMIE.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts gently upon the bowels and clears the whole system of coughs and colds. It promptly relieves inflammation of the throat and allays irritation. Sold by H. C. Cobb & Co.

24 Aug 1907

THE FIRST PAYMENT

CHECK MAILED YESTERDAY ON
PAYMENT OF "CITY
OF MUSKOGEE."

BOAT HERE BY NOVEMBER

Visitors to the Trans-Mississippi
Commercial Congress Will
Have Opportunity to Ride
on the River Packet.

The first check for the payment of the "City of Muskogee," the new river packet for the Muskogee-Oklahoma Packet Company, was mailed to Howard Brothers, builders of the craft at Jeffersonville, Indiana, yesterday by Secretary B. Cunliff.

The contract has been let and the boat is now under construction. It will be in Muskogee in time to take those who attend the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress for a ride on the billowy Arkansas.

A picture of the craft, giving a description of it, has been framed and can be seen in the office of the Packet company, 106 north Second street.

J. R. Dudding, one of the directors of the company is now in Jeffersonville, watching the boat being built.

"The stock in the company, while going rapidly has not all been sold" said the secretary of the company yesterday, "and we will let Muskogee people have the remainder if they wish it. The building of the boat is now assured."

The company are also planning to secure a string of barges in order that the river trade can all be handled.

[31 August 1907]

REFUSE TO GIVE NAMES

Enumerators Having Trouble in Muskogee and Seminole Nation

The fullblood Indian does not care whether Uncle Sam knows of his existence or not, except when payment is about due. In the Seminole nation the census enumerators are having considerable trouble with the Indians and negroes in securing information. They do not seem to understand what is wanted and care less.

But in the country is not the only place where troubles are many. A prominent Muskogee family refused to give the names of members of the household to enumerators. Another enumerator was sent out and fared no better. The third was sent out yesterday and the information requested. Mr. Monsen, superintendent of the third district, has the power to take a marshal to the house and cause their arrest, but does not deem this necessary.

[Extracted from the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, 22 August 1907, page 1]

Ads continued from Pg. 71.

**THE MOVING
PICTURE PALACE**
201 WEST BROADWAY

PROGRAM

"The Two Sisters."
**"The Nervous Kitchen
Maid."**

ELECTRIC FANS.

ELECTRIC THEATRE

Cor. 4th and Okmulgee
MUSKOGEE'S REFINED
MOVING PICTURE PARLOR

Change of Program every
Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday

New Pictures.

**TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SAT-
URDAY MATINEE**

ADMISSION 5 CENTS

**NATATORIUM
HYDE PARK
NOW OPEN**



**Extraordinary Skirts
Values this Week...**

Black Voile skirts, extra good
quality, and a very special
value at **\$5.59**

Others up to \$13.75.

Panama skirts, in black and
colors, splendid assortment,
good quality, at **\$3.59**

Others up to \$8.50.

The above mentioned skirts
does not begin to give an idea
of the many styles in all the most desired weaves, plain and
fancy patterns at special 4th of July prices.



Schmitt & Co.
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

No. 223 West Okmulgee Ave.

2 July 1907

Submitted by Barbara Downs

July 2, 1907

It Happened First in Muskogee !

By Stacy Goff Blundell

As Oklahoma turns 100 years old, many towns are hosting festivals and celebrations highlighting historical events that shaped Oklahoma into the wonderful state that she is today. It is a shame we cannot celebrate a centennial more often so that more generations can learn about Oklahoma's forgotten history.

Modern day Muskogee's official founding was in 1876, even though the settlement existed in the area for decades. Muskogee sat at the intersection of three great rivers and offered vast fertile farm lands to some four thousand inhabitants. Muskogee made a turn towards prominence when an Ohio native, Charles Haskell moved to the city in March of 1901.

Charles Nathaniel Haskell was a lawyer, oilman, and statesman who served as the first Governor of Oklahoma. Haskell played a prominent role in drafting the Oklahoma Constitution as well as Oklahoma's admission into the United States as the 46th state in 1907. ¹

Haskell was born near Leipsic, Ohio in 1860. He was the son of a cooper who died when Haskell was a babe. By the age of ten Haskell was working for a farmer named Miller in Putman County, Ohio. There he received his education from Miller's wife. By the age of 20 he was a practicing attorney. In 1888 he added general contractor to his resume. Haskell married Lucie Pomeroy in 1881. She died in 1888, leaving Haskell with three children: Norman, a Muskogee lawyer; Murray, a bank cashier, and Lucie. Haskell married a second time to Lillian Gallup and they had three children, Frances, Joe and Jane. ²

With the Land Run in 1889 and the passing of the Organic Act in 1890, Oklahoma Territory was being noticed. Haskell moved his family to Muskogee where he believed his family and business could grow. And it did. Upon his arrival, the town took on new life, business blocks were constructed with the Haskell Building being the *first five story business block in all of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory*.

Using his knowledge as a contractor, Haskell began building railroads, and over fourteen different brick buildings in Muskogee. Through his influence, Muskogee grew to be a center of business and industry with a population of over twenty thousand inhabitants. Haskell often told others that he hoped Muskogee would become the "Queen City of the Southwest."³

Muskogee was the home of the Oklahoma's first magazine editor. A Muskogee teenager, Ora Eddleman, was the editor of Oklahoma's first magazine, "Twin-Territories". The magazine would do credit to the best magazines of the time and would compare favorably with those of today. The magazine began publication in 1898 and continued until 1904. ⁴

Eddleman had a number of very prominent contributors to her magazine: Creek poet Alex Pose, Chief Pleasant Porte, Joshua Ross, Robert L. Owen, Alice Robertson, Mrs. A.E.W. Robertson, Rev. J.S. Murrow, I.B. Hitchcock, J.R. Gregory, J.S. Holden, Charles Gibson, and Mabel Washborne Anderson. The magazine is an important source of Indian legends, facts and history. The "Twin-Territories" magazine received nationwide acclaim when Charles L. Reed wrote a story about it. Charles Reed later married Ora Eddleman. ⁵

Muskogee was also the home of the first Court of the United States in Indian Territory. On March 1st, 1889, Congress enacted legislation establishing a court of the Indian Territory. The lawless situation in the territory prior to statehood was unparalleled to any other place at that time. People were coming into the territory faster than 'a forum in which rights and remedies could be determined and enforced.' ⁶ Prior to Muskogee's court, the territory was under the jurisdiction of the state courts of Kansas, Texas and Arkansas. The court at Fort Smith was the last district court to exercise a large measure of this jurisdiction. But these courts were too far away to adequately meet the needs of the people in the territory.

April 1st, 1889 was noted as one of the most eventful days in Muskogee's history. ⁷ For days past a constant stream of strangers had been pouring into the little town. While many were lawyers who intended to make Muskogee their home, most wanted just to be present at the opening of the first white man's court ever held in the Indian Territory.

The following officials came also by train to inaugurate a momentous change in the country: James M. Shackelford of Indiana, Judge; Thomas B. Needles of Illinois, United States Marshall; Zachary T. Walrond of Kansas, prosecuting attorney; and Major William Nelson of Indiana, clerk of the court. ⁸

Continued from page 92

Because there was no formal court house built yet, the court was held in a room of the Muskogee Phoenix. At 10:30 o'clock court began with the proverbial "Hear ye, Hear ye and the first session of the first U.S. Court ever held in the Territory was in progress.

Judge Shackelford announced that the first business of the court would be the promulgation of the rules defining qualifications required of the attorneys applying for admission to practice court. The list is way to long for this publication but I'm curious if half of today's lawyers could meet these first requirements set by the court.

In the selection of the gentlemen who made up this court, there is a point which might prove of value to certain parties. Not one of them solicited the appointment and the first intimation they received of what was to occur was a telegraphic enquiry whether they would accept. ⁹

The first session of this court at which the actual business of trying cases was inaugurated was held in the Phoenix Hall, on Monday morning, June 3rd, 1889. A jury was composed of the following citizens of Muskogee: J.A. Patterson, D.N. Robb, C.W. Turner, J.L. Thomas, Rev. Sugar George, Ned Robins, James Sandford, William Harsha, O.P. Brewer, S.B. Callahan, J.C. Davidson, T.F. Meagher, William A. Madden, Jno. O. Cobb, R.A. Evans and J.M. Rucker.

So you see, even though Muskogee was a small territorial town, big things happened here first.

1 "Charles N. Haskell", Early Life, Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, online < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_N._Haskell > printout dated 16Aug 07.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid

4 "Turning Back The Clock", Muskogee County, OK, Snippets #10, online < <http://www.rootsweb.com/~okmuskog/peopleplaces/turnback10.html> > printout dated 15Aug 07.

5 Ibid.

6 Grant Foreman, "Oklahoma's First Court", Chronicles of Oklahoma, v013, no.4, Dec. 1935, online < <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/chronicles/v013/v013p457.html> > printout dated 20 July 07.

7 Muskogee Phoenix, April 4th, 1889.

8 Grant Foreman, "Oklahoma's First Court", Chronicles of Oklahoma, v013, no.4, Dec. 1935, online < <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/chronicles/v013/v013p457.html> > printout dated 20 July 07.

9 Grant Foreman, "Oklahoma's First Court", Chronicles of Oklahoma, v013, no.4, Dec. 1935, online < <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/chronicles/v013/v013p457.html> > printout dated 20 July 07.

MUSKOGEE

1907 to 2007

Indian Territory >>> Oklahoma

CLIMBING TREES

By Stacy Goff Blundell



According to an article by Angela Saurine in the Dover, New Hampshire, *Community News*, genealogists say young people are researching their family trees in record numbers. The trend has been attributed to reality television, the internet and a greater opportunity to travel to the places where our ancestors lived.¹

On Britain's TV show, *Who DO You Think You Are?*, celebrities trace their family tree with the help of a professional genealogist. Ancestry's managing director, Josh Hanna, said 38 % of people using the Ancestry.com website were in the 15 - 24 year old bracket. "The number of users age 35 is growing significantly, which really challenges the stereotype that family history research is a hobby practiced by retirees," he said.²

I don't know about you but I've been climbing trees since I was a kid! It is encouraging to know that the interest in genealogy has grown. Now it will be fun to see what new 'toys' of research become available in the next few years - and hopefully they'll be affordable!

¹ Branch Office. "Climbing the Family Tree Earlier". *REUNIONS* Sept./Oct. 2007:22.

² Ibid.

Continued from Pg. 89



100 pieces Tarchon and Val Laces, worth up to 2 e yard

Special 5c per yard

Laurel's narrow hem fine Lawn Handkerchiefs

at 5c each

23 in. Satin finished Long Lisle Gloves, two clasp in black, white and modes

at 1.90 pair

Absorbo Knit Wash Cloths special 6 for 25c

Graham-Sykes Company

Store Closed All Day the 4th.

Interesting news of special offerings for today

Below we quote prices on special lines that will warrant fast selling. Anticipate your tomorrow's wants. Come to the big store where the purchasing power of a dollar is fully appreciated.

50 pieces Silk Mull, Beautiful patterns in 9 to 14 yard lengths, regular 50c and 65c sellers
Special 29c

50 pieces Flounced Mill Batiste and Swiss, short lengths of 3 to 10 yards, regular 25 and 35c sellers
Special 17c per yard

32in. Buckskin Taffeta Silk
at 1.25 per yard

30 pieces plain and Fancy Ribbons, worth up to 35c a yard.
Special 15c per yard

Persian Lawn, special quality offered for today—fine and sheer
15c per yard

Suit Department offers price attractions on many seasonable garments as low as
Half Their Value

50 pieces new Curtain Swiss, dots and figures, splendid values
at 15c per yard

20 dozen pure linen fine bleached 14x14 Book fold Napkins \$1.25 value
Special 98c



Graham-Sykes Co.

Society Revue

We Welcomed

New Members

Vicki Lang
24 May 2007

Mildred Holmes
12 Jun 2007

Treasa Wolf
16 Jul 2007

Brandy Freiger
21 Aug 2007

We also appreciate all the prompt renewals. Don't forget, each new member and each annual renewal member is entitled submit one free ancestry pedigree.

Muskogee County First Family Certificate Program

Settler Certificate

Mildred Wear Holmes

Pioneer Certificate

Jay Stout

Travel Tips and Hidden Fees

By Stacy Goff Blundell

Sometime during your family research a trip may be on the agenda. Many of us make them an adventure with our families or plan each year to participate in a genealogy seminar somewhere in these great United States or even overseas.

Here are a few travel tips to consider:

- * Don't be a tourist. Mingle with the locals. Have your game plan of destinations you want to explore. Know their fees if any, and hours of operation. Learn the language or at least a few key phrases. Exchange your currency for their currency.
- * Study up. Be familiar with the lay of the land. Be familiar with the differences in culture and climate.
- * Use a digital camera. E-mail pictures and copies of records home to create an electronic journal with notes for each image. Don't forget to cite your sources.
- * Meet new friends and family and keep in touch. Exchange and share your research, information, and even your 'brick walls'. A meeting of the minds whether by phone, e-mail or letter is better than the frustration of not getting anywhere in your research.
- * Be open minded and flexible. Be open to new experiences, new ways of research, and changes to your itinerary.
- * Take only the basics. Don't bring every file, notebook, or disc that you have on your family. Never take your originals. Concentrate on your research plan and bring the files connected with it. Also, keep only the essentials with you like a digital camera, pocket change for copies and a pen/pencil and research notebook.
- * Pre-pay = no headache. Pay in advance for anything that you can. Also, some places require to sign up for research time beforehand, or that request forms be processed prior to your arrival.
- * Pack lighter than you think. Many hotels supply many of the appliances we think we cannot travel without. And of course there is a Wal-Mart almost anywhere. Do pack your chargers and adapters for your electronics and any prescriptions of daily medicines in the original bottles. Authorities frown on loose medication in personal luggage.
- * Get in shape. Take daily strolls before your trip so that you can enjoy the 'sights'. Wear the shoes you're going to travel in when you take your walks. You don't want to break in new shoes while on vacation. Take the stairs at home when you can - many places, especially overseas, don't have elevators.
- * Take a trip best suited for you and your research. If all your 'people' are basically in one part of the country/state - how come you haven't been there yet?

Now that you're excited, packed and ready to go, beware of surcharges and hidden fees. Robin Cypriano of Global Travel Industry News brought light to the practice by some hotel and resorts of adding surcharges and fees at check-out time. Experts say that the hospitality industry started adding surcharges and charging fees to recoup losses suffered after 9/11. The industry has recovered but the charges are still being used. For most travelers, check-out is not the time to argue over fees and surcharges. The hotel already has your credit card information from check in or reservation.

The traveler should know what they are paying for. These are some of the surcharges and fees you may be faced with at check-out time :

Early check in fee	Early check out fee	Shuttle service fee	Energy surcharge
Baggage-holding fee	Housekeeping fee	Mini bar deposit	Room block fees
Mini bar restocking fee	Ice/Bottled water charges	Room service surcharge	Pet fees
Bartender charge	Meet/Eat fees	In-room safe surcharge	Resort amenity fees
Cancellation fees	Guaranteed date fees	Phone service	Fax service
Room set/re-set charge	Internet service	Golf Club transfer fee	Business center
Tourism promotion fees			

Hotel and resort surcharges and fees have become so ubiquitous that it is now a focal point in travel advertisements. Some hotels and resorts point out on their websites that they do not charge "hidden fees or costs." You may want to add to your list of questions when exploring places for your trip whether or not you should expect any of these fees. From experience I can tell you that if you ask about them at check-out, the hotel's usual reply is that they are just standard charges that everyone are charged and that discounts are not exempt from.

But don't let hotels and resorts 'standard charges' keep you from the experience of a lifetime. Visiting the place that our ancestors lived is a way of bringing them back to life. It makes all our research worth it. Good travel and Happy Trails !!

1 Scrapbook Department. "Beware of Surcharges and fees." REUNIONS Sept/Oct. 2007: 16

2 Ibid.

MOORE'S MUSKOGEE DIRECTORY

1907

Classified Business Directory

ABSTRACTS

Muskogee Title & Trust Co.
Midland Abstract Co.
Pioneer Abstract & Trust Co
Reeves Abstract & Trust Co.
Territorial Abst. & Surety Co.

ADVERTIS. DISTRIBUTION

Harper Adv. & Dist. Service

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Cunliff, Benj.
Farrell, John
McKibban & McKibban
Ossenkop, Henry
Sudhoelter, Chas. H.
Van Dyke, V. B.

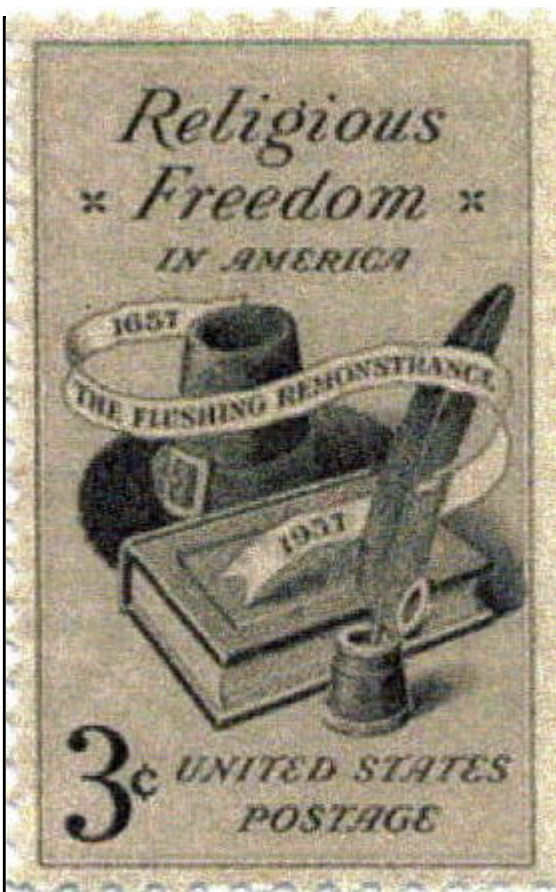
ARTIFICIAL STONE

Muskogee Hydraulic Stone Co.

ART GOODS

Muskogee Furniture Co.
Smith-Torraus F. Co.
Street Furniture Co.
White, Mrs. Neil P.

To Be Continued in Volume 24, Issue 4, October — December 2007



I've always considered myself a pretty good history buff, but when I saw an article by the Bowne House Historical Society seeking descendants of the men who signed the Flushing Remonstrance, I admit it had me asking, "Huh? What's that?" The Flushing Remonstrance is considered by many to be the forerunner to the United States Constitution's provision on the freedom of religion in the Bill of Rights, and I knew nothing about it! There is even a 3 cent United States Postage Stamp that was created commemorating religious freedom and the Flushing Remonstrance.

In 1645, Flushing, then called Vlissingen, was granted a charter by the Dutch West India Company and became a part of New Netherlands. It was settled largely by English families, similar to English settlements at Gravesend, Hempstead, and Jamaica, Long Island. It is said that the name Vlissingen means "salt meadow" and that the name was given as a nod to the tidal waters of Flushing Meadows. "Flushing" is the common English name of Vlissingen.¹

Quakers came, and their religious teaching found wide acceptance throughout Flushing and Oyster Bay, despite continued opposition on the part of the government and heads of the reformed Dutch Church.²

Flushing was part of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands. The men who signed the Flushing Remonstrance in 1657 risked their lives and livelihoods by challenging Governor Peter Stuyvesant. These English citizens were affronted by persecution of Quakers and the religious policies of the Governor. He had formally banned all other religions practiced in the colony that were outside of the Dutch Reformed Church in accordance with the laws of the Dutch Republic.

The protest from Flushing citizens was perhaps the earliest demand for freedom of religion made by Americans colonists to their political superiors. The Flushing Remonstrance, respectfully but firmly argues the cause of religious freedom: "for if God justify who can condemn; and if God condemn who can justify... And because our Savior saith it is impossible but that offenses will come, but woe unto him by whom they cometh, our desire is not to offend one of his little ones, in whatsoever form, name or title he appears in, whether Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist or Quaker, but shall be glad to see anything of God in any of them desiring to do unto all men, as we desire all men should do unto us, which is the true law both of church and state."³

Many who signed were arrested by order of Stuyvesant. Some recanted, but writer of the remonstrance, Edward Hart, and the sheriff of Flushing, Tobias Feake, remained firm in their convictions. Hart and Feake were imprisoned until friends and family petitions to Stuyvesant were granted. Hart was banished from the colony. Feake was banned from ever holding a public office. The town government of Flushing was removed and Dutch replacements were appointed by Stuyvesant.

Peter Stuyvesant became governor of New Netherlands in 1646. He arrived in New Amsterdam, now New York City, in May of 1647 and immediately began making enemies by his harsh methods. However he restored order and business, and made friends with the Indians. He served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherlands from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. Stuyvesant was born ca 1612 in southern Friesland in the Netherlands. He married Judith Bayard [ca 1610 - 1687] of Holland in 1645. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City. *Peter Stuyvesant* is also the name of a Dutch cigarette brand from Imperial Tobacco.⁴

Subsequently, John Bowne of the colony, allowed Quakers to meet in his home. John Bowne emigrated to Boston in 1649. He and his wife, Hannah Feake, settled in Flushing, Queens, when New York was under Dutch Rule. Nine generations were born and raised in the house that still stands today. Bowne House has been a museum since 1947. Chartered by the New York State Board of Regents, the Bowne House Historical Society's missions includes the preservation of the house, its contents and the grounds for its historical and educational interest, for its significance to the history of New York and for its importance in the fundamental principles of freedom of conscience and religious liberty.⁵

John Bowne was arrested in 1662 and brought before Stuyvesant. He was banished to Holland even though he was of English descent. When a convention of citizens demanded a share in the government of the colony, Stuyvesant

replied,” We drive our authority from God and the West India Company, not from the pleasure of a few ignorant subjects.” Bowne petitioned the directors of the Dutch West India Company for months. Finally, the WIC agreed to support Bowne and advised Stuyvesant that he was to end religious persecution in the colony. Stuyvesant refused to relent his power to anyone. In 1664, an English fleet ordered the surrender of the city. The citizens refused to support Stuyvesant, and he was forced to give in. Stuyvesant was sent to Holland in disgrace, but returned to New York years later where he died in 1672.⁶

Despite continued persecution, Quakerism continued to spread throughout Long Island and the Hudson Valley. Several of the signers of the Remonstrance later became Quakers. The early 1700s saw many converts to Quakerism in New York.

During the Revolutionary War, Flushing was occupied by the British. The Meeting House was seized by the army and used in various purposes including a hospital, stable and storage. It is believed the original benches and picket fence were burned for firewood, which was in short supply. Flushing Quakers would not participate in the war effort and a number of them suffered the confiscation of property as punishment for refusing to supply the British with requisitions. Flushing Quakers attempted to hold true to their peace testimony and refrained from lending support to either side of the war. Because of their stand Flushing is claimed to be the birthplace of religious freedom in the new world.⁷

This year is the 350th anniversary of the Flushing Remonstrance. A *New York Times* article [March 18, 2007], discusses that the Queens Borough President’s Office will be holding a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the Remonstrance later in the year. Descendants of the signers will be invited, and the original copy of the Remonstrance will be brought down from the State Archives in Albany for display.

The Bowne House Historical Society are also seeking descendants of the men who signed. The signers were:

Nicolas Blackford	George Clere	Elias Doughtie	Edward Farrington
Tobias Feake	Antonie Field	Robert Field, Sr.	Robert Field, Jr.
John Foard	Edward Griffine	Edward Hart	Nathaniel Hefferd
Benjamin Hubbard	John Mastine	Michael Milner	William Noble
Nick Colas Parsell	William Pidgion	Henry Semtell	Richard Stocton
John Store	Edward Tarne	William Thorne, Sr.	William Thorne, Jr.
John Townesend	Henry Townesend	Nathaniel Tue	George Wright
Micah Tue	Phillip Udadll		

Descendants should send their information to Flushing Remonstrance, c/o Bowne House Historical Society, 37-01 Bowne Street, Flushing, New York, 11354 or by e-mail to dcartelli@bownehouse.org. Please include your mailing address, e-mail address, and phone number, along with the name of the signer, and the line of descent with proven sources.

The Committee is also interested in finding descendants of Peter Stuyvesant and his sheriff, resolved Waldron. Contact Gloria Waldron Huckle at tennake2@aol.com for more information.⁸ (Cited resources on page 100)



Artwork By Joshua R. Blundell

“Skeletons in the Closet”

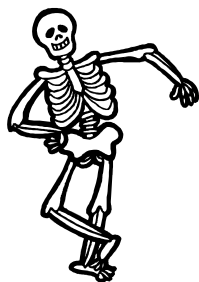
From MCGS General Meeting for October 26, 2006, 6:00 P. M.

Transcribed by Nancy Lasater, Secretary

Pete Hagan’s Story

I can tell the story of when we were at Shiloh and were looking for my great-grandfather and some of our kinfolk. We found where my grandfather served in the Civil War there. My grandfather was killed going into Atlanta. We were asking the guy there if he got killed at the one at Atlanta, where would he be buried. We were thinking he was buried at Shiloh, but we were just guessing. He said “is he buried at Marietta, Georgia” but he said “there is no need of going to Marietta, Georgia because there are very few graves there that have markers or anything.” The next night we went into Atlanta, thinking there was really no need of going to the cemetery as we would never find him anyway. They are all, for the most part, unknown. She [Mickey] said, “Let’s go anyway.”

I am thinking this is just a waste of time and we weren’t going to find anything. Anyway, we get there and sure enough, there is a funeral going on. They are still burying soldiers at Marietta, Georgia. This is something I don’t understand. The actual cemetery was established in 1961, my grandfather gets killed in 1865, or the latter part of ’64 when they were in Atlanta. How can you establish a National Cemetery on Confederate land? We are talking about 300 miles behind the line. Anyway, there were little houses there with books in them. There’s a big book there with everybody buried in the cemetery. She said “right here is your grandfather.” But that guy died in 1962. My grandfather died in 1864. Then there was another little house there and sure enough, there was my grandfather’s name and where he was buried. Finally the guy came back up from the funeral and we were talking to him and he said, “Yeah, he’s buried in such and such place up there” He went his computer and gave us a printout showing where my grandfather was buried. We went up there and found the tombstone and she took my picture with my arms around it. He was actually buried where he was killed. A lot of soldiers that were killed at Atlanta are buried at Marietta. He was a Union soldier. A mile or two down the road is a Confederate cemetery, but they were buried together. They started burying people there in 1861, long before the Union was in Atlanta.



We wanted to know how he was killed and we didn’t know that on the internet our cousin found where they were talking to some old-timers in 1910-1920’s reminiscing about the Civil War. There was one statement, “Wasn’t it terrible that John Gothit was killed by a sniper just before Atlanta?” Just a simple statement in passing told us what we needed to know.

We had an uncle and a sister that raised two large families, eight miles apart and then realized they were kin. They were all from Missouri and came to Arkansas and never checked out to see if they were kin. They played ball against one another. Finally, when the last one died, the obituary gave information that caused one of two cousins to look each other up. One said “I think we are kin.” The other said “No, we don’t have any kinfolk in Arkansas.” The first said “Yes, we are kin because we have the same kinfolk in the obituary.” The brother and sister died, not knowing the other was in the vicinity.

Citations for article on page 99.

1 “Flushing, Queens,” History, Pre-American Revolution, Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, online < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flushing_Queens > printout dated 15 Aug 2007.

2 “Flushing Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)”, History of Flushing Meeting, 1600: The early Years of Persecution and the Flushing Remonstrance, online < <http://www.nyym.org/flushing/history.html> > printout dated 15 Aug 07.

3 Ibid.

4 “Peter Stuyvesant”, Biography, Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, online <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Stuyvesant > printout dated 12 Aug 07.

5 “Bowne House Historical Society”, Home page, online < <http://www.bownehouse.org/index.shtml> > printout dated 12 Aug 07.

6 “Flushing Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)”, History of Flushing Meeting, 1600: The Early years of Persecution and the Flushing Remonstrance, online < <http://www.nyym.org/flushing/history.html> > printout dated 15 Aug 07.

Betsy Edwards' Stories

A couple of months ago we out for a drive one afternoon. I don't know if you know, but there is a kiwi farm down by Eufaula, so we decided we would go out there, just for somewhere to go. When we got there, literally at the end of the road, there was a sign that said Mollett Cemetery. I know my father had been born in Mollett (which is now under Lake Eufaula). So we drove out there which was at the end of another road and found a cemetery decorated to the hilt. I found I have a whole slue of relative buried there. They are on the hill over Lake Eufaula. It's the original cemetery and wasn't taken over by the lake. I have never seen a cemetery decorated to well, every grave was decorated. There were no caretakers around.

Remember the song "Okie from Muskogee?" I wasn't living here then. One day I was living in Chicago and celebrating my birthday at a tavern. That song was on the jukebox and I had a driver's license that said Muskogee. They started playing that song and drove me crazy, playing it 24 times straight. My mother said, "Well, what is your problem? That is your cousin." I didn't know Merle Haggard was kin.

Just recently, about 5 years ago, my niece, Mindy said someone told Bobby that before marrying anyone, to check with her first to make sure they weren't related. So much of their family is in this part of the country that she might have some relatives and she wanted to make sure he didn't marry anyone who was a kin of his. So when he started dating Mindy, my niece, she gave them her name and they check and didn't find anything. It turned out that when they did check, they didn't check back far enough, because they really are related. They are about fourth or fifth cousins; not closely related or not close enough to not eventually get married, but they do indeed have a common ancestry, which is the King that James was showing the picture of.

As to stories of serendipity, I was in Chicago and I had an older who was a very good friend of mine. We served on the same community board and such. She had lost her only daughter, so I became like a daughter to her. Mary was born and raised in Mississippi and she had her cataracts removed. She had to be in the hospital for a week, so I took a bowl of watermelon to her one evening. She had a roommate who was there who had come in from Nebraska to have cataract surgery done and her granddaughter was there. Her granddaughter's initials were BJ. Now my initials are BJ. So we started talking about how watermelon tastes different depending on where it is grown. She talked about how she had such a horrible time growing watermelon in Nebraska. The other BJ was the secretary to the president of the hospital to where she had brought her grandmother. I said "we raised watermelon." She asked "where did you grow up?" "Oklahoma." "Where about in Oklahoma? I have a nephew who lives in Oklahoma." I said I was from north-eastern Oklahoma, you know, Pryor and Claremore. She said her nephew lived in Claremore. I asked what his name was and she said "Charlie Dollar." I said "That's my uncle."



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MCGHS 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.

2007 Calendar of Events

27 Sep	6:00 7:00	How-to Session Wally Waits
25 Oct	6:00 7:00	How-to Session Stony Hardcastle
15 Nov	6:00 7:00	How-to Session Gene Norris

13 Dec 6:00 Christmas Party

**In the Grant Foreman Room at
the Muskogee Public Library**

**“Come to the party. We have
100 Christmases to celebrate.” There will be music,
centennial trivia and be sure
to bring your favorite story or
item for “Show & Tell”**

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.