

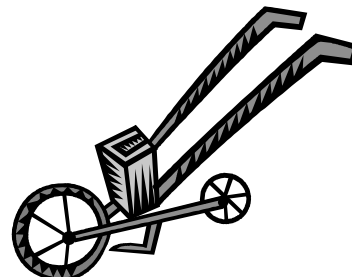


Muskogee County Genealogical and Historical Society Quarterly

Volume 26 Issue 3

July—September 2009

Occupations of Our Ancestors



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

MCGS Information	74
Membership Information	75
Ancestor Chart	76
This and That	77
Wagon Train to Texas	78
Occupations of Ancestors	82
F. Edgar Search	83
Leo C. Ryan	84
Kenneth E. Brandes	86
Wilhelm Lehrer	88
Maude Hendrix Higgins	89
James P. Leininger	90
Rev. William M. Shaw	91
Opening for Journalist	92
Made in America	93
William & Jane Patton	96
William G. Russell	98
Bullitt Foreman	100
Workshop Flyer	104
New Books List	105

We all remember what our parents did to make a living for our families. From the father who toiled in the fields, many times accompanied by all other able family members, to the mother who became one of the top professionals in her own field of interest.

Through the years, times have changed our perspective of what generations contributed to the dynamics of occupations in America. Each major event or era, beginning with the colonial settlement and the American Revolution through the expansion to the West and two World Wars have influenced changes in the types of occupations needed to meet the respective needs of our ancestors to provide for their families.

In this issue we have tried to pay tribute to a few of those people we remember as the “bread-winners” of our own generations. As you will see, there is a variety of occupations represented here. Each picture or story brings forth memories of our own parents, siblings and acquaintances in their life’s work history.



We felt it was appropriate we would present these contributions in an issue that follows closely on our national holiday “Labor Day.”



About the Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical

Our Purpose

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

Meetings

MCGS 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.

Membership

Membership in MCGS is open to anyone promoting the purpose of the Society. Individual or family membership 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.

Publications & Research Our Research Policy

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

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

c/o Muskogee Public Library,

801 West Okmulgee,

Muskogee, OK 74401

Or visit our website at:

<http://www.okgenweb.org/~mcgs/>

Manuscript Submission

Persons wishing to submit manuscripts or material for publication in the MCGS Quarterlies are requested to send their electronic files in Rich Text format to the following email address:

mucogeso@yahoo.com

All other material may be mailed to the address listed above. Material that has been previously published must be noted.

MCGS Quarterly

Publication Information

Editorial Policy: The Editors invite contributions of public records, articles, Bible records, and transcripts from members and non-members. Contributions should be those focused on the history of Indian Territory and Muskogee County and its families. Neither the Editors nor the Board of Directors of the Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical 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.

Quarterly Copies: The MCGS Quarterly is published four times a year: Mar, Jun, Sep and Dec. Back issues of the Quarterly are available for \$5 each plus \$1.50 for postage.

Books

MCGS 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.okgenweb.org/~mcgs/>

2009 MCGS Board

Officers

President

Stacy Blundell

Vice President

Nancy Calhoun

Secretary

Linda Stout

Treasurer

Barbara Downs

Members at Large

Publications

Sherry Jackson

Library & Research

Mary Downing

Publicity

Randy Painter

Workshops & Education

Stacy Blundell

Editor

Nancy Lasater

Library Liaison

Nancy Calhoun

Three Rivers Museum Liaison

Sue Tolbert

Contributors this Issue

Stacy Blundell

Nancy Calhoun

Barbara Downs

Ann Gardner

Jere Harris

Nancy Lasater

Marlene Leahey

Cora Miller

Carol Payne

Virginia Perry

Linda Stout

Sue Tolbert



MCGS Member Information

NEW MEMBERS

Linda May Huber
Linda Jacobson

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

Lulu Boggs
Vicki Lang
Allen County Library
Sue Tolbert
Linda Stout
Carol Payne
Alissa Hill
Wanda Dyer

ANCESTRY CHARTS (Page 76)

Linda May Huber

We would like to extend our warmest welcome to our new members and appreciate all of those who have renewed their memberships.

Each new member and renewal member is encouraged to submit an ancestry chart, as it may help someone else researching your surnames or others in the area.

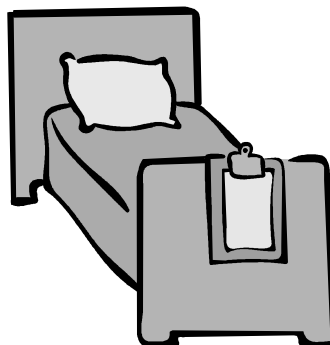
In Muskogee Hospitals

MUSKOGEE GENERAL
Births: Boy, to Mrs. T. E. Heseler, 2204 Robinson avenue.
Admitted to hospital: Mrs. P. H. Simmons, route 5, Muskogee; Gerald Dixon, 1617 Dorchester avenue; Dorothy Long, Warner.

OKLAHOMA BAPTIST
Births: Boy, to Mrs. Everett Culver, Stigler; girl, to Mrs. Elmer Langham, 228 North K street.
Admitted to hospital: Mrs. Corrinne Chestnut, 1620 Boston avenue, Muskogee; Neff Conley, route 3, Muskogee; John Goodpaster, Riverside; Mrs. David Martin, Jr., Checotah; R. H. Reed, route 1, Haskell; Kay Kizzire, 1704 West Okmulgee avenue; Robert Eugene Edge, 916 Callahan street; Mrs. Linn Duncan, 607 South Second street; J. C. Griffith, Welling.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA
Births: Girl, to Mrs. R. L. England, route 2, Tahlequah; boy, to Mrs. O. R. Moore, 1511 Summit street.
Admitted to hospital: Roy Hodges, 2215 Chandler street; Mrs. Thurman Branchcomb, 1202 Jefferson street.

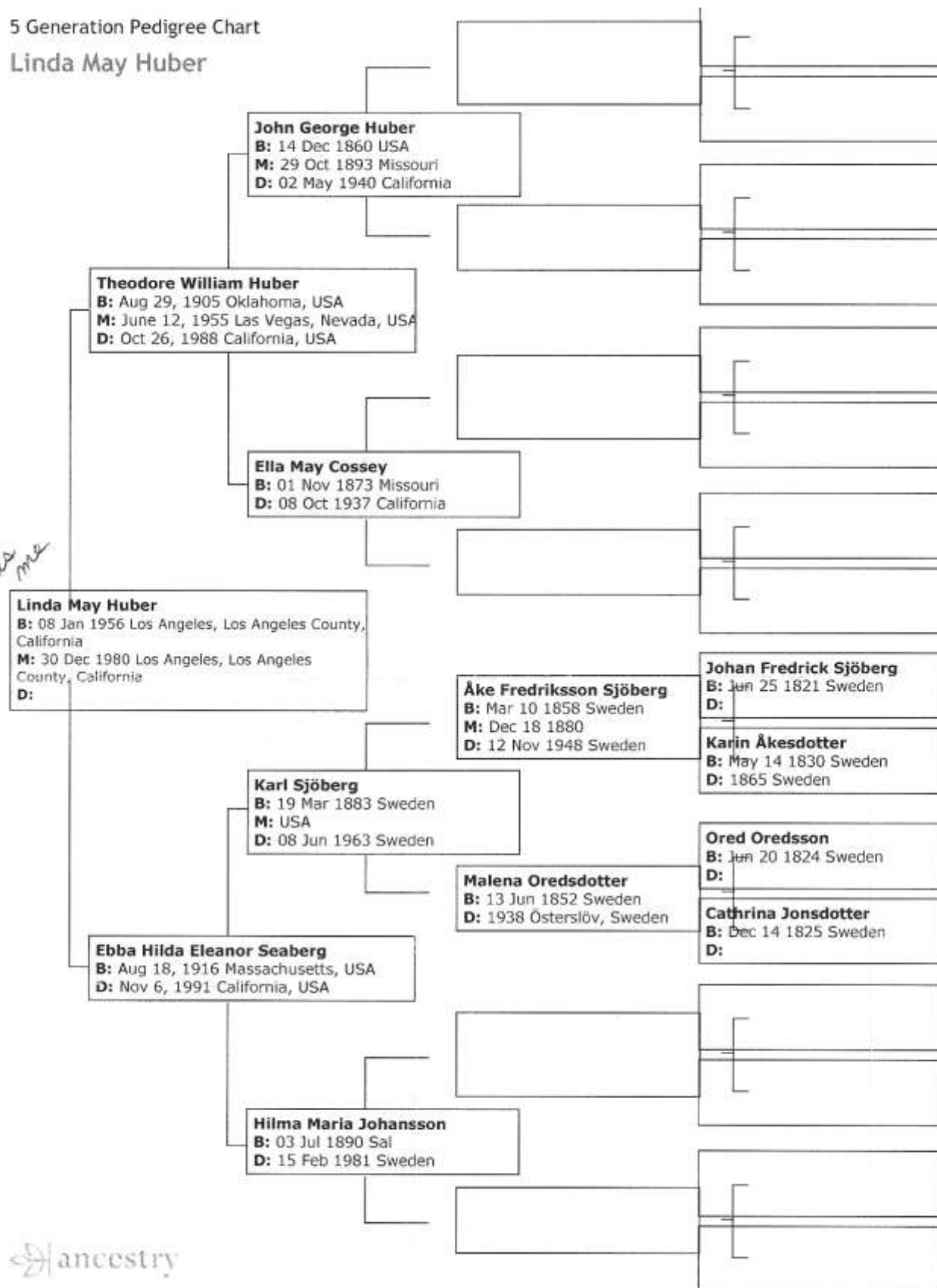
Publication of this column began in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix in 1941



5 Generation Pedigree Chart

Linda May Huber

This is me



Unightly City Street Markers to Be Replaced By New Cross-Arm Signs

Earl Brewer, superintendent of the Muskogee street department, said yesterday that 1000 upright street markers have been erected here, 400 of them in the last 60 days, to take the place of the unsightly tombstone like street markers which have been exhibited by our streets for the past few years. The street department is removing the "tombstone" markers.

According to Brewer, when a new cross-arm sign is set up, the old and undecorative marker is removed and junked.

Remarking of Muskogee was begun two years ago, Brewer said, and is a five or six-year project, since the steel markers which are used for the cross arms of the new signs are very difficult to obtain during wartime.

City Manager R. T. Price said yesterday that 400 additional markers have been ordered for the city and will be erected when they arrive.

The signs are cast by the Muskogee Iron Works and painted by the city street department. Salvaged pipe is used for the standards of the new street signs.

Muskogee Daily Phoenix 17 Jan 1945, Pg 2.

THORNTON FUNERAL HOME IS ONE OF OLDEST IN CITY

Making a specialty of giving the very best of kindest, personal service, the Thornton funeral home, 711 West Okmulgee avenue, telephone 265, is one of the oldest funeral homes in Muskogee and has been at its present location since 1923.

C. E. Thornton, owner and operator, has been in the business for 25 years and knows the kind of service we all appreciate in an hour of bereavement. Mrs. Thornton is associated with her husband in the concern.

Others of the staff include W. C. Buckles, bookkeeper; R. C. Leeper and Ben Murry, embalmers and funeral directors; Raymond Patterson, assistant funeral director; Mrs. W. C. Buckles and Nell Hrig, women attendants. Miss Hrig also is organist.

Most members of the staff have been with the organization for the past 17 years and have lived in Muskogee for the past 30 years.

Recently a Hammond organ was added to the chapel—a chapel large enough to accommodate the services of any funeral.

Muskogee Daily Phoenix 03 Aug 1941, Pg. 5, Sec. 1

**T
h
i
s

T
h
a
t**

**a
n
d**



**T
h
e
n**

June 1995 Society dinner which was moved to the Masonic Temple due to lack of electricity at the MPL. Pictures by Floretta Leatherman, Contributed by Mary Downing



WAGON TRAIN TO TEXAS

Last of Three Installments

marched on dem jist lak de Lawd tole dem to do. "Yeah, walk in de Lawds way; do what he say, live right, obey our Massa heah, love one anoder, do right, and love de Lawd fustest and mostest. De Lawd will make de walls of sin come a tumblin' down 'round about us too, if we do what he say. Dese chillen of Israel was on ders way to de promis' lan' what de Lawd promis' dem, and de Lawd let dem enter it cause dey do what he say do, and he will let us enter our promis' land, Heven, if we do what he say do. Yeah, you treat me good if ah treats you good? No! You treat me good if I treats you bad. Ah mus' treat you good all de time, no mattah how you treats me. Dat's de way! Forgive one anoder and de Lawd will forgive us! Yeah, dats de way! Forgive one anoder and de Lawd will forgive us! Quit stealing from our Massa and from one anoder! Say we love de Lawd and His Son, Jesus, and be baptize in der name, live right, repent of our sins, and quit dem sins!

All this time Mammy was swaying back and forth on her split-cane bottom chair, waving her palm leaf fan, and mumbling "M-M-M, tis so! Sho is de tru!" She trotted her foot on the rough boards of the floor. She jumped to her feet shaking like a big blob of jelly; she raised her fan on high, rattled it, and shouted, "Praise de Lord! Praise him; he am merciful an' good! He forgive our sins! He look over our transgress; praise his glorious name!"

During this time the men's' amen's rang through the house, with the "Tell it sister!" "Tell um Mammy! "from the preacher. Then they all broke out in song -- making the words themselves.

Many heads hung as memories plagued them. Visions of stolen goobers, fat fryers, tender pigs, sweet 'tater's" grabbed before digging time, and what else?

My Father, on edge on the backbench was spell bound. He forgot about his headache and ague; he felt lifted up, and he, too, remembered his transgressions. He remembered the day he worked over his younger brothers and Mammy had severely reprimanded him. How he loved Mammy! He would never offend her again--dear, good Mammy! He remembered how she had many times soothed his hurts, whether it was a stumped toe or a broken heart. She would take him in her arms, rest his head on her ample bosom, croon to him, and wipe his tears away--dear, good Mammy!

He reached up to wipe a tear from his cheek when he felt a hand on his shoulder, and his Father said, "Bud, what are you doing here? We left you in bed with a fever. We were worried when we returned and found you gone." "Oh, Pa, I'm not sick! I feel fine! Don't I, Toby?"

Grandfather felt of his son's forehead and was assured that the fever was gone, so they slipped out the door and hurried home where a good dinner awaited them. Grandfather later said to Grandmother, "That medicine you gave Bud surely did have a quick effect!"

The boys were growing up fast now and enjoyed going down to the quarters to hear the witch and "haint" stories the slaves loved to tell. On moonlight summer nights the children both black and white, would sit on the ground while their elders leaned their split bottom chairs against the outside wall of the cabin, and the stories would start. My Father and his brothers visited different cabins on each trip as the stories varied with the families. But all had the same theme, "Witches and Haints."

The boys would go home afraid of their shadows, and would jump at the least noise on the pathway, expecting a witch or "haint" to jump out at them at any moment.

One night the stories were so interesting that time slipped by unnoticed, and on returning home they found the household asleep. They slipped quietly up the stairs and into bed. A short time later Grandfather was aroused by a commotion on the stairway; the three boys were tumbling down entangled in their bed sheets and shouting, "The Witches!" "The Witches!" After helping them up and untangling them, Grandfather said, "Come, and let's go up and catch the witches!" He made a light and to the boys' surprise a big, green June bug was buzzing at the window. Grandfather said, "There's your witch, now you boys will just have to quit going to the quarters. You are keeping them from their much-needed rest. They would go to bed earlier if they didn't like to entertain you so much. I'm afraid there will be a bunch of sluggards in the cotton fields tomorrow, and you are becoming cowards from listening to those "Haint" stories. Stay away from there.

Submitted by Ann Gardner, With Permission of Helen Hallmark • Copyright © 2008 Helen Hallmark • 3914 Silverwood Drive, Tyler, Texas 75701-9335 • All Rights Reserved

The Civil War was getting real bad now, but the South felt confident of victory since they had such success at the beginning. President Lincoln had been very concerned about the secession of the Southern States and their forming a provisional government, called The Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their president. Lincoln wanted above everything else to preserve the Union, but the southern states were much concerned about the high tariff and their slaves.

The South was an agricultural segment and needed slavery, while the north was an industrial segment and didn't need slavery, but favored the high tariff. The South felt they would be ruined if slavery should be abolished since cotton was king in the South, and the plantation owners had spent all they had in establishing big plantations. Therefore, the South reasoned that two separate governments would be best and each could serve its own purposes better. Therefore secession followed, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861 had started this Civil War.

Texas was the last southern state to secede on February 1, 1861. My Grandfather had no son old enough to go to war; therefore he made up for it in other ways. He was getting up in years himself, so he told General Beauregard that he could be of more service at home sending supplies and Grandfather agreed to give potatoes, both Irish and yams, corn, and shoes for the soldiers.

These shoes were made on the plantation from tanned leather that had been soaked, partly dried, oiled, and then rubbed to make it supple. The soles were cut from stiff leather, and were put on the uppers with tiny wooden pegs. They were good shoes and all the slaves wore them. They made good marching shoes for the soldiers. Also the ears of corn came in handy on the march as they were eaten roasted, and many a mile was marched on an ear of corn, the soldier marching as he ate.

Grandfather had daughters who were quite young ladies now. Parties and barbeques were enjoyed until the war began to take such a toll on the South. All the able young men were now in the Confederate Army, even down to the fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen year olds but when they came in home there was a celebration. The war was not going so well for the South now, but there was much confidence in winning even though President Lincoln had issued the Proclamation of Emancipation on January 1, 1863, which gave the slaves the right of freedom. This was not really official and most ignored it, but a few slipped away and left; Mose the first among them. But most of the slaves stayed on begging to work as they called it, "as we used to do, and stay heah." But some went to the North and joined the Union Army, or joined when this army conquered in the South. Some became contrabands and were a detriment to the North as they had to be fed and housed, and someone had to take care of them. These contrabands were mostly children or old slaves, but those who were able could be used as soldiers or servants. Many of these contrabands were stationed at Hilton Head, South Carolina. General Beauregard had come again to Jefferson for supplies and recruits, and on this occasion he brought several soldiers with him. A banquet and ball was planned and invitations went out to the surrounding plantations to come to the Webb plantation for this celebration.

The house was especially cleaned and decorated, and the oil chandeliers were lighted. Mammy personally saw that the young ladies were dressed in their best frilly dresses with hoop skirts--and their black patent leather slippers peeped from under their long gowns. Curls hung over their shoulders and she let them choose their fans, either feather or tinted paper ones which folded neatly.

"Now, she said, don't you let me, or yore Mam see you flirtin' wid dem fans lak ah has seen Yo do. Yo ack lak young ladies which Yo is and don' mak us 'shamed ob you." Soon the country gentry was arriving in carriages and surries, dressed in their best. The girls in their long frilly dresses; the young men in their dark suits with pleated or ruffled shirt fronts and black bow ties. This was a relief for them from their soiled and worn suits of grey. They would make the best of this evening. Mandy and her helpers had prepared a big feast to be served in great style, and the guests sat down with their hosts to a good dinner with the general as guest speaker. After dinner he expressed his appreciation for the hospitality and the occasion and told of the South's bitter need for supplies of all kinds, men, animals, ammunition, food clothing; anything that could be used; money or any thing that could be turned into money. He looked around at the young ladies and said, "Ladies, what can you give more to the Southern cause? I know you have sacrificed already, but is there still something MORE you can give? The soldiers are sick, wounded, hungry; they need medicine, doctors, food, clothing. The Army needs animals, ammunition, guns, wagons. THE

ARMY NEEDS EVERYTHING! We have lost heavily to the Union armies, but we still have hope. Is there anything else you can do?

The young ladies looked at each other. Miss Emma fingered her necklace, then reached up, unfastened it and laid it on the table. Miss Lucy followed suit, the other young ladies passed on bracelets, rings, and watches till there was quite a pile of gold on the table. Applause broke out, and General Beauregard made another speech of appreciation. They all returned to the big parlor for while they were at dinner the carpet had been rolled back in preparation for the dance. Musicians took their places and the music started. The Virginia reel, the minuet, and the waltzes were enjoyed by all the young people while their elders looked on, and Mammy managed to look in every time she passed the doorway while going about her duties of overseeing the clearing of the dining room.

The Confederate Army made a very brave fight with some brilliant victories, but their hope in General Lee's going into the North and diverting much of the Union force away from the South, and the South's mustering 60,000 new recruits to aid their fair sized army was a disappointment. The South was just too badly outnumbered, and defeat was inevitable, with surrender on April 9, 1865; Lee to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va.

Texas was not overrun by the Union soldiers like the Southeastern Coast States. It suffered little pillage and destruction, but was ruined nevertheless. Slaves were freed; the plantations grew up in briars and bushes, as there was no one to till them. The planters were broke, land went to less than fifty cents an acre, and there were few buyers. Confederate paper money was worthless. Many people papered the rooms in their houses with the bills. It was told that Grandfather had at the end of the war enough of them, if they had been laid end to end they would have reached from Wills Point to Jefferson. It is not known what he did with them.

He sold some of his land, and divided some among his children, and later, after his death, most of this original plantation was sold to his kinsmen Dr. Robert E. Rowell. It is now owned by the International Paper Company, and most of it is beautifully set in pine trees.

When my daughter took my sisters and me back there in July 1969 to see the site of the old plantation we found only part of one chimney standing, many rocks had been removed as souvenirs; two especially large trees were still there, and we could see where the driveway had been. No growth was in it because, I suppose, it had been so heavily graveled. As I looked around I could see in my mind the long tables under those huge oak trees where the tired workers rested themselves and enjoyed the refreshing dinners. The spring, over which the springhouse had been built, was filled up but was still running, and the brick that walled its sides were in good condition. My cousin, who escorted us to the site, drank some water from it and said it was good.

We went to the family cemetery not far away, and saw Grandfather and Grandmother's graves with some other relatives, E. R. Harris among them. He died of blood poisoning in his forty-first year.

There were many slave graves on the other side of the cemetery. It was common for the white families to have their own cemetery with their slaves buried on one side of it. One slaves grave was marked by a big brown rock with Mary Jane, born 1860, written in white paint on it. The markers on many other graves were long gone. This cemetery is one of the oldest in Texas, and was used by the former slaves long after the war. While standing there I thought of the past, of it's joys and sorrows, accomplishments and disappointments. My Grandmother died the next year after the war. The responsibilities and hardships during the war were too much for her.

Union General Sherman's "March to the Sea" was so uncalled for, leaving destruction and misery behind. Many chimneys stood gaunt, blackened, and open mouthed amid a heap of ashes, surrounded by overgrown fields. Crops had been destroyed, animals driven off, houses had been rifled, people raped, murdered and then fire set to everything.

The war was over; soldier's limped their forlorn way back home, some with an arm, leg or eye missing. Some were lucky and went home with a whole body, but were foot sore, and broken in spirit. Home, to try to pick up the shattered pieces and to make the best of what was left.

Slavery was ended, and these unprepared people were to go forth to fend for themselves in a world they did not understand. More than one slave returned to my Grandfather's plantation and begged to be taken back. Many remained in the same cabins hiring out for day labor or odd jobs. Grandfather was not able to give work to many of them, but he did what he could.

Many were slow in leaving when the exodus first started, but freedom was made official on December 18, 1865, by the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Was slavery wrong? The slaves always had a job, a home, plenty to eat and wear, and two days out of every week to use as they pleased. Do the poor have more than that now? Many do not have as much.

But slavery was wrong because this wonderful land of ours was founded on FREEDOM. Freedom from a tyrant's rule, freedom to do what we want and what we can do in our own way. Slavery was brought to this country through greed; traffic in human lives to a foreign land, the worst form of kidnapping. It was against the belief in the beginning colonies; against the laws our forefathers planned and guaranteed; freedom to all regardless of race, creed, or color.

But the memories of those days on the old plantation still linger. The tranquilities, the elegance, the attachment and the devotion of the slave to the plantation and the master, and likewise the responsibility of the master to the welfare of his workers is to be admired. My Father and Mother did not go back to the plantation until 1879, after grandfather's death. My father inherited that portion of the place with the house and 150 surrounding acres. He and his brother Ruffin with the help of the day workers who lived in some of the cabins, cultivating the place for a time. My third oldest brother was born there. Other portions of the property were also divided or sold. My oldest brother told me that the house burned later with some of the original furniture inside, including two canopied beds.

The International Paper Company has made it a beautiful pine forest, but the house place is not included in it. While we were there we drove the extent; miles and miles, of this wonderful view. My Father had itching feet and he soon sold his part and moved to West Texas, which he should never have done. That house portion should have been kept in our family throughout the generations.

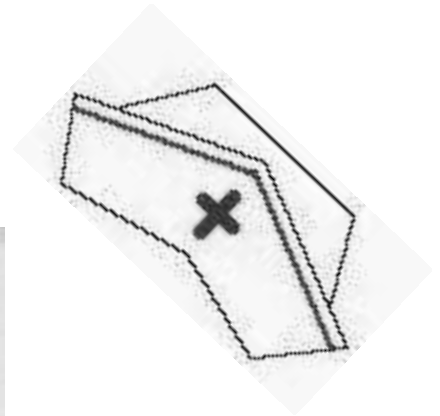
As a child I would sit on my Father's knee and he would tell me these stories of the Old Plantation, and I always wished I could have lived then for I thought it was so wonderful.

But that was in the long gone past, and we hope it will never be so again. President Lincoln thought it was fair that the South should be reimbursed for the loss of their slaves and ravished property, but he had many opponents on the issue. Then on April 15, 1865 this great and good man died of an assassin's bullet, and our country lost a much needed friend. He was against slavery because he was just and honest, and the South was caught in slavery because of greed in the slave traffic reaching back to 1619.

The emancipation proved a blessing in that now slavery no longer darkens our glorious country and we trust that it will never show itself in any form again. May our beautiful flag of liberty for all, ever wave over "The Land of the Free and the home of the Brave."



Occupations of Our Ancestors



With regard to occupations, my grandfather, Albert L. Piotrowski, owned a Ford car dealership in Chapman, Kansas in the 1920's and 1930's. Attached are photos of the business (above) as well as one of his cars (right). The little girl is my mom, Rosemary, and the boy is her brother, Albert Jr. The photo was taken in 1930.

Linda Stout





F. Edgar Search

1920 – 1997



Helen Ann Tyree Search

1920 – 2008

Dad graduated from Newark (NJ) College of Engineering. He was an electrical engineer and his first job was with Western Electric, designing telephones and communication systems. The US Navy recruited him for officers' training school, with a written contract stipulating he would have his job back after he served. The Navy put him through Officers' Training at Annapolis, then through Radar School in New Orleans, plus time learning about submarines and PT boats. He was ultimately sent to England and France where he was the Radar Officer for the PT squadrons who were based in the English Channel. He wasn't in combat, but many lives depended on him during D-Day. After the War II, he came home to work again for Western Electric. Later he transferred to New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and was with them for 35 years. During those years he was "loaned out" to AT&T for about 3 years. After retirement, Dad went back to school to learn computer programming, and designed an accounting program for his personal use. As early as the mid-60s, Dad was encouraging me to "get into computers" – he knew, even then, that computers were destined to be the way of life.

Mom graduated from the Elizabeth (NJ) General Hospital and Dispensary School of Nursing in 1942. During WWII, while Dad was overseas, Mom worked at Rahway (NJ) Hospital where her mother (Mary Helen Tyree) was the head Dietitian, and her aunt (Roska E. Kitch) was head of Nursing, (and I was later born there in 1944). After Dad was discharged from the Navy, Mom continued doing nursing at whatever local hospital was near where we were living. She would work the 11 PM to 7 AM shift, come home, get my sister and me off to school, get Dad off to work, and then go to bed. By the time we came home from school, Mom was up doing laundry and preparing supper. Over the years, Mom did private duty nursing, worked for a pediatrician, and worked for a dentist. She also served as Camp Nurse at our summer Girl Scout Camp. After Dad retired and they moved to Arizona, Mom went back to school to get certified as a Hospice nurse. Many dollars in medical bills were saved over the years because of Mom's medical knowledge.

Submitted by Carol Payne



This newspaper article is for the grand opening of the new Massey-Ferguson store here in Muskogee from 1974, now a Kubota tractor business with a party store in the western side. The old store is now a mobile home sales lot just a little west of this featured location. Dad was the store manager beginning in 1967. The people in the photo are: (left to right): Sid Carpenter, Ralph (Whitey) Stout, unknown, Leo Ryan, manager, Katherine Darnell, bookkeeper, Raymond Harrison, Buck Cook, Donnie Hamilton, unknown, unknown.

Contributed by Linda Ryan Stout



Form Equipment

MF
Massey-Ferguson

*Is Proud To Announce That We
Are In Our New Building, And
In Celebration Of Our 15 Years
Of Growth In Sales & Service,
We Invite You To Attend Our*



Open House

Friday July 19, 1974
1125 W. Shawnee, Muskogee,

MF TRACTORS
MF LOADERS
MF IMPLEMENTS
MF MOWING TOOLS
MF COMBINES

REFRESHMENTS
PRIZES

*Drop By For A Few Minutes.
Or An Hour, Or Make A Day Of It!*

The Party's All For YOU

*Come One
Come All... Come Early
Stay Late.*



MF **Massey-Ferguson Inc.** **MF**
Massey-Ferguson 1125 West Shawnee, Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401 Massey-Ferguson

Massey-Ferguson Open House Friday

July 19, 1974

Massey-Ferguson Incorporated will hold its open house at 1125 West Shawnee Friday to celebrate its new location and building and the fact the international firm has been located in Muskogee for 15 years.

Leo C. Ryan, store manager, announced that refreshments and prizes would be given out during the Friday ceremony that will host B. F. Tracy, director of retail enterprises; C. M. Cofer, retail enterprise manager and James Wickizer, vice-president of Massey-Ferguson Holding, Incorporated. All are from the United States headquarters located in Des Moines, Iowa.

Ryan, who will celebrate his 20th year with the company, stated the move into the 10,000 square foot building was done with the look toward future expansion. Massey-Ferguson of Muskogee had been located two blocks west of the new location.

The firm, which operates in 26 countries, sells farm machinery, industrial machinery and industrial supplies.

Other employees at the Muskogee company include Buck Cook, salesman; Ralph Stout, parts manager; David Garrett, service manager; and Sid Carpenter, merchandiser. The firm employs 10 persons.



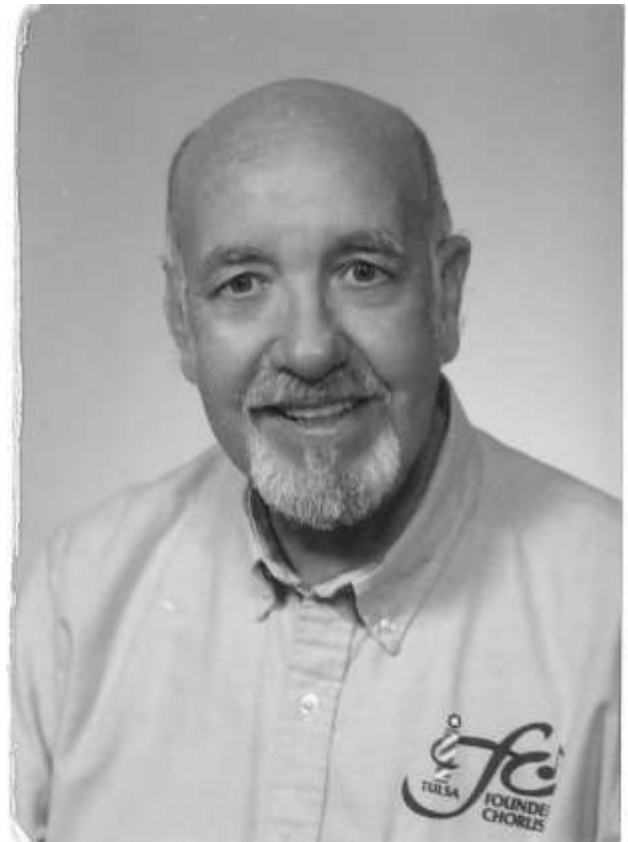
OPEN HOUSE — Massey-Ferguson will host an open house of its new structure located at 1125 West Shawnee all day Friday. Leo C. Ryan, store manager, reported prizes and

refreshments would be available throughout the day's activities. (Staff Photo)

Kenneth E. Brandes (1924-1992)



DANCE LEADER—Ken Brandes is the caller for the Saints and Sinners and has had this avocation for eight years. A good caller, he says, makes up the words to any music as the dance progresses.



Kenneth E. Brandes was my Dad.

Sue Brandes Tolbert

August 2009

As a young man, Kenneth E. Brandes (1924-1992) worked as a newspaper and drug store delivery boy.

In November of 1942 he enlisted in the United States Navy and served as a Pharmacist's Mate in Navy hospitals. In 1943 he was attached to M Co. 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Marines as a medic and was one of those in the first wave to hit Red Beach at the Battle of Tarawa November 20, 1943. He was wounded in that battle. He was discharged in February of 1946.

After discharge, Ken worked as an assistant manager of the Sooner Drug Store in Tulsa, Oklahoma until he reenlisted in the Navy in November of 1950. He served in Navy Hospitals and on a hospital ship returning prisoners of war to their homelands until February of 1952. Once discharged, he returned to work in Tulsa area drug stores.

In 1957 Ken trained and tested to become a Registered X-Ray Technician. He went to work for McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft in their medical department and later as a technician that x-rayed air-plane parts for imperfections. He returned to drug store management and management for Oklahoma Tire and Supply stores during layoffs, finally retiring from McDonnell-Douglas in 1979.

Ken was always appreciated for his beautiful baritone voice and as a young man participated in many musical productions throughout his school years including productions at the University of Tulsa. **In the early 1960's he turned that talent to a different venue by becoming a square dance caller and instructor.** Also during this time he returned to the stage as a member of the Founders Chorus of the first chapter of the S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. (Barbershoppers) and was active in both square dancing and barbershoppers until his death in 1992. The entire Founders Chorus and the Tulsa Tradition Quartet sang the beautiful "Somewhere" and "Old Irish Blessing" at his funeral.

The July 1992 *Founders Forte*, Newsletter for the Tulsa Founders Chorus, published the following obituary:

Chorus Mourns Loss of Mr. Membership-Ken Brandes

Chorus vice president of membership Kenneth E. Brandes died June 18, 1992. The chorus sang for his funeral June 22 at the Asbury Methodist Church.

One of the chapter's most popular members, Ken was awarded the Barbershopper of the Year award in 1990. He sang baritone and was especially known for his work with membership. After serving as membership vice president for several years, he just recently accepted the job again when a vacancy occurred in that position.

In addition to his involvement with the chorus, he was well known in the Northeast Oklahoma area as a square dance caller and instructor, a hobby he enjoyed for 25 years.

Ken was a veteran of both WWII and the Korean War. He was born July 18, 1924 in Frederick, Oklahoma. He retired from McDonnell-Douglas in 1979.

He is survived by his wife Sally, daughters Sue and Terri and son Devon. He was preceded in death by sons Scot Kenneth and Bradford Carl. He is also survived by three step-sons, a sister, three granddaughters, four grandsons, and one great grandson.

The loss of Ken from our risers will be keenly felt by the 125 of us who also survive him.



This is my Father's drivers license from Romania. He was 19 years old in 1926. By this time he had been to mechanics school in Brussels. He worked as a merchant marine for several years and came to America in 1928. In America he worked for Chicago Bridge and Iron and then was in business for himself in several ventures over the years. He was still working when he passed away in 1980.

Barbara Lehrer Downs





MAUDE HENDRIX HIGGINS works the switchboard in her home which served the town of Lenapah, Oklahoma. Her husband was Willis Higgins and the couple and their son are buried at Lenapah. The Hendrix family had telephone offices in various Oklahoma towns. Her parents, Samuel R. G. and Mary Caroline (Rushing) Hendrix had the telephone office at Gracemont in Caddo County which was later operated by other family members. Her sister and brother-in-law, James Allen “Jim” and Della Mattie Hendrix Smith provided telephone service for the town of Ninnekah in Grady County. Family members usually provided the labor needed to operate the switchboards around the clock, for line maintenance, and for installation of the wall phones. The switchboard was sometimes located in the bedroom which provided easier access for the middle of the night calls. At other times, it was located in the kitchen area. Maude Higgins displays the early interpretation of multi-tasking. Not only is she working the switchboard, but the dishes are done, judging from the wash stand at the left, the bed is made and had a freshly ironed dress on it which she probably made herself, and the next meal is probably cooking on the stove (not pictured). She probably also did the books and billing for the business.



I never heard anyone call her Maudie, as shown on their tombstone, but maybe it was a pet family name. We just called her Aunt Maude. Others in the family may have had a different name or names for her who thought she could be difficult, but she was very doting towards me. Of course, my mother and I visited her regularly in the old fashioned nursing home where she lived and she would give me little gifts sometimes. I had a sand sculpture in a mustard jar that she had made.

Photo submitted by Nancy Calhoun, granddaughter of Della Hendrix Smith.



Police Officer, James P. Leininger helps direct traffic during a parade in downtown Muskogee. He served Muskogee as a police officer from 1940-1957. During his years of service he is listed as a Detective, Scout Car Officer, and Jailer at the County Jail.

Submitted by Jere Harris

Jimmy George Townsley
Sep 9, 1933 to Nov 18, 1995
Buried National Cemetery at Ft. Gibson, OK

My dad worked for old Mobil Oil Company then moved on to Lane-Morse Lumber Company which is now Lane Pearce on York in Muskogee, OK My dad worked at the lumber yard for many years and could tell you, without measuring, within a few boards, what would needed for a building project. He always had a certain way of loading his lumber truck to make best of all orders delivered. He was forced to retire in 1992 due to bad health and died in 1995

Submitted by Cora Miller

Have Good News, will travel



Rev. William M. Shaw

The Rev. William M. Shaw's occupation was that of a circuit riding preacher, also called a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Rev. Shaw was employed to distribute Bibles in Bedford Co. Tennessee in 1851. In 1853 he was employed to travel the Stone's River African Mission. In 1857 he was appointed to the Rich Valley circuit. He then traveled the Chapel Hill Circuit, the Cave Spring Circuit and the Pleasant Hill Circuit. For about twenty years Rev. Shaw served as traveling minister in Middle Tennessee until his health failed in 1871. He served the church in a supernumerary position until he was well enough to ride again. He then rode the Middleton Circuit for another two years.

Circuit-riding preachers traveled in all kinds of weather and were exposed to the elements as they made their rounds. Their health usually suffered. Rev. Moore, born 1806, in Orange County NC, moved to Bedford County TN in 1816. His occupation was farmer until he became a circuit rider. Traveling ministers made note of the marriages they performed in a journal, recording the date and names of the wedding couple and witnesses. These weddings were recorded, sometimes months later, when the minister returned from his circuit.

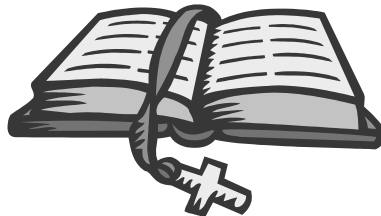
Near the end of his life, Rev. Moore was unable to attend his church's Conference due to poor health. He sent this note regarding his years as a circuit rider, "Tell my brethren that, having preached the gospel more than forty years, I

have now nothing to retract." Rev. Moore, then a widower, died in 1886, survived by nine children. His descendents have pushed further west. Many of them live in Oklahoma. He is my great-great-grandfather. Submitted by Marlene Leahey

References:

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Minutes of the 1887 Annual Conf.

An obituary for Rev. Wm. M. Shaw, P.E., By J. D. Barbee, Agent, Methodist Pub. House, Nashville



AN OPENING FOR A JOURNALIST. *From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, July 26.*

The young graduates who are seeking to enter the field of journalism are recommended to read the following letter from the editor of the *Indian Journal*, Albert Harvey, son of the late Rev. Mr. Harvey, and brother of Dr. C. H. Harvey, of this city. The editor of the *Indian Journal* was at one time an employe of the *Dispatch*, and having selected the Indian Territory as his field for journalism, he wants some one to assist him on the *Journal*. Applicants should be good shots, impervious to cowhiding, and bald-headed if possible, to save worrying about scalps:

INDIAN JOURNAL OFFICE, }
MUSKOGEE, Idaho Territory, July 5. }

DEAR BROTHER: Muskogee is in the heart of the Creek Nation—the meanest, most treacherous, and murderous savages on the face of the earth. There are about 2,000 Indians here, any amount of negroes, and possibly 1,000 whites. The Indians and negroes largely intermarry, notwithstanding it has been stated they hate each other. The community here is almost wholly lawless, but there is better order here now than a short time ago. There are three policemen in Muskogee—all Indians. A man is never arrested. If he steals, or commits any crime to amount to anything, he is run down and shot dead. They used to kill about two men a week here, but since the Police have been appointed by the Government there is not usually more than one a month, and then it is generally some drunken Indian who defies the Police. The latter have no clubs—nothing but the cheerful revolver. If they think a man is behaving badly, so as to warrant interference, they pull down on him with their weapon. If he don't weaken right there, his friends are obliged to carry him off and bury him. I suppose I may be considered General Superintendent of the *Indian Journal* office, as I am foreman, devil, compositor, pressman, job printer and editor most of the time. Being the only man employed in the office, I have a good time. In the editorial room two shot-guns ornament one corner, there are two in my bedroom, one in the composing-room, and when I am not asleep, I wear a belt containing two revolvers and thirty-four cartridges. Every man is armed, not on the offensive, but because there is no other way here of settling a difficulty. I want an associate editor; can you recommend one?

ALBERT.

The New York Times

Published: August 1, 1880

Copyright © The New York Times
(Copy Courtesy of the New York Times Archives).

Submitted by Barbara Downs

Made In America & Still Going Strong

By Stacy Goff Blundell



What is something that is still made in America and used for everything from pickled beets to lightning bugs? It is sturdy yet fragile, brings back tastes of the good ole days and can hold a lifetime of memories. The Mason jar has been a kitchen mainstay ever since The Ball Corporation began producing them in 1884.

John Mason invented the first canning jar with a screw top in 1858. His patent expired in 1879 and opened the market for competition.

In 1884, brothers Frank, Edmond, George, Lucius, and William Ball formed The Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing in New York State and began production of over 200,000 mason jars a day. The company moved to Indiana in 1887.



The first Ball Blue Book, the primer for home canning, was published in 1909. The Blue Book can be purchased at retail stores during canning season, or all year long at your local hardware stores. An updated version can be purchased at freshpreserving.com as well. And though the front cover changes every year the recipes are still tried and true.



Ball State University was founded in 1918, when the Ball Brothers bequeathed a small college in Muncie to the State of Indiana.

During the Great Depression, The Ball Company did not lay off a single employee. By 1972, the 88 year old family business went public with their production and management.

2009 marks the 125th Anniversary of the Ball Mason Jar. An exhibit, Can't! 125 Years of the Ball Jar, was held at the Minnetrista Cultural Center in Muncie, Indiana. Visit minnetrista.net for details.

Some may sip their ice tea or even moon shine from them, some may hold the bounties of harvest, but the Mason jar is a part of our past that lives on in our future. Why, mason jars are as American as homemade apple pie and chasin' fireflies!

A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT TO SECURE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR MUSKOGEE

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL ARE IN FAVOR OF SCHEME

Tahlequah Has Succeeded in the Undertaking and Muskogee Will be Next at Carnegie's "Book Party"

Within a few days a movement has been started in this city to secure a Carnegie Library building for the Queen City of the southwest and Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire philanthropist and iron baron will be communicated with upon the subject.

Several prospective aldermen were approached upon the subject by a Democrat representative this morning and every one seen, as well as public spirited citizens, expressed themselves as being enthusiastically and heartily in favor of any movement in this direction and pledged their support to the maintenance of the library building if Mr. Carnegie can be prevailed upon to erect such a public monument.

"There is no doubt," said a leading real estate man, "but that some public spirited citizen of Muskogee would willingly and cheerfully donate the required ground for such a building and I am sure the new city council would favor anything of this character for the betterment of all classes.

Muskogee needs a public library as there are many young unmarried folks in the city who are busily engaged all day who would delight in having some place to spend the long evenings in company with their favorite author.

Wherever the Carnegie libraries have been installed, the people have been most enthusiastic over them. The plans of all the buildings must be approved by Mr. Carnegie before they

are considered and the many hundreds of library buildings throughout the United States will attest the beauty and grace of the architecture.

Tahlequah has been offered a Carnegie library and is considering the matter as presented by Mr. Carnegie.

If the matter is properly presented to Mr. Carnegie, there is no doubt but the philanthropist will consent to erect a building and if so, there is no question that the city council will oppose the library and that the structure will be an assured fact, a monument to the builder and a great benefit to the people of Muskogee.

Muskogee Democrat, 17 Mar 1905, Page 1
Submitted by Linda Stout
Transcribed by Nancy Lasater



Postcards from the Ages



All written to my great uncle Keith Thronson 1908 and 1909
when he was in the hospital in Kansas City.
Contributed by Linda Stout

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS
Business Life In Early Indian Territory Days
Vol. 3 page 490
Given by his daughter, Mrs. F. B. Fite
North 16th St., Muskogee, Oklahoma

William C. Patton was born August 1, 1829, twenty five miles from Ashville, North Carolina, in Buncom County.

He was the youngest of fourteen children. His father was a wealthy land and slave owner. His family consisted of seven boys and seven girls.

The same house in which he was born is still standing. He grew to manhood on the farm and then went to Lafayette, Georgia, and engaged in the mercantile business with his older brother.

He was married to Jane Davis, a Cherokee girl, on May 1, 1861.

He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the beginning of the war and served the entire time. He was in the battle of Atlanta.

With every one else living in the state of Georgia, they lost everything they possessed but they were undaunted, he and his plucky wife moved to the farm where they stayed two years. Here he made good use of his early training on the farm and was able in two years to again enter the mercantile business in the thriving little town of Ringold, Georgia.

Hearing of the splendid opportunities in the fast developing west, he brought his family to Springfield, Missouri, in 1874. Here, he again engaged in the mercantile business until 1879.

Mrs. Patton, being of Cherokee blood, naturally wanted to live among her own people.

Vinita was a thriving little town in the Cherokee Nation of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. They moved there and he again engaged in the mercantile business.

As that was the terminal of the Frisco railroad and there were no towns west and none on the north nearer than Chetopa, Kansas; and as Muskogee was the nearest town on the south, Vinita drew its trade from a wide radius.

Mr. Patton opened his business in a small frame building but set about at once to build for the future.

Seeing the possibilities of the undeveloped country, he erected a building of native sand stone which is still standing. It contains several rooms which housed the numerous departments of his general merchandise stock. It consisted of dry goods, grocery, and hardware department. There was also a drug store in the building. He carried farm machinery, saddles and harness.

Each department had an efficient manager, together with competent salesmen to carry on the business.

A registered pharmacist was employed in the drug store.

Mrs. Patton was a co-worker in the business and his most able assistant, doing all the buying for the dry goods department. She made trips to St. Louis as often as necessary to replenish the stock, as the people of Vinita were people of wealth and culture and the bust that could be bought was none to good for them.

Wealthy cattlemen's families lived there, although they spent a great deal of their time on the ranches in the tall grass regions in the northern part of the Territory.

After the Frisco railroad was built west, Mr. Patton opened a branch store at Catoosa, Indian Territory, which he operated for several years. The manager of the store was killed by a robber one night and he sold out the store.

Vinita was the home of Mr. W. E. Halsell, a rich cattleman from Texas, who was an intermarried Cherokee citizen. His large brick home is still standing and is being used as a home for his son, Ewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Patton were identified with every enterprise tending toward the upbuilding of the town and were true and loyal supporters of the Methodist church.

They were loved and trusted by their patrons and their store became a common meeting place for their country friends.

The Patton family occupied the spacious apartment, beautifully furnished, on the second floor of the building; where their three daughters delighted to entertain their friends.

It was, indeed, a treat to be invited to dinner at Mrs. Patton's, as she ran here culinary department in true Southern style and her hospitality was widely known.

Possessing a fine business acumen, Mr. Patton was able to build up a prosperous business from which he realized satisfactory profits, which enabled him to retire in 1900.

Their three daughters had previously married. Mrs. F. B. Fite is the only one now living.

They built a comfortable home on North 16th Street and moved to Muskogee. Mr. Patton died in 1909.



Mr and Mrs. William C. Patton
From "The Indian Territory: Its Chiefs, Legislators and Leading Men",
by H.F. & E. S. O'Beirne. 1892

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS

Vol. 3 page 495

Pioneer Women of Indian Territory

Mrs. Jane Davis Patton

Given by Mrs. F. B. Fite, N. 16th St., Muskogee, Oklahoma

Mrs. Patton, wife of William C. Patton, was born in McLemore Cove, Georgia in 1841. She was of Cherokee parentage, being related to the noted Fields family. She attended school at Lafayette, Georgia. Although she was reared by wealthy parents in the days of negro servants, she proved, as many other Southern women did, that she was far from being helpless.

Losing all they possessed during the Civil War, she was down but certainly not out. By her native ability and keen perception of business with her untiring energy she was able to assist her husband in retrieving their lost fortune.

The house in which she was born is still standing on the battle field of Chickamauga. It showed the marks of a cannon ball which passed through it during the battle.

She came with her husband to Vinita in 1879, where they made their home until they moved to Muskogee in 1900.

She was the moving spirit of the Methodist church at Vinita and gave liberal assistance to the church.

Life in the Indian Territory was primitive in those days but she readily adapted herself to conditions and set about to make the community a better place in which to live. While she was busily engaged in helping her husband in the store and caring for her family her mind was also on things that should be done for others.

The Sunday school was her chief interest in church work.

Being a woman of unusual culture and refinement she counted her friend among the highest as well as the lowest.

There are many things of civic pride in Vinita today, the beginning of which can be traced to her untiring efforts. She died in Muskogee a few years after her husband's death.

William Greeneberry Russell

By Virginia Vann Perry

His full name is William Greeneberry Russell – he was known to his family and friends and has come down in history as “Green Russell”. Green’s father, James Russell, settled his family in Hall County, Georgia, in 1824 not far from the Cherokee line. They were living there when gold was discovered on Cherokee land. Two towns sprang up – Auraria and Dahlonega.

Dahlonega became the county seat of Lumpkin County and site of the U. S. mint. By the time Green was 12 years old he accompanied his father on mining or surveying trips. He learned how to pan gold first by hand by watching his father and gained skill in handling surveying instruments. By age 14 he was accounted a man with experience and responsibility. His father leaned heavily on him in working his claims. James Russell died in 1835 and Green, at age 15, became head of the family. After things were settled up there was very little left and Green went to work in a neighbor’s mine. There was his mother; two sisters – Martha (age 16) and Mary (age 12); and three brothers – John (age 9), Oliver (age 7), and Levi (age 4).

At age 25, Green married Susan Willis (age 18), a young Cherokee neighbor. He had supported his widowed mother for ten years and he had become like a father to his younger brothers and sisters.

It was a former Georgia woman, Mrs. Peter Wimmer, who wrote home about the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1848.

Green headed two expeditions to California. Georgia miners were considered among the best in the world at the time. Green Russell had become one of the most experienced miners in the area and had knowledge of elementary surveying. In prospecting he had sureness about gold and where to look for it, that amazed his fellow workers.

He first took John, well in advance of the tens of thousands who later poured into California territory seeking their fortunes, and their previous mining experience gave them an added edge. By the end of the year, Green and John Russell had mined so much gold they were ready to head home.

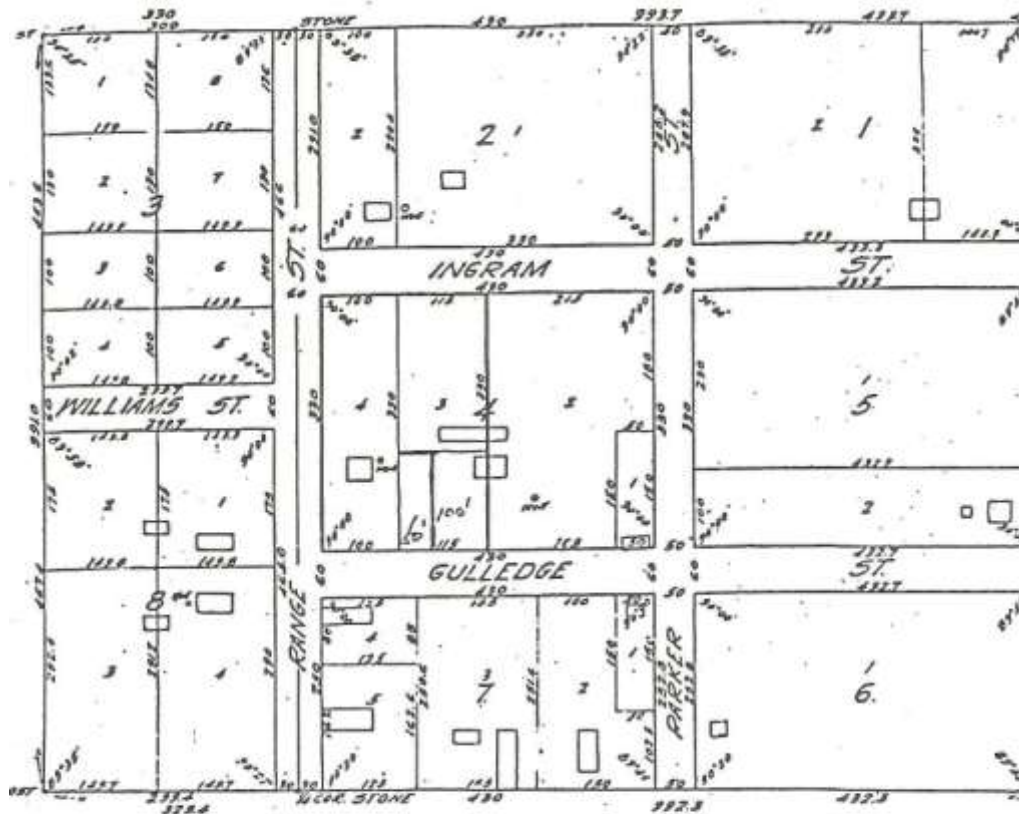
Green had promised to bring his younger brothers back as soon as possible. On his second trip he took Levi, 19, and Oliver, 22. Both returned home well established to marry. John had married Francis McClure.

Green’s next trip was to Colorado where he is credited with opening the Colorado mines. He is called the “Sutter of Colorado” and is the only man who participated in all three gold strikes in the U. S. at that time – Georgia, California and Colorado.

John Stayed in Georgia and eventually came to the Cherokee Nation to settle with Frances. Green, Oliver and Levi were very successful in Colorado, but by 1863 due to Union Sentiment in Colorado, decided they should start for home. (Their trip home to Georgia would fill a book with Union soldiers, Indians, etc. to overcome.)

After the war Green returned to Colorado but after his son’s death at age 27 in a mining accident, he decided to return to Georgia. On the way the family decided to visit John and Frances in Indian Territory over winter. John convinced Green to take up residence on the Canadian River taking advantage of Susan’s Cherokee heritage. He, Susan and the children all became ill of malaria fever and on August 24, 1877, he died. He is buried in Briartown Cemetery.

Briartown, Indian Territory
December 20, 1902



Briartown, Ind Ter Dec 20, 1902
I hereby certify that I have carefully and ac-
curately surveyed and sketched the town of
BRIARTOWN, CHIAPEE NATION, WOTER, embracing
the above described lands, and that this
is a correct plot thereof.

J. Frank Ryan
Acting Surveyor

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, D.C. MARCH 4, 1903

L. H. C.

Approved

J. L. Campbell
Acting Secretary.



Wally Waits was the first
to identify the building in
this picture as the Warn-
er High School, later to
become part of Connors
College. Thanks, Wally.

ystery Photo, June Issue: SOLVED

CONSOLIDATED LEDGER RECORDS OF BULLITT FOREMAN

Contributed by Virginia Vann Perry

The following death dates were on ledger sheets found in the attic of the old Bullitt Foreman home near the Carlile community east of Gore, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. Bullitt Foreman was a Judge in Illinois District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory in 1889 and 1891. He was the great-grandfather of Ed Henshaw, Rte. 7, Box 76, Vian, Oklahoma. Mr. Henshaw and his wife, Gwen, now live in the original home. According to Mr. Henshaw, George Bullitt Foreman, Jr. was an undertaker from 1875 to 1924 and the ledgers most probably were from Bullitt Foreman, Jr.'s store.

The original ledger sheets are in Mr. Henshaw's possession and are thought to have come from the source above or from a Foreman store in either Gore or Webbers Falls. Many lists were duplicated. When more than one date or name is given, it is the result of consolidation of those lists on which conflicting dates were recorded. In the interest of history and genealogy, all dates are included thus remaining to be authenticated by further research. The names were left as they were spelled on the ledger sheets. Mr. Henshaw has kindly given permission for these sheets to be transcribed and published.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>
Mrs. Laura ALLEN	4 Oct 1909
Mrs. Lucinda ALLEN	30 Jul 1921
Dick ANDERSON	22 Apr 1900
Bertha BARNES (or BARNS)	5 Nov 1900
Sam BARRICKS	7 Mar 1894
Lee BASKIN	2 Sep 1916
Paulie BASKIN	1 Aug 1916
Bob BELL	15 Mar 1900
Watie BELL	25 or 28 Dec 1894
Fannie BENGE	29 Nov 1895 or 1896
Robert BLACKSTONE	2 Feb 1897
Robert BLACKSTONE	10 Mar 1876
Sallie BLACKSTONE	7 Mar 1892
Tom BLACKSTONE	9 Apr 1892
Mr. (or Mrs.) Joyce BOARD	18 Dec 1901
Lum BONDS	1 Dec 1910
Henry BOX	6 Apr 1902
Mr. _____ BRACKET	10 Mar 1921
Bill BRADLEY	14 Sep 1890
Alex BREEDLOVE	1 Jul 1911
Dick BREWER	11 July 1879
John BREWER (killed)	19 Apr 1882
Marion BROUGHTON	1 Dec 1899

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Andrew BROWN	16 Jan 1913	Mrs. Cornelia CONNELLY	17 May 1909
Annie BROWN	20 Aug 1903 or 1908	Seth CORDON	15 Sep 1912
Beulah BROWN	11 Aug 1879	Mrs. Laura CORNELIUS	25 Aug 1920
Deaster BROWN	9 Jun 1911	Bill COX	14 Dec 1893
Hardin (or Harding) BROWN	23 or 25 Apr 1910	Annie CRAPO	13 Apr 1902
Jolin BROWN	1916	Lewis CRAPO	10 Dec 1910
Maggie BROWN	18 Sep 1909	Nelson CRAPPO (or CRAPO)	16 Nov 1918
Mrs. Hardin BROWN	18 Sep 1912	Judie CROPO (or CRAPO) (colored)	26 Jun 1909
R. L. (or Red Cloud) BROWN (killed)	11 Aug 1898	Dutch CROW	2 Mar 1901
Sallie BROWN	16 Feb 1894	Martha CUMMINGS	31 Dec 1912
Mrs. D. E. BRYSON	22 Feb 1908	Dr. _____ DARNELL	10 Dec 1901
Samuel BRYSON	15 Sep 1914	Mrs. A. E. DAVIS	26 Jun 1910
Florence BUCHANAN	6 Apr 1892	Mrs. _____ DAVIS	21 Jun 1900
Mrs. _____ BUNCE	7 Jun 1910	Nora DAVIS (burned)	30 Apr 1903 or 1908
P. M. BURRIS	17 Feb 1914	Susie DEMPSY	28 Mar 1921
Mrs. _____ CALCOTE	10 Nov 1918	Mrs. _____ DOUBLETOOTH	24 Sep 1901
Dr. _____ CAMP	10 Jun 1914	Alsie DOWNING	8 Aug 1912
Mrs. Dr. _____ CAMP	10 Jun 1914	Jennie DOWNING	24 Jun 1915
Alex CAMPBELL	4 Feb 1904	Mrs. Elizabeth DRUM	22 Mar 1906
Bill CAMPBELL	2 Jan 1916	Huston DUVALL	11 Jun 1900
Dr. _____ CAMPBELL	21 Mar 1903	Pearl EARNEST	6 March 1899
Hugh CAMPBELL	27 Oct 1899	Mrs. Elizabeth EBLIN	26 Nov 1902
Polly CAMPBELL	28 Sep 1888	George EDWARDS	18 Nov 1909
Susie CAMPBELL	30 Nov 1901	Mrs. John EIFFORT	22 Oct 1915
Church CANTRELL	1 Aug 1915	Mrs. Margret EIFFORT	31 May 1901
Eliza CARLILE	29 Jul 1883	Mr. EIFFORT	22 Oct 1915
Ellen CARLILE	18 Feb 1899	Calvin FARGO	28 Nov 1895
John CARLILE	5 May 1907	Tennie FARMER	9 Oct 1895
Josephine CARLILE	13 Sep 1887	Lovenia FAULKNER	17 March 1899
Mollie CARLILE	1 Aug 1904	Cynthia FIELDS	25 Feb 1883 or 1890
Stephen CARLILE	10 Feb 1905	Kellah FIELDS	1 Jul 1898
Tom CARLILE	25 Apr 1921	Kiah FIELDS	21 Mar 1892
Mr. _____ CARTER	13 Jul 1922	Tim FIELDS	27 Nov 1896
Boon CHAMBERS	13 Oct 1909	Tom FOOL	11 Apr 1901
Bill CHOATE	31 May 1885	Alexander S. FOREMAN	31 Jan 1865
Charley CHOATE	6 Dec 1904	Bill FOREMAN	12 Oct 1899
Mrs. Bill CHOATE	28 Apr 1877	Bullitt FOREMAN	4 Jul 1892
Baby (Susie's) CLARK	13 Dec 1900	Cephas W. FOREMAN	8 Feb 1899
Dick CLARK	19 Jun 1900	Cherokee B. FOREMAN	4 or 11 Feb 1883
Mattie CLARK	26 Aug 1902	Eliza FOREMAN	28 Dec 1880
Susie CLARK	19 Dec 1900	Elizabeth FOREMAN	19 Mar 1872
James COLBY	28 Jun 1910	Emma FOREMAN	23 or 28 June 1898
Lizzie F. COLLINS	15 Dec 1878	George J. FOREMAN	11 Feb 1885

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>
Gilbert W. FOREMAN	13 Feb 1888	Mrs. Sarah HAIR	2 Jan 1916
Jessie FOREMAN	23 Aug 1885	Sol HAIR	12 Feb 1890
Jessie B. FOREMAN	9 Jul 1875	Mrs. Ester HALL	11 Mar 1909
Johnson B. FOREMAN	28 Jun 1872	Bob HANKS	10 Jan 1916
Louisa FOREMAN	3 May 1851	Emma HANKS	8 Feb 1900
Luttie FOREMAN	20 Aug 1882	Joe HARDIE	18 Jun 1904
Ned FOREMAN	27 Feb 1889	Tobe HARLES	9 Nov 1891
Pierce B. FOREMAN	2 Dec 1879	Dr. _____ HARRISON	7 Sep 1903
Return J. FOREMAN (killed)	7 Nov 1873	Grace HASTINGS	28 July 1899
Sarah F. FOREMAN	24 Mar 1879	Mrs. _____ HATFIELD	27 Sep 1914
Slaton FOREMAN	3 Mar 1904	Baby (Ben's) HAYES	31 Nov 1899
William FOREMAN	12 Oct 1899	Jim HAYES	29 Aug 1892
Willie FOREMAN	13 Jan 1881	Mrs. Ben HAYES	2 Dec 1899
Homer FORTION	14 Oct 1911	Mr. _____ HAYNES	26 Oct 1898
Sallie FORTNER (OR FORTUNER)	2 Sept 1898	Sallie HAYNES	13 or 18 Dec 1898
Lovenia FORTNER	17 Mar 1899	Vicie HAYS (OR HAYES)	4 Aug 1905
Mrs. Tennie FULLER	24 Feb 1901	Stella HAYS	28 Feb 1921
Butler (or Buster) GARRISON	20 Jan 1885	Irene HEFNER	8 Jul 1922
Dr. _____ GARRISON	7 Sep 1908	Harry HEFTON	17 Oct 1909
Joseph T. GARRISON	3 or 15 Jul 1860	Mrs. Mallie HEFTON	14 Feb 1911
Joseph GARRISON, JR.	18 Sep 1863	Maggie HELMS	29 Nov 1901
Nancy GARRISON	21 Jul 1899	Looney HICKS	30 Mar 1870
Ruth N. GARRISON	3 Aug 1863	Jimmie HILDERBRAND	18 Feb 1900
Leslie GAULT	10 Dec 1912	Lue HILDERBRAND	29 May 1899
Mrs. _____ GILLILAND	21 Dec 1903	Mrs. _____ HOLERWAY	9 Aug 1912
Vena GILLILAND	28 Mar 1907	Mrs. _____ HOLMAN	16 Oct 1903
Simon GIRTY	10 Mar 1883 or 1888	Mrs. _____ HOLT	17 Mar 1906
Snake GIRTY	8 Oct 1903 or 1908	Baby (John's) HORN	18 Jun 1907
Elisha GOINGS (or GOINS)	26 March 1900	Mrs. Lue HORN	17 Jan 1913
Polly GOINGS (or GOINS)	13 Sep 1900	Malcom HUCKLEBERRY	26 Feb 1897
Baby GOINS	10 Aug 1900	Mrs. _____ HUCKLEBERRY	25 March 1899
Betsy GOINS	10 Sep 1901	Bessie HUCKLEBURY	11 Apr 1900
France GOINS	24 Jan 1901	Fannie HUFF	6 March 1897
Mrs. _____ GRACE	7 Jul 1900	Mr. _____ HUGHES	5 Jan 1921
Mrs. Dasie (or Daisy) GREGG	19 Dec 1912	Billy HUNTER	18 Dec 1916
Mattie GREY	6 Jan 1901	Frank J. HUNTER	22 Feb 1910
Clay GRIFFIN	6 Aug 1899	Mrs. _____ HUNTER	30 Jan 1902
Eliza GRIFFIN	3 Jan 1886	Tom HUTTON	25 Dec 1916
Susan GRIGGS (colored)	1 or 14 Jan 1896	Albert JENNINGS	31 Jan 1902
John GUNTER	16 Dec 1916	Artema JENNINGS	27 Jun 1897
Fannie HAIR	21 Apr 1911	George JENNINGS	21 Jan 1901
Jess HAIR	27 Dec 1896	Sam JOHNSON	10 Jan 1922
Jim HAIR	18 Dec 1915	Mrs. _____ JONES	22 Aug 1902

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>
Mrs. _____ JONES	17 Jul 1915
Rufus JONES	6 Feb 1904
Mrs. _____ KAYSINGER	8 Nov 1910
George KIDDY	21 Oct 1911
Mrs. _____ LANG	20 Jul 1910
Jacob LAROE (?)	____ Nov 1903
Baby LAYTON	11 Oct 1899
Lucy LEE	13 Sep 1909
Mallie LEE	4 Feb 1900
Mrs. _____ LEFTWICH	2 Feb 1903 or 1908
Mr. _____ LEFTWICH	5 Apr 1902
Mrs. _____ LIFTER	19 Oct 1895
_____ LIFTER	1 Oct 1896
Babies (Hiram's) LINDER	28 Jun 1895
Baby (Hiram's) LINDER	31 Aug 1901
Ella LINDER	9 Nov 1895
Finis LINDER	31 Jan 1900
Hiram LINDER	12 May 1909
Mrs. _____ LINDER	25 Jul 1919
Dr. _____ LINDSEY	2 Oct 1912
Mrs. Bettie LINDSEY	31 Jul 1917 or 1919
Haywood LISTON	8 Feb 1918
Jack LISTON	5 Oct 1899
Henry LOWERY (OR LOWRY)	20 Mar 1902
Clausine LYNCH	25 Dec 1898
Joe LYNCH	14 Jan 1890
Lizzie LYNCH	23 Feb 1897
Lon LYNCH	8 Sep 1920
Mary LYNCH	7 Oct 1898
Susan LYNCH	5 Jan 1911
Mrs. Nan LYONS	5 Jan 1900
Mrs. Marie MABE	24 Oct 1914
John MACKEY	16 Jan or Jun 1899
Laura MACKEY	27 Mar 1897
Louisa MACKEY	6 May 1893
Maggie MACKEY	14 Jun 1897
Annie MADDEN	17 Dec 1898
Charley MASTINGALE	27 Dec 1891
Mellie E. MAYFIELD	17 Oct 1909
Mrs. M. E. MAYFIELD	9 Mar 1910
Mrs. Sam MAYFIELD	2 Mar 1908
Ross MAYFIELD	10 Oct 1909
Alex MCCARTY	14 Feb 1890

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE of DEATH</u>
Siss MCCLAIN	12 Sep 1886
Willis MCCLANAHAN	7 Apr 1904
Mrs. _____ MCCLURE	17 Oct 1899
David MCCORKLE	15 Nov 1922
Major MCCORKLE	3 Jan 1916
Tom MCCOY	17 Oct 1915
Dora MCCracken	10 Mar 1901
John MCDANIEL	21 Oct 1900
Mrs. _____ MCDANIEL	24 Oct 1901
Tom MCKNIGHT	2 Oct 1909
Annie MILLS	4 May 1897
Thomas MILLS	23 Jan 1912
Baby (Maud's) MOORE	8 Aug 1921
Annie MORRIS	15 May 1911
Dr. John MORRIS	1 Oct 1915
Mrs. Polly MORRIS	6 Sep 1922
Mrs. Henry MORSE	30 Jun 1915
Bill MYERS (killed)	22 Oct 1911
Mrs. Blanch MYERS	2 Nov 1915
Eliza OAR	20 Feb 1899
Liddie OAR	Oct 1886
Sam OAR	10 Jan 1902
Creek PAYNE	2 Mar or Apr 1879
Pauline PAYNE	25 Dec 1910
Sam PAYNE	23 or 28 March 1879
West PERRY	24 Mar 1906
Charley PIERCE	21 Apr 1902
James PLUNKET	29 Jul 1922
Mrs. _____ PONDS	25 Jun 1922
Mr. _____ PONDS	8 Sep 1922
Baby (Theoda's) QUESENBURY	28 Aug 1901
Theoda QUESENBURY	28 Aug 1901
Dick RATLEY	23 Feb 1883
Ella RATLEY	16 Jan 1885 or 1895
Mary RATLEY	26 Nov 1889
Wallace RATLEY	20 May 1907
Jess RAYMOND	29 Oct 1900
John RAYMOND	27 Nov 1873
Chadie RICHARD	25 or 30 Oct 1895
Charley RICHARD	24 Feb 1896
Milton ROBERSON	21 Mar 1902
Charley RODGERS	27 Oct 1918
Anna ROGERS	26 Jul 1908



Muskogee County Genealogy

Free

Intermediate Level Fall Workshop

October 3rd, 2009

9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Muskogee Public Library

Finding Gold in Your Research

Discover new research skills, learn modern technology research ideas and experience real gold nuggets in your family research. Door prizes and research opportunities offered all day! Mark your calendars now to find your Mother Lode this year in your family research! Sponsored by the Muskogee County Genealogical Society & the Muskogee Public Library.

.....
Please print and send in your registration form by September 26th, 2009

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone#: _____ Email : _____

Box Lunch Available \$6.50 Mark your choice below. Make check payable to MCGS

☐ Ham & Cheese Croissant Sandwich w/lettuce & tomato

☐ Smoked Turkey Croissant Sandwich w/lettuce & tomato

Both include a bag of chips, fruit cup, 2 homemade cookies, and a mint.

Donations Appreciated

New Titles in the Grant Foreman Collection—2nd and 3rd Quarters, 2009

**A more complete list including all states can be seen at the
Local History/Genealogy Department, Muskogee Public Library**

Foreign

The Ontario Register, Vol. 6, 1982
Finding Your Mexican Ancestors—George & Peggy Ryskamp
New Brunswick Gen. Soc. Newsletter, 1981

United States: General

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 96, 2008
Under Two Flags The American Navy in the Civil War—William M. Fowler, Jr.
Oxford Guide American Military History—John Whiteclay Chambers III
Record, Vols. 2-4, 1995-1998
Journal of Jewish Genealogical Society, Vols. 12-14 & 20
Proceedings Nat'l Huguenot Soc., vs. 18, 23, 1964, 1971-1973
Bulletin of the Polish G. S. of America, vs. 7, 8, 1999-2000
Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, vs. 64-65, 1991-92
Anita Hill Speaking Truth to Power—Anita Hill
Women of the American Revolution, 3 Vols.—Elizabeth F. Ellet
American Genealogical Research at the DAR Washington, D. C.—Eric G. Grundset
Black Badge—Paul L. Brady
To Indy and Beyond The life of Racing Legend Jack Zink—Dr. Bob L. Blackburn
Gunplay the True Story of Pistol Pete on the Hootowl Trail—Robby McMurtry

United States: Regional

Southern Queries, vs. 4-5, 1994-1995
Ghost Towns of the West—William Carter
Tour Guide to Old Western Forts—The Posts & Camps . . . on The Western Frontier—Herbert M. Hart
Southern Genealogists Exchange Quarterly, Vols. 11, 25, 1970, 1984
Southern Historical Society Papers, vs. 27-28, 1899-1900

Family Histories

History of the Janes-Peek Family: From Grandma's Little Trunk—Dr. Reba Neighbors Collins
The Paxtons: An American Family; First through Fourth Generations—Frank Paxton, Jr.
The Paxtons: An American Family; Fifth through Ninth Generations—Frank Paxton, Jr.
Smith Family Ties—Ruth McKinley
McKinley Memories—Gay Martin McKinley
Rollins-White and Related Families—Gay Martin McKinley
Seward and Related Families—George C. Seward
Chosen Exile The Life and Times of Septima Sexta Middleton Ruthledge American Cultural Pioneer—Mary Bray Wheeler
Richardson Family Researcher & Historical News, Vols. 21-23, 1995-97
Descendants of Iver McKay and Ann Miller—V. Mayo Bundy
Family Lost—L. Ernestine Maphet
Descendants of William and Elizabeth Bundy—V. Mayo Bundy
Mackey Family—1729-1975
Meet our Ancestors Culbreth, Autry, Maxwell-Bundy, Winslow, Henley and allied Families, Supp. 2, V. Mayo Bundy
Autobiography of Henry Merrell Indeustial Missionary to the South—James L. Skinner III
I Take My Pen in Hand—Doris Lake Cooper and Wayne L. Cooper
Miller Times—Coyne C. Miller, Jr.

Native American

Cherokee Reserves Letters—Dawn C. Stricklin
Federal Indian Law—David H. Getches
Journal of American Indian Family research, v. 1, 1980
Indian Orphanages—Marilyn Irvin Holt
1890 Indian Census of the Cherokee Nation Cooweescoowee, Delaware, Saline Dist.—Constance A. Schofield

Oklahoma

1900 Census-Choctaw Nation, Vols. 1-4
Beyond Meets and Bounds, The life of John Keating—Bob Burke and Kate Seney Burch
Bulletin of Oklahoma Anthropological Soc.—Vols. 21, 29, 34, 1973, 1980, 1985
Cemeteries in Sequoyah Co., Vols. 1-9
Cemeteries of Muskogee county, Vol. 1—Walter and Deone Penquite
Chaney's Funeral Home, Vols. 4-17
Cherokee nation Marriages, 1884-1901—Dixie Bogle & Dorothy Nix
City of Many Facets—Opal Hartsell Brown
From Georgia Tragedy to Oklahoma Frontier—Billie Jane McIntosh
Goingsnake Messenger, Vol. 24, 2007
Guilford Thomas Funeral Home, Miami, OK 1994-2000—Margaret Parker
Index to Marriage Announcements in Afton, OK, 1894-1986—Ottawa Co., Genealogical Society
LeFlore Co. Heritage, 1981-98
Marriages Reported by Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation newspapers 1870-1907—James G. McCullagh
Mitchslson, Jim Thomas & Guilford Funeral Home 1916-1990—Margaret Parker
Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vols. 18, 19, 21, 2001, 2002, 2004
Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly Index, Vols. 20-23, 2003-2006
Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vols. 24-25, 2007-2008
Obituaries & Death Notices in the Miami Daily News, 1933-1937—Ables & Topliff
Oklahoma Rural Settlers in Woodward Co., OK 1893-1910
Others Unknown, The Oklahoma City Bombing Case and Conspiracy—Stephen Jones
Ottawa Co., Okla. Divorces, 1900-1956
Ottawa County Families, Vol. 11—Carrie, Federea and Fredas Cook
Pioneers of Kingfisher Co., 1899-1976
Pittsburg Co., OK Cemetery Records, Vols. 3,4,5
Royal Family of the Choctaws or the Choctaw Story—I.C. Gunning
The Innocent Man Murder and Injustice in a Small Town—John Grisham
The life and Times of Sheriff Amos G. Ward—Irene I. Ward
Tobucksy News, Vols. 22-25, 2005-2008
Washington County A Centennial History—Paul F. Lambert
Bryan County Heritage, 1985-1894
Persimmon Hill, v. 36, 2008
Centralia, Keys Family, Pheasant Hill & Pleasant Valley Cemeteries (Northern Craig Co., OK)
Williams, Timberhill, Russell Creek Cem. (Craig Co., OK)
Major Co., OK Cemeteries
Marriage Books, Tulsa Co., Vol. 21, 1920
Adair County Cemetery-Mayes Co., OK—Mary M. Oakley
A History of Ardmore, OK From the Earliest Beginnings to 1907—Paul N. Frame
Territory Town: The Ardmore story—Sally M. Gray
Progressive Oklahoma: The Making of a New Kind of State—Danney Goble.
Fort Towson, Indian Territowry: A Link to the West—Marlynn Ann Flock-O'Keefe
Pioneer Sodbusters and Roustabouts, 1898-1987: Book 2
The Lineage Book of the First Families of the Twin Territories—Oklahoma Genealogical Society
Chickasha (Grady Co., OK) City Directory, 1976—R. L. Polk & Co.
Sapulpa (Creek Co., OK) City Directory 1978—R. L. Polk & Co.

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

801 W. Okmulgee
Muskogee, OK 74401

Application for Membership

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Phone: (____) _____

_____ 1 year membership with Quarterly subscription: \$21.

_____ 1 year membership without Quarterly subscription: \$11.

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

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

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

SURNAMES YOU ARE RESEARCHING:

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

Comments:

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

Signature _____ Date: _____

Please submit an ancestor chart with your application.

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

Return Service Requested

**Quarterly Publication
July—September 2009**



Sep 15 5:30 Board Meeting

Sep 24 6:00-8:00 p.m. General Meeting

Oct 03 Fall Workshop (See page 103 to Register)



Oct 13 5:30 Board Meeting

Oct 22 6:00-8:00 p.m. General Meeting

Oct 23-25 Gregath Retreat 2009, Grove, OK.

Nov 10 5:30 Board Meeting

Nov 19 6:00-8:00 p.m. General Meeting

Dec 08 5:30 Board Meeting

Dec 17 6:00 MCGS Christmas Party