



Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly

Volume 28 Issue 1

January—March, 2011

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INDIAN PIONEER PAPER

Vol. 49 page 189

An Interview of Susan H. Tiger
Grace Kelly, Field Worker, June 11, 1937

I was reared in a Missionary School and Home.

When my father died, Judge Moore was made my Guardian and as he was a single man he sent me to the Tallahassee School. He had a home but as I was a girl he had no one to take care of me.

Miss Green was a Missionary teacher there. When vacation time came she wanted to take me home to Iowa with her. Her parents were alone when she wasn't at home and she thought I would be company for them and I would have a good home too. I was allowed to go and stayed four years but as I was sick most of the time, I decided to come home and see if my health would improve in my home climate.

Miss Green was later a Missionary to Japan and last November was the last time I heard from her. She was in California and was going to have an operation on her eyes; I don't know if she is living or not.

While I was gone Judge Moore had married and his wife's sister was the Superintendent at the Muskogee Mission so he sent me there, where I finished by education except for one year at Oxford.

Miss Alice Robertson's Missionary parents.

Miss A. E. Wooster was a Presbyterian Missionary teacher at Dwight Mission. She married Mr. Robertson and they had a boy and three girls. The boy wasn't in the Territory much and I don't remember his first name. There was Grace, Augusta and Alice. They ran the Tallahassee Mission a long time and she, Mrs. A. E. Robertson, helped to translate the Bible into the Creek language as well as some Creek songs.

Grace Robertson

She married the doctor and preacher of the Mission at Muskogee (later Kendall College) but I don't remember his name [note: Grace married Dr. Henry P. Merriman 12 June 1889]

Augusta Robertson

She married Judge Moore and was Superintendent of the Nuyaka School after their marriage. They did great work among the Indians.

Judge Moore

He only owned two ranches, or really one. It was this way. The Half Moon ranch which was his own was the one near Choska and Haskell on the Arkansas River (Choska had one store.) John Moore, his brother, had a ranch near Okmulgee. When he died he left it and his children in Judge Moore's care and Judge Moore ran it like it was his won but kept them separate. Most folk thought they were both his (Continued on Page 29)

About MCGS

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.

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

Quarterly Copies: Back issues of the Quarterly (issued Mar, Jun, Sep and Dec) are available for \$5 each plus \$1.50 for postage.

Books/Publications: A current price list of our publications is in our website shown below.

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.

2011 MCGS Board Officers

Sue Tolbert, President
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Barbara Downs, Treasurer

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Muskogee County Genealogical Society Website: <http://www.okgenweb.org/~mcgs/>

Society Blog: <http://muskogee-county-genealogical-society.blogspot.com/>

Please visit these Muskogee County Websites:

[Muskogee County-UsGenWeb;](#)

[Muskogee County History and Genealogy;](#)

[Three Rivers Museum;](#) [Five Civilized Tribes Museum;](#) [USS Battfish;](#) [Boynton Historical Society](#)

Webmaster: Sue Tolbert

UPCOMING EVENTS YOU MIGHT WANT TO ATTEND

**From Nancy Calhoun
Muskogee Public Library**

April 2, 2011: Oklahoma Genealogical Society presents a workshop by Daniel M. Lynch, author of "Google Your Family Tree." Registration forms are available on their website.

May 11-14, 2011: National Genealogical Society 2011 Family History Conference is in Charleston, South Carolina. The theme is "Where the Past is Still Present." A brochure is available in the department.

September 7-10: Federation of Genealogical Societies holds "Pathways to the Heartland: A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists" in Springfield, Illinois. A flyer is available in the department.

October 29-30: Gregath Publishing again hosts their Genealogy Retreat in northeastern Oklahoma. Registration information is available on their website.

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

2011 Board Members



Sue Tolbert
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Jere Harris,
Vice President



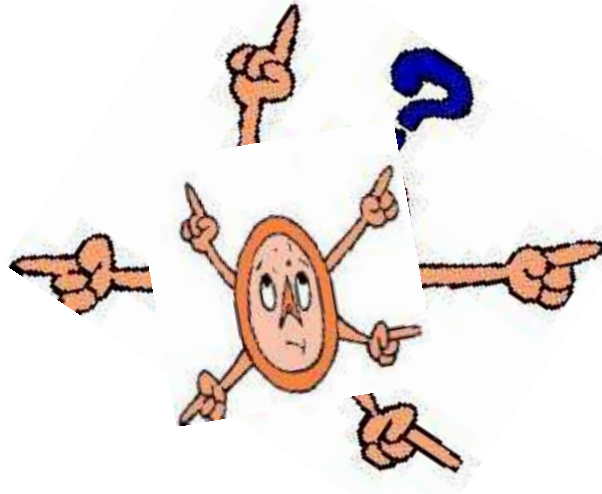
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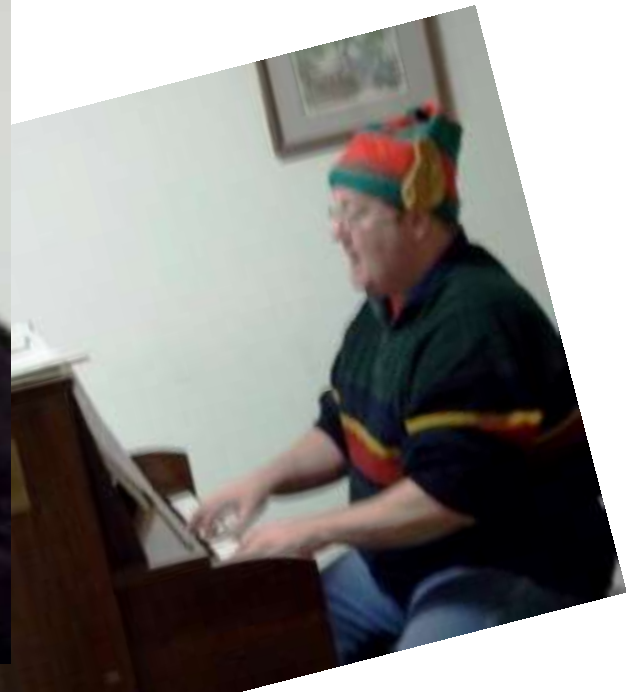
MCGS Christmas 2010



Mary Downing conducts the swearing in ceremony for the new officers and members of the Society Board.

Lots of family, food, fun and beautiful decorations.





Clockwise from the top: The society presented donations to both the Muskogee Public Library, accepted by Jere Harris, and to the Three Rivers Museum, accepted by the director, Sue Tolbert.; Michael Dunn provides beautiful music and entertainment; Linda Stout and her lovely mother Rosemary Ryan in a merry mood; Vicki Lang, Ann Gardner and Barbara Downs have a serious discussion.

All photos provided by Nancy Calhoun.



2011 "Storms of the Century"



Linda Stout sent this picture which is a view of a drift that starts just at the line of the window sill and looking carefully at the middle of the scene near the right side you can see the top of a huge snow drift that continues to the fence line. Below are pictures from the intersection of South Main and Elgin in Muskogee.





This picture was submitted by Christe Blackett. It is the view from her kitchen window on February 1, 2011.



Wally Waits: "I am cleaning snow from over the eaves to prevent an ice dam."

The Night the Train Stood Still

Marlene Leahey

Daybreak revealed low grey clouds hovering over Canadian County Oklahoma on a frigid morning just prior to the beginning World War I. The air was still and damp and the temperature was dropping. Barn animals, with steamy breath, shuffled and stamped their feet, waiting for someone to break the thin crust of ice on their water buckets. They were nervous, perhaps they sensed the blizzard looming.

By noon the first snowflakes dropped quietly and began to settle on tall grasses and fence posts. Snow steadily fell all day turning the brown landscape into a soft white blanket. Darkness came early. Chores were done hurriedly and extra wood stacked near the kitchen door. Snowfall continued through the night.

Sometime in the early morning hours a north wind rose and howled around corners, driving snow against windows and carving deep drifts across country roads.

Something woke Russell Henry. A sound, a signal of some sort, something more than the howl of the blizzard woke the young carpenter who lived near Mustang. An urgent sound had roused him. It was a train whistle, not the familiar long, long, short, long whistle blast of a fast moving train as it crossed the county road heading for the depot at El Reno. This whistle sounded a series of short steady bursts. Russell sat up and remarked to his wife Alice, "That train is not moving".

The big steam engine pulling a passenger train had labored out of Texas during the night and headed north, trying to get ahead of the storm. Its wheels finally ground to a stop short of El Reno and were unable to break through the crusted snow drifts covering the rails to carry the train forward. The passengers on board had already spent several cold and dark hours on the stranded train.

The local agent for the railroad was responsible for those passengers. He was desperate for the help he requested from the good people of Mustang. Mustang citizens responded and soon the wood stove at the school was fired up and a temporary shelter was outfitted.

Next, the agent knew hot meals were required for the passengers and crew. He remembered Alice Henry. She was a good cook and experienced at serving large crews. In those first early years of statehood, just after 1907, Alice and Russell had been contracted by the railroad to cook meals for the crews who maintained track, built trestles, and extended rail lines from Kansas to Texas. Maybe he could contract with her again for her good cooking in this emergency.

So Alice again headed for the kitchen to make biscuits, fry up some pork chops from the hog that Russell had butchered in the fall. She counted out eggs for frying, pulled down jars of apple butter and canned peaches. She opened tins of pork and beans. There would be plenty of coffee. Russell set up temporary tables made of saw horses and planks of wood he had stored in the barn.

The passengers came for breakfast in shifts. First they wanted coffee, then they gathered around the tables to consume their first hot meal in more than 24 hours.

The train was stranded in the snow for a week but the passengers enjoyed the town's hospitality. The Henrys provided three meals a day for the passengers and crew. Alice spent most of her days and nights cooking and baking. At one point she actually fell asleep while stirring a pot of soup at the stove.

The train was stranded in the snow for a week but the passengers enjoyed the town's hospitality. The Henrys provided three meals a day for the passengers and crew. Alice spent most of her days and nights cooking and baking. At one point she actually fell asleep while stirring a pot of soup at the stove.

Many fast friendships were made between the passengers and the citizens of Mustang during that week. These friendships lasted long after the train was freed to steam on to points north. There was a single young man and a young "spinster", both passengers on the train, who met and fell in love during the week the train was stranded near Mustang.

In the years when the railroads were claiming new territory and laying miles of track, many good cooks, wives, widows or spinsters were employed by the railroads to feed the crews who worked long hours extending the rails ever further west and south through Kansas, Oklahoma and into Texas.

Railroads were a major player in the development of the territories and the young state of Oklahoma. The first railroad crossed the territories as early as 1870.

On April 22, 1889 the town of Oklahoma City sprang up mainly along the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad.

In 1890 the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad began a rail line from Caldwell Kansas to Texas in order to open a link to the ports on the Gulf Coast. This line ran through Canadian County along the route of the Chisholm Trail.

The historic Rock Island Depot in El Reno, the county seat of Canadian county is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is now a museum.

In Muskogee you can pay a visit to the Midland Valley Railroad Depot, built in 1916, which houses the Three Rivers Museum, and learn more about the important Midland Valley Railroad which served this part of the state.

I like to hear a train whistle at night in the distance. It evokes memories and stirs the imagination. Where are they going and what does the future hold for them?



Picture taken by Martha Stoodley

Membership Renewals

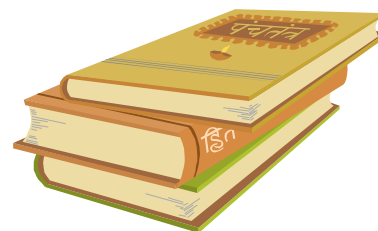
Thru February, 2011

Alissa Hill	December	Muskogee
Barbara Downs	January	Muskogee
Ann Gardner	January	Muskogee
Margie Hamons	January	California
Milton Lowrey	February	California
J. C. and Mary Harris	February	Alabama
Mary Ruth Six	February	California
Nancy Lasater	February	Muskogee
Timothy and Jere Harris	February	Muskogee
Carol Rice	February	Muskogee





New Titles in the Grant Foreman Collection 1st Quarter 2011



FOREIGN

Map Guide to German Parish Registers-Vols. 34 & 35

Journal of the Amer. Irish Historical Soc., vols. 8, 9, 20, 22, 26, 28, 29 & 30

The Scots-A Photohistory—Murray MacKinnon

Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopgate, London, Rev. John E. Cox, D.D.

UNITED STATE: General

Sam Baker-Winston County's Gunfighter-Edward Herring

Mennonite Family History, v. 2, 1983

Civil War

Irish In America-Michael Coffey

Douglas Register 1750-1797

Genealogy Basics Online-Cherri M. Flinn

American Treasure-The Enduring Spirit of the DAR- Diana L. Bailey

Researching In Salt Lake City-Nancy E. Carlberg

Genealogical Proof Standard Building a Solid Case—Christine Rose

Pitfalls In Genealogical Research—Milton Rubincam, FASG

Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Robert G. Ferris

Atlas of the Transatlantic Slave Trade—David Eltis

Will Rogers-The Man and His Times—Richard M. Ketchum

Nomad George A. Custer in Turf, Field and Farm—Brian W. Dippie

The Weekend Genealogist timesaving Techniques for effective research—Marcia Y. Melnyk

Henry Starr, Last of the Real Badmen—Glenn Shirley

Women's War Memoirs—Rosemary Eckroat Bachle

Encyclopedia of North American Railroads—Aaron E. Klein

UNITED STATES: Regional

Index to Some Family Records of Southern States-E. Kay Kirkham

Trail Dust-A Quick Picture History of The Santa Fe Trail-Gene & Mary Martin

FAMILY HISTORIES

Witness to Sorrow-The Antebellum Autobiography of William J. Grayson—Richard Calhoun

Knights From Generation to Generation—F. Stanley Knight

Huff Tales and Trails—H. L. Huff

Danforth Family—John J. May

Farnsworth Family—Moses F. Farnsworth

Sprague Family—Warren V. Sprague, M.D.

Champion Family—Francis B. Trowbridge

ALABAMA

1850 U. S. Census, Chambers Co., AL
1850 U. S. Census, Newton Co., AL
1850 U. S. Census, Tallapoosa Co., AL

ARKANSAS

Family Maps of Columbia County, Arkansas – Gregory A. Boyd
Family Maps of Union County, Arkansas – Gregory A. Boyd
Biographies of Van Buren County Arkansas, Vols 1 & 2—Van Buren Co. Historical Soc.
History of Van Buren Co.—Ruby Neal Clark
Arkansas Prior Birth Index, Vol. 8
Greene Co., AR Probate Records 1876-1898—Charles & Helen Wood
Early Schools of Van Buren Co., AR 1850-1950—Van Buren Co. Hist. Soc.
Oakland Cemetery, Pope Co., AR

CALIFORNIA

Portsmouth Plaza—Catherine C. Phillips
Historical Soc. Of Southern California Quarterly, Vol. 39, 1957

GEORGIA

1850 U. S. Census, Murray Co., GA

IDAHO

Idaho Gen. Soc. Quarterly, vols. 17-37, 1974-94

KENTUCKY

Bulletin—West – Central Kentucky, vols. 34, 35 2001-02

MASSACHUSETTS

Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society, vols. 21, 24 & 31.

MISSISSIPPI

Journal of Mississippi History, v. 19, 1957

MISSOURI

This Strange Town, Liberal Missouri – J. P. Moore
God's Acres—David Gerard
Index to the Justice of the Peace Docket 1835-1885
Polk Co., MO Deaths-Bolivar Papers, V. 1, 1856-1896
Civil War Records-Union, 9 Vols.
Missouri Biographical Dictionary, 2 Vols.
Pictorial and Genealogical Record of Greene Co., MO
History of Jackson Co., MO
Boone County Chronicles—David Sapp

NATIVE AMERICAN

Handbook of Native American Herbs – Alma R. Hutchens
Roots of Survival-Native American Storytelling and the Sacred—Joseph Bruchac
McIntosh and Weatherford Creek Indian Leaders by Benjamin W. Griffith, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Randolph County Genealogical Journal, v. 27, 2003
Colonial Land Entries in N.C., 10 Vols., 1735-1795
History and Genealogies of Old Granville Co., NC 1746-1800—Thomas M. Owen
Abstracts of Deeds, Anson Co., NC—Dr. A.B. Pruitt, 8 vols.

OHIO

Washington Co., OH Marriages, 1789-1840

OKLAHOMA

Sketches From Muskogee, OK –David Gerard
Killing of Ned Christie- Cherokee Outlaw-Bonnie S. Speer
Cleveland Co. Gen Soc., Vols. 21-30
Harlow's Oklahoma History—Arrell M. Gibson
Census of the Comanche Tribe-Kiowa Indian Agency, O.T.
Chickasaw Nat. Records-Tishomingo Co. Indian Terr., Vol. 3, 1882-1906
Census of the Comanche Tribe-Kiowa Indian Agency, O.T.
Blue County, Choctaw Nation, I.T.
Blue County, Choctaw Nation, I.T. Court Records, Vols. 1 & 2
Tsa la gi-Northeastern State University, 1978,1979, 1981 & 1991
Marshall County Messenger, 1926-27
Durant, I.T. Court Records 1895-1907
Broken Arrow, City of Roses and Pure Water - Donald A. Wise
Preservation Oklahoma, vols. 6, 7 & 11
Blue County Choctaw Nation-Court Records, 1857-1903, Vol. 1
Guide To the Historical Records of Oklahoma
Oklahoma Today, v. 54, 56 & 57, 2004, 2006-07
Bryan County, OK Marriages, 1908-18 vs. 2, 4
S.W. Oklahoma Keys—Willie H. Bivins
Bryan Co., OK Marriages, 1907-25, 5 Vols.—Wanda M. (Ramsey) Dollar-Ellis
Bryan Co., OK Cemeteries, 4 Vols.
Natural Resources Inform. Study-Bureau of Water & Envir. Resources
Dawes Commission Citizens (Allottees) and Intruders in Indian Territory (1901-1909)
An Index of more than 17,000 persons...--John E. Ernest
The Doctors Fair...the practice of medicine from horseback to helicopter—Edwin Fair, M.D.
Summit View Cemetery, Logan Co., Guthrie, OK—Logan Co. Gen. Soc.
Oklahoma Comes of Age—Campbell Osborn

PENNSYLVANIA

Lancaster Co., PA – Index To Tax Records, 2 vols.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Land Entries- Washington Co., 4 Vols.

Bedford Co., TN Family History Book

Postcard Memories of Bedford Co., TN

Tennessee Land Entries-Military Bounty Land-Index and Warrants, 7 vols.—Dr. A.B. Pruitt

Weakley Co., TN Newspaper Abstracts 1905-1906, 4 Vols.

Coopers of McNairy Co., TN 1750-2000—Julia A. Tackett Cooper

1850 U. S. Census, Washington Co., TN

TEXAS

Index to Applications for Texas Confederate Pensions

Stalkin' Kin, Vol. 4, 1976-77

Titus Co. Births 1872-1942- Don Easterling

History of Mason Co., TX Through 1964

Comanche Co., TX Cemeteries—Shirley B. Cawyer

Mason Co. Historical Book—Mason Co. Historical Comm.

Mason Co. Communities—Mason Co. Sesquicentennial Comm.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War-J.T. McAllister

Annals of Southwest Virginia-1769-1800, 2 vols.—Lewis P. Summers

Southwest Virginian, v. 6, 1983

Child of the Bay, Past, Present & Future—Anne B. Nock

WEST VIRGINIA

Hacker's Creek Journal, v. 12, 1993-94



Vintage Postcards in This issue submitted from collection of Linda Stout

"...we are going to wind up in the poor house."

How many times have we heard our parents say that to us whether we needed new clothes or shoes, or just pestered them for an unneeded toy or candy? Lately while helping a patron with some research, he found a page in the 1930 U. S. Census with the relationship listed as "Inmate." In the excerpt from said census, the name shown as the Institution is "Mobile County Poor Asylum."

State Alabama Incorporated place _____
County Mobile Ward of city _____ Block No. _____
Township or other division of county Precinct 10 Southwilly (part of) Unincorporated place Toulminville Institution Mobile County Poor Asylum

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
POPULATION SCHEDULE

PLACE OF BIRTH				NAME		RELATION		HOME DATA		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH			MOTHER, FATHER, OR NATIVE LANGUAGE OF PERSON BORN		CENSUS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1				Williamson, Robert L.	Supt.												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22
2				Tarrell, William	Inmate												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22
3				Mr. Bennett, Philip	Inmate												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22
4				Murphy, John W. H. H.	Inmate												Massachusetts	North Carolina	North Carolina	23
5				Myers, William	Inmate												Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	13
6				Blatt, John Henry	Inmate												New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	11
7				Bellman, David S.	Inmate												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22
8				Burnett, Cecil	Inmate												Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	22
9				Brown, Ned	Inmate												Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	22
10				McDonald, William P.	Inmate												Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	22
11				Horton, Robert Benjamin	Inmate												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22
12				Wright, Joe	Inmate												Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	22

After finding this, I began to wonder where, if any, the "poor houses" might exist in Oklahoma. In the process of the research, several of our members gleaned some of the following information, not only in Oklahoma, but in our own town of Muskogee. First they found the following reference to a microfilmed list of the area dedicated as "Muskogee Co. Poor Farm" in part of Ward 2.

Please refer to the [1930 Transcriber's Help](#) web pages for more information.

Muskogee County, Oklahoma -- 1930 Federal Census Team Transcription			
Microfilm #T626-1916			
Enum Distr	Enumeration District Description	Transcriber	Proofreader
51-29	Muskogee City, Ward 1 (Part), bounded by (N) Fond Du Lac, "C", Fredonia (E) East Side Blvd.; (S) Callahan; (W) Railroad Tracks. Institution(s): Old Folks Home		
51-30	Muskogee City, Ward 1 (Part), bounded by (N) Irving; (E) York; (S) Callahan; (W) East Side Blvd.		
51-31	Muskogee City, Ward 2 (Part), bounded by (N) Callahan; (E) York; (S) E. Okmulgee Ave.; (W) "D", Broadway, "D".		
51-32	St. Joseph's College		
51-33	Muskogee City, Ward 2 (Part), bounded by (N) E. Okmulgee Ave.; (E) York; (S) Augusta Ave., Gulick Ave., City Limits; (W) Lubbes Ave., Augusta Ave., "G". Institution(s): Muskogee Co. Poor Farm		

Using the boundary information given with the 1930 Census Instructions, this map has been marked to show the margins of the “Poor Farm” in Enumeration District 51-33.



The following is the area which was designated as the “Old Folks Home.” Ironically, this area appears to have been where the Central High School was located, and is now and assisted living complex again.



Researching Your Ancestors in the Poor Farm

Author: Gena Philibert-Ortega

<http://www.genealogytoday.com/articles/reader.mv?ID=703>

*Over the hill to the poor-house-me child'rn dear, good-by!
Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh;
And God'll judge between us; but I will al'ays pray
That you shall never suffer the half I do today.* ¹

In a previous article, I wrote about Poor Farms and gave some information about the Austin County, Texas Poor Farm. This week I want to provide you with some additional resources for conducting research on the poor farm in your ancestor's locality.

The first source you should check when researching poor farms is the website for the Poorhouse Lady, aka Linda Crannell at www.poorhousestory.com. Driven by the knowledge that her grandmother spent her early years in a poorhouse, Linda has developed a comprehensive site devoted to the history of poorhouses and references to poorhouses in various states. On her site you can read about laws governing poorhouses, read about poorhouses in your state, and peruse the bibliography she has put together on the issue of poverty.

Once you have some knowledge of poorhouses from the Poorhouse Lady, check out Cyndi's List, www.cyndislist.com, which has a section on poorhouses and poverty that will provide you with additional websites to guide your research. The websites listed will help you in researching poorhouses in the United Kingdom and the United States. One site listed is for the Onondage County Poorhouse in New York. The site features pictures of buildings, transcripts of the poorhouse records and pictures of the day-to-day life there at the poorhouse.

How can you find out if there was a poor farm in the county you are researching? Try looking at the U.S. Federal Census to see if you can find the poor farm. When searching the U.S. Federal Census on Ancestry.com, fill in the state and county you want to search for, don't fill out a name of a person. Then, if you are allowed to fill in a relationship to head of household, see if one of the choices for relationship to head of household is 'inmate.' Alternately, on the 1900 U.S. Federal Census search on Ancestry, where you are allowed to do a keyword search, type in *inmate* on that search. When Ancestry provides you with 'hits' you will need to look at the individual census page to see if it is indeed the county poor farm or if it is the county jail.

Oklahoma:

If you have family from Oklahoma, some of the work of finding the local poor farm has been done for you. Karen Wise's website at <http://members.cox.net/awise120/> has taken information from the Oklahoma census on poor farms, orphanages and institutions and placed the information on her website. There you can find out on exactly what census page these institutions are found for various counties.

Source: This is an excerpt from an article by Gina Philibert-Ortega was found at the following GenWeekly website:
Visit this website to find information on poor houses in other states.

statesstao



Here is the Oklahoma excerpt
from a U.S. Government [Report](#)
summarizing various state poor laws in 1904.

Oklahoma.—Every county must support all indigents who are lawfully settled therein and allow temporary relief to nonresidents. A settlement and thereby right to county poor relief are gained, in general, by six months' continuous residence in any county.

The county commissioners are the overseers of the poor of their respective counties and act upon all applications for relief.

Upon petition of at least one-fourth of the taxpayers, the county commissioners may establish a county asylum for the poor, or provide such asylum in other ways than by purchase. The county commissioners are responsible for the management of the county asylum and appoint its superintendent. They also appoint annually three citizens, who serve without pay, to visit the asylum and report upon its condition.

[Return to OKLAHOMA](#) [HOME](#)

Address for this article: http://www.poorhousestory.com/OK_LegalSummaryExcerpt.htm



Poorhouses Vanishing As Social Security Plan Functions

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—Social security experts say the poorhouse, like the little red schoolhouse, is vanishing from the American scene.

At least seventy-five poorhouses have been closed and hundreds throughout the country are being depopulated as a result of old-age pension systems, the American Association for Social Security said Thursday in its March bulletin.

Delaware closed all its almshouses several years ago, a few months after enactment of its pension law, and substituted a hospital for needy old people who are chronically ill.

Since the fall of 1936, when its public welfare program went into effect, Alabama has closed forty-seven of sixty-one poorhouses. Only 400 persons remained in the fourteen still open last year, and more than 300 of these were in three institutions caring for the chronically ill.

Within five months of the inauguration of old-age pensions in Tennessee, four almshouses were closed. Six were closed in West Virginia. In Iowa four counties do not maintain poorhouses because the number of people who need them is too small to warrant their upkeep. One of these recently closed the poorhouse and leased the county farm.

MARRIAGE AND POVERTY.

The Memphis Appeal, by means of a census of poorhouses and like institutions, comes to the conclusion that few married people ever get into them. The figures were gathered by the old age commission of Pennsylvania. Percentages show that only 17 per cent of married people get into the poorhouses and only 8 per cent into fraternal and society homes. Many of the inmates were divorced or widowed people, but the big majority had never been married at all. This leads to the conclusion that there is something in the marriage state that prevents the lapse into despair and helplessness. It would look as though marriage was an effective insurance against dependant poverty.

It cannot, to look at the other side of the question, be denied that the absence of responsibility among persons who are single discourages all incentive to thrift and rather encourages prodigality. The majority of those who have no one dependent upon them, and no expectation of getting into that condition, feel that it is useless to save money. They go in for exploiting the present and risk the future. They cannot visualize the day when they will be incapable of earning a living. But the responsibilities of married life bring both wife and husband face to face with the conviction that it is necessary for them to save something in order that themselves and their children may exist properly and be assured the necessities of life.

All of these facts are made obvious by every-day experience. They might, however, give the legislators a new angle in dealing with the problem of dependency and poverty. Instead of going at it in its effects the lawmakers might cultivate prevention of the cause. There are hundreds of ways in which this might be done, and marriage seems to be one of them. At least an encouragement of matrimony would not make the problem any more serious, and according to statistics it would promise something better.

Alice Robertson, Muskogee Mission

She was the Superintendent at the Presbyterian Mission at Muskogee while I was going there. It was later the Kendall College and was moved to Tulsa. She really tried to be a mother to all of us. We had prayer every night and after prayer she would kiss each of us good night before we went up to bed. Not one was left out, she said that the Indians weren't civilized until they learned to kiss and be loving. The Indians as a rule are not affectionate. All the girls liked the school and I guess it was because it was a Christian school and the teachers and workers were kind to them. There were about twenty girls I think. Miss Willie (white) was matron. Miss Carlotta Archer (Cherokee) was Music teacher and taught the piano. Miss McCormic was a teacher. There was a cook and seamstress. The girls would take turns about doing the dishes, making the beds, and the other work but they didn't teach Home Economics as they do now. They thought, and I think, that it was right to teach children to work when they are young and then when they were older and had to work for a living that they wouldn't mind working and would be successful. Girls had to know how to work in order to make their marriage successful. We had our study hours the same as a public school has.

On Sunday I think they had every hour planned so that there wouldn't be an idle or boresome hour. We had church, Sunday school in the morning and in the afternoon there was singing and the teachers read stories to us, then church at night and it didn't occur to us not to want to go. It was just as natural and right as breathing. The Preacher was the Doctor too.

When the children's parents could afford them they bought their clothes, but boxes and barrels of clothes and material were sent to the school, I imagine from New York, and that way there was always something nice for the ones who couldn't afford them. We didn't ever wear uniforms but what we thought pretty and wanted to wear.

When I finished there were three of us, two Cherokees and my self, who went of Oxford College. But I didn't finish there for I quit when I was a Freshman and came back and taught for three years.

Okmulgee

Mr. Tiger clerked in the Captain Severs Store for four years and we lived in town. There were two stores, the Severs and Parkinson, both general merchandise; and one hotel and blacksmith. Okmulgee was very small until the railroad came through and then it began to grow.

We moved to the farm and then he was given the job of Superintendent of the Orphan's Home east of Okmulgee and we moved there. Orphan's Home Okmulgee

That was before statehood and the school was financed by the Government but I don't remember whether it was the Creek Government or the Federal Government.

There were about fifty children there, orphans, they worked and studied just like at the Mission schools. Miss Jim Boy was the Matron, and among the teachers was Mr. Tiger's brother who was a Methodist and did the preaching. Every Sunday we had church and Sunday School where they did their studying.

We had cornbread, biscuits and light-bread; the food was about what most home-cooking was like. He held this job for four years but I would rather have been in my own home on the farm.

Motey Tiger, Family Cemetery

Mr. Tiger died in 1908 and he and two of our children, Eugene and Grace, are buried on his father's allotment, on Tiger Flats, in Tiger Township, right across from Shulter Township, but I can't remember the Section.

We have four living children, DeWitt, Helen, Bryan and Mary Alice.

I have always been a retiring sort of person but if you want to know anything about the Tiger family, you want to go to see Mr. J. E. Tiger of Wewoka. She is very forward, talkative, intelligent and would enjoy seeing you. She was sent to see Mrs. Roosevelt when she came through. She can tell you anything you want to know about the Indians as she has been around and studied their ways.

My first school was at Greenleaf, a log house daubed with dirt, with one window and a fireplace. It had been a dwelling. The benches were pieces of trees or logs sawed through the center making a smooth or flat side; the legs were put in the round side; there were no backs on them. I had a blackboard that was about six feet long which hung on the wall. The books were furnished by the school and the Trustees were so saving with them that I couldn't let a child take a book home at night for fear they might tear or lose it. All the lessons had to be prepared at school.

I had about forty full blood Indian children; some of them were bashful and it was hard to do anything with them when they were that way. I couldn't take Creek and I always thought that if I had been able to talk their language I wouldn't have been so handicapped.

I stayed with an Indian family for there were not white people living near; in fact, no white people ever came through there. These Indians were very religious and every Friday evening they would gather at Greenleaf Baptist Church for their Sunday meetings. It didn't matter what kind of weather, rain, snow or sunshine, they stayed there until Monday morning when they would go home. There was a building where they kept the dishes and cooking vessels and a church building and some arbors. When it rained they slept in the church, other nights they camped out.

Mrs. Davis, Seminole Chief

The most outstanding person I knew there was a Mrs. Davis, sister to John Brown, Chief of the Seminoles and the first woman Chief of the Seminoles. She died not long ago and there are a lot of people who can tell you about her. I think she has a son, John Davis, at Okemah. Mrs. Davis lived and had a store and Post Office at Arbeka. She was a very intellectual person, and that, I suppose, is why they chose her as Chief.

My second school was east of Okmulgee and didn't have any name. These schools were free to the Indian children but the white children couldn't go to them at first; later they were permitted to go, but there weren't many white children to go anyway.

The third and last school was near the McDermott place which had one store (I suppose they had a Post Office but I can't seem to remember anything about the Post Offices. I guess my memory isn't too good) I stayed with a white family there, about a mile from the school.

At the end of this school year I married George W. Tiger, the oldest son of Motey Tiger, and we moved ten miles south-west of Okmulgee on the Tiger Flats.

Okmulgee

Mr. Tiger clerked in the Captain Severs Store for four years and we lived in town. There were two stores, the Severs and Parkinson, both general merchandise; and one hotel and blacksmith. Okmulgee was very small until the railroad came through and then it began to grow.

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Orphan's Home Okmulgee

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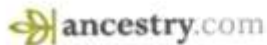
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Fannie TREADWELL

Your paternal grandmother

Birth **Feb 1880** in [Leflore, Mississippi, USA](#)

Death

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1880 Feb	Birth Leflore, Mississippi, USA	3 source citations Add Media
1880	Residence Beat 5, Leflore, Mississippi, United States	1 source citation Add Media
1880	Residence Beat 5, Leflore, Mississippi, United States	1 source citation Add Media
1880	Residence Bryants Cross Roads, Fulton, Georgia, United States	1 source citation Add Media
1900 Age: 20	Residence South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory	1 source citation Add Media
1900 Age: 20	Residence South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory	1 source citation Add Media
1901 16 Jun Age: 21	Marriage to Mark Julian LOWREY South McAlester, Oklahoma	Add Media

[Add a Fact](#)

Comments

No comments have been added yet.

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Family Members

Parents

[William A TREADWELL](#)
1848 -

[Mary A. CARTWRIGHT](#)
1855 -

[Show siblings](#)

Spouse & Children

[Mark Julian LOWREY](#)
1880 - 1942

[Imogene Lowrey](#)
1902 - 1937

[Milton Treadwell LOWREY](#)
1905 - 1973

[Add a family member](#)

[Family group sheet](#)

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No recent activity

There are currently no recent activity items about Fannie TREADWELL. As you connect to more members researching Fannie TREADWELL, we will have more activity to tell you about here.

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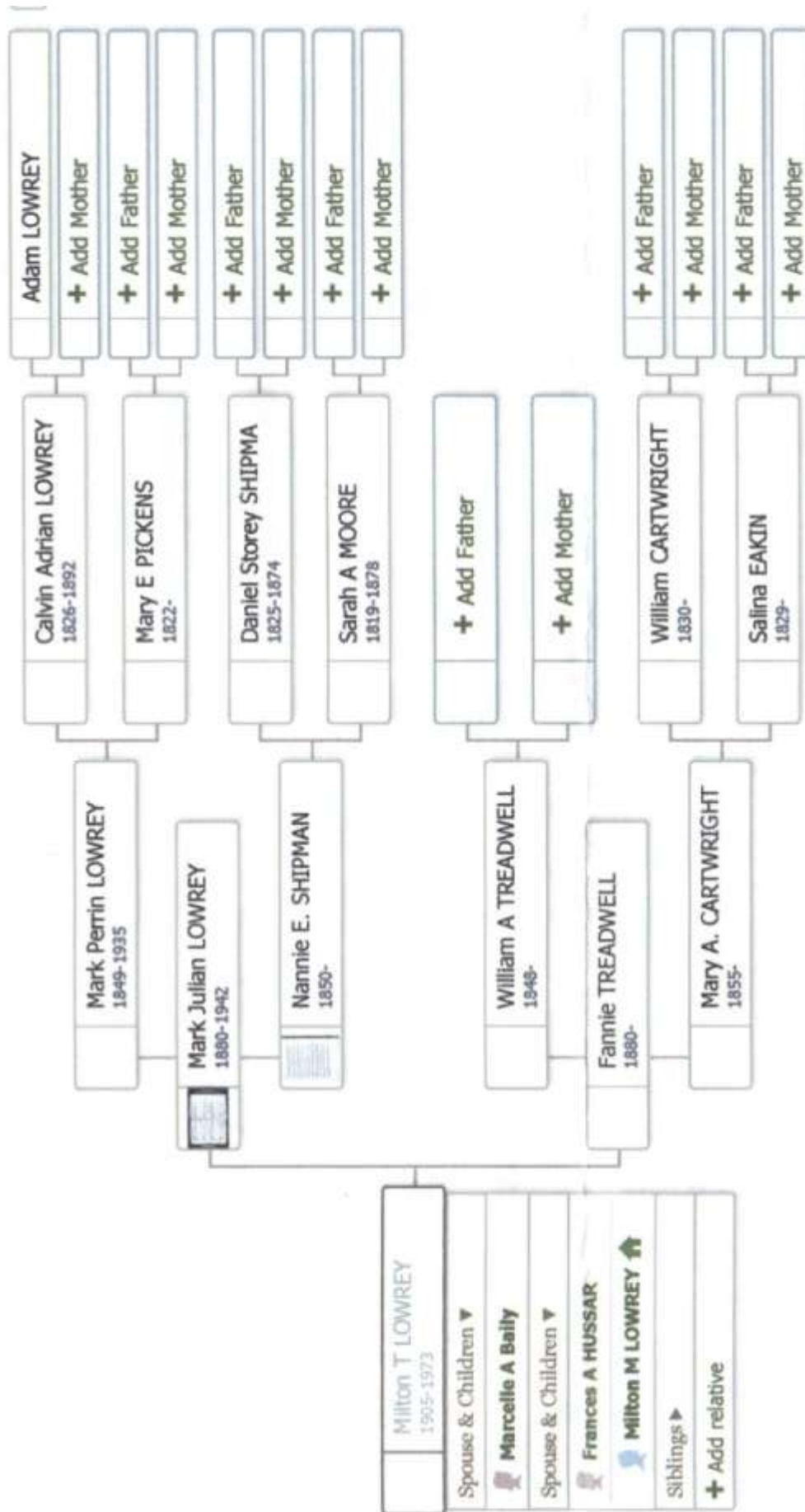
[view details](#)

1880 United States Federal Census

☐ 3 citations provide evidence for Name, Residence, Birth

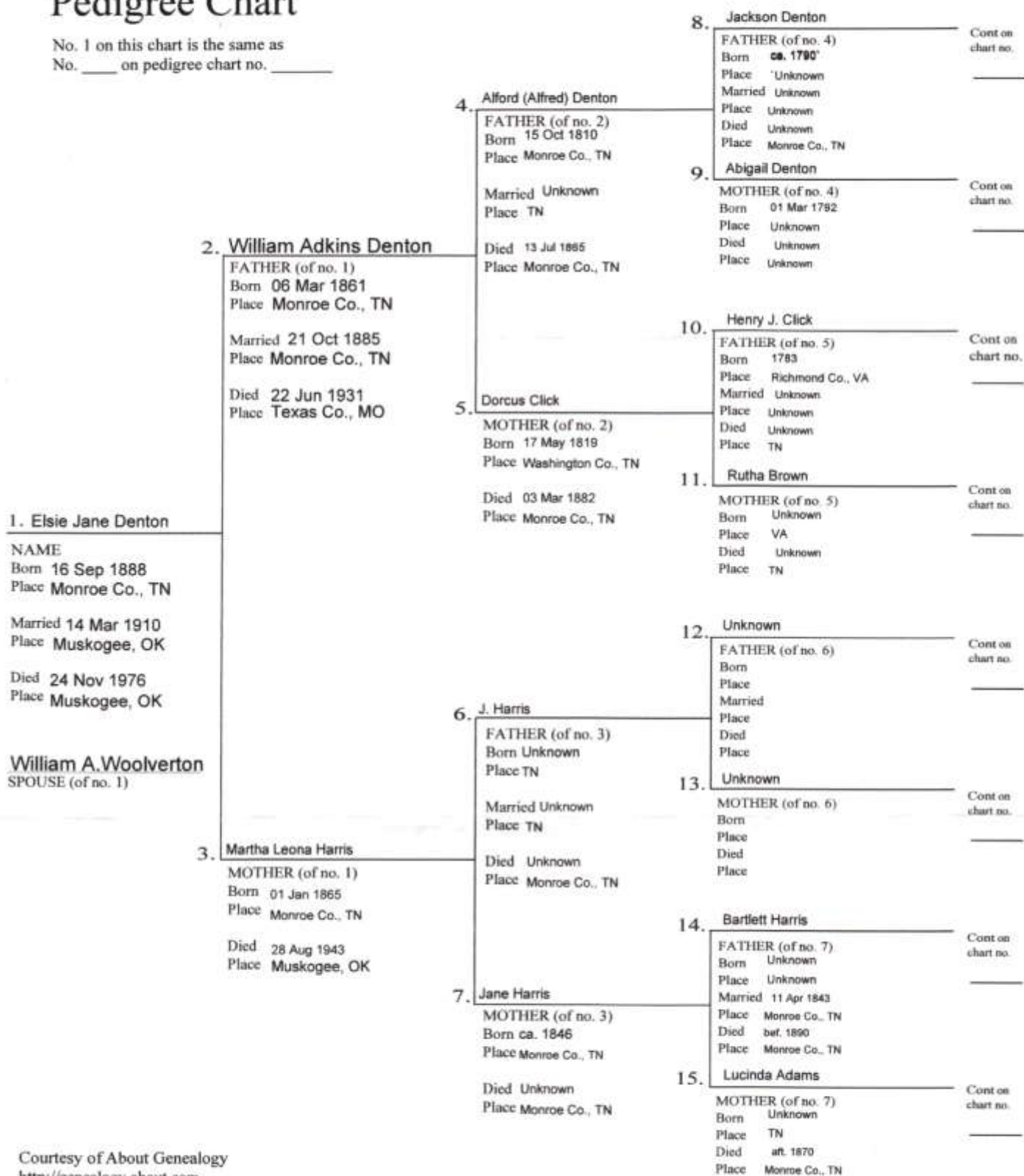
1900 United States Federal Census

☐ 1 citation provides evidence for Birth,



Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as
No. ____ on pedigree chart no. ____



Phoenix Milk and Ice Fund fondly recalled



Staff photo by Jennifer Lyles

Marjorie Barton, of Muskogee, talks about the Phoenix Milk and Ice fund from the 40's and 50's.
Top: Arlene White Humphrey found this picture of herself and her sister, Linda White Shiew, all dressed up for a tea party celebrating their contribution to the fund in about 1955-56.

Project turned small change to charity

By Liz McMahan
City Editor

Many Muskogee adults still remember the fundraisers they conducted in the 1940s through the early 1960s to contribute to a charity established by the Phoenix.

As the newspaper celebrates its 120 years, several readers went through attics, boxes and albums to find articles about those activities.

The amounts the child volunteers raised were small change by today's standards — one group of eight children were proud to turn in \$14.42.

Marjorie Barton was part of that group. She and her brother, Jack Barton, and neighborhood kids including Clint Miner, Joe Rasberry, Jane and Elizabeth Cook, Jarrel Jarrod and later-to-be actor Clu Gulager held a "penny show" in Gulager's parents' backyard.

"There were little booths," Barton, now 79, recalls. "There was a baseball throw, dart throwing, BB shooting, croquet,

bingo, penny pitch and horse-shoes."

The newspaper clipping her mother kept boasts the children sold 50 packages of popcorn and soft drinks.

The cause they were working for was a worthy one, Barton said.

"Most people did not have refrigeration, and the poor people who did not have milk definitely did not have a refrigerator," she said.

A talent show held in July 1958 by Carolyn Sue Sondag, Linda Ballard, Diana Story, Tony Story and Cathy Ballard raised \$3.79 for the fund that year, according to a clipping sent in by W.L. Ballard.

The children served popcorn and cold drinks as they presented "a solo, comical duets and a short western play," the article states.

Gary Fine also recalled the Milk and Ice Fund from the early to mid-1950s.

"That was a big deal back

then," Fine said. "Almost all of the kids would get out and help."

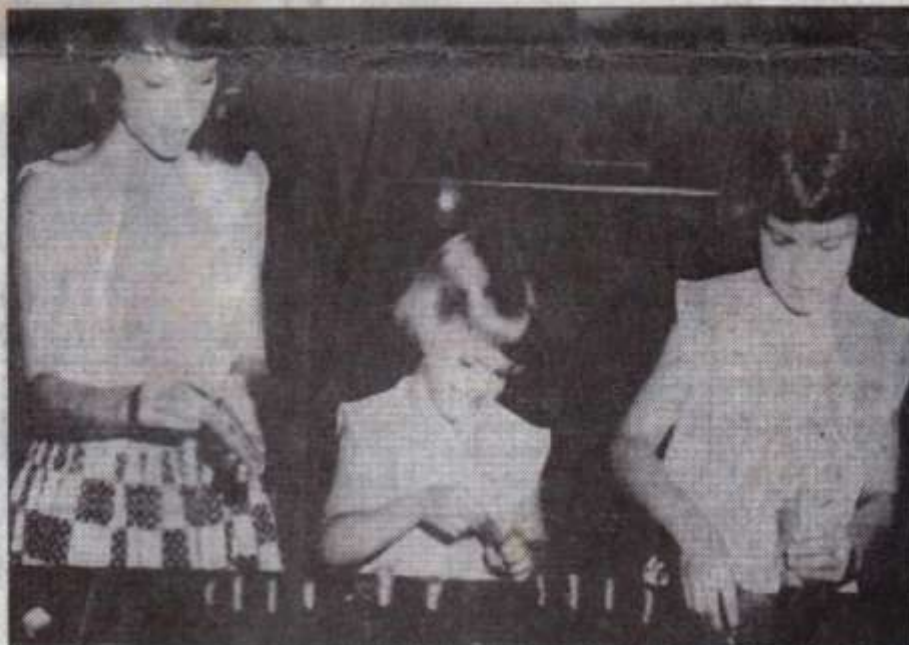
Fine went door-to-door with his brother David to raise money for the drive.

"We would go out all day everyday for a week," he said.

Arlene White Humphrey found a picture of herself and her sister, Linda White Shiew, all dressed up for a tea party celebrating their contribution to the fund in about 1955-56. Humphrey had a pair of high heels on, much too large for her feet, as the two girls sat on a couch with teacups in hand.

While the newspaper clippings from the young volunteers' fundraising efforts have yellowed and become brittle, the memories of the fun times of those summers are still bright and forever youthful in their minds.

Reach Liz McMahan at 684-2926 or lmcmahan@muskogee.phoenix.com.



File photo

Sisters Lana Sue, Terrye and Debbie Jefferson wrap \$51.71 in change they collected in their neighborhood more than a half century ago as they raised money for the Phoenix Milk and Ice Fund.

Computer



Research

Here are two websites you might mention concerning the military headstones for the next quarterly? I think they are pretty neat in any case. Barbara Downs

<http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hm/hmcivil.asp>

<http://www.cem.va.gov/hist/hmhist.asp>

Here are the latest articles on Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter. There is some interesting Civil War information mentioned here. Linda Stout

Go to <http://www.eogn.com>

- [FamNet Subscriptions to be Paid to Christchurch Earthquake Fund](#)
- [Revolutionary War Southern Campaign Pension Application Transcriptions Online](#)
- [Maine Bill LD 258 on Open Access to Vital Records Passes Committee Hearing](#)
- [NGS 2011 Family History Conference Commemorates the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War](#)
- [Genealogy Help Wanted in West Hollywood, CA](#)
- [1926 Census now in the new Irish administration's "Programme for Government"](#)
- [British Library and findmypast.co.uk to Digitise 5 Million Pages of Family History Records](#)
- [How to Make an iPhone 4 Video Call to a Non-iPhone 4 Cell Phone](#)
- [Plus Edition Newsletter Has Been Sent](#)
- [More Recent Articles](#)

The Best Resource You're Not Using: Local Historical Societies, A great blog article by Kerry Scott

<http://tinyurl.com/63sbk97>

ALSO

Help celebrate Cyndi's List 's 15th anniversary!! Sue Tolbert

[!http://www.stumbleupon.com/su/2mI3wy/wwComw.geneabloggers.com/cyndis-list-celebrates-15th-anniversary/](http://www.stumbleupon.com/su/2mI3wy/wwComw.geneabloggers.com/cyndis-list-celebrates-15th-anniversary/)

Confederate Veteran.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND KINDRED TOPICS.

Solved at the post office at Nashville, Tenn., as second-class matter. Contributors are requested to use one side of the paper, and to abbreviate as much as practicable; these suggestions are important. Where clippings are sent copy should be kept, as the VETERAN cannot undertake to return them. Advertising rates furnished on application. The date to a subscription is always given to the month before it ends. For instance, if the VETERAN be ordered to begin with January, the date on mail will be December, and the subscriber is entitled to that number.

The "civil war" was too long ago to be called the "late" war, and when correspondents use that term the word "great" (war) will be substituted.

OFFICIALLY REPRESENTS:

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,
SONS OF VETERANS, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The VETERAN is approved and indorsed officially by a larger and more elevated patronage, doubtless, than any other publication in existence.

Though men deserve, they may not win success,
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

VOL. XI

NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH, 1903.

No. 3. } S. A. CUNNINGHAM,
PROPRIETOR.

The universal recognition of the general loss and sorrow that the U. C. V. and the South have sustained in the death of Gen. George Moorman has been made manifest in the number and quality of resolutions of Camps and Chapters received by the VETERAN. Did space allow, these resolutions from every section would be printed in full, and their failure to appear is entirely due to the reason given.

HOUSTON, TEX., TO ENTERTAIN VETERANS.—With her usual patriotic spirit, Houston, Tex., is making extensive arrangements to furnish refreshments to Western veterans on their way to the New Orleans reunion in May. On February 24 there was a large and interested meeting of various citizens' organizations in Houston, including business men and fraternal and patriotic orders. It was decided to make thorough preparation to entertain the passing veterans without delay or confusion. A barbecue is to be served to those who can remain over for a day. The meeting was called to order by Col. Phil Fall, while Capt. William Christian and F. N. Gray were elected temporary chairman and secretary.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL HISTORIES.—An animated book war is soon to be waged in Virginia, and zest will be added to the contest by the introduction of at least one new history, prepared by the scholarly Prof. Henry White, formerly of Washington and Lee University. The History Committee of the Grand Camp of Virginia will oppose any attempt to put Fiske's history on the list, and the removal of a book already on the list may be effected on the same grounds of objection raised against the Fiske history. The new board will consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; also President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary; Prof. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia; Superintendent W. A. Bowles, of the Deaf and Dumb Hospital, Staunton; and a county and city superintendent. After preparation of the foregoing, a copy of the Grand Division U. C. V. of Virginia has been received from James Magill, Commander of one of the Virginia brigades.

REUNION SUGGESTIONS.

A member of the Harvey Scouts sends the following from the headquarters, New Orleans, La.:

"Preparations for the Confederate reunion appear to be progressing very slowly, and a little information as to what a company of cavalry is doing may interest the readers of the VETERAN. Harvey Scouts, attached to Jackson's Cavalry, have rented the third floor of 116 Exchange Alley, in which they

have placed wire cots, mattresses, pillows, sheets, mosquito bars, and other conveniences. Here the veterans can sleep and refresh themselves. The privileges of the place will be extended to the members of the company, free of charge. An invitation has been sent to the negroes who went out as servants to the boys. Should all Camps accept the course inaugurated by the Harvey Scouts, a fuller attendance would be insured."

LECTURE FOR SOUTH'S CHIEF MONUMENT.

Through the enthusiasm and wide-awake interest of Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes, Mr. Gilbert McClurg, of Colorado Springs, has generously consented to lecture without remuneration in many of the Southern cities for the benefit of the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund.

Mr. McClurg possesses broad knowledge and has marked ability as a public speaker. Those who have heard his lecture, "Peak, Pass and Plain," descriptive of Colorado's history, romance, legend, and scenery, which he illustrates with two hundred brilliantly and artistically colored stereopticon views, speak of it with unstinted praise. The San Francisco Chronicle said of it: "Mr. McClurg lectured for two hours, with but one short intermission, and not one minute lagged."

With an abundance of sympathy in the great work undertaken by the U. D. C.'s, Mr. McClurg is desirous of corresponding with the various Chapters of the South, and hopes to arrange his engagements so that he may be ready by June to lecture in Memphis, Little Rock, Birmingham, Mobile, Nashville, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, and one or two Texas cities.

Communications should be sent to Mr. Gilbert McClurg at Colorado Springs, his home address; or, Toledo, Ohio, March 17, and University of Virginia, April 2.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, U. D. C., of which Mrs. J. R. Ferguson is President, has recently purchased a beautiful lot in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Evansville, Ind., where, at the earliest day possible, a monument will be erected to the Confederate soldiers who died in the Evansville hospitals and whose graves are unmarked and unknown. The ladies of this Chapter have worked in the face of great discouragements, owing to the lack of local coöperation and sympathy, and they earnestly request contributions from Chapters enjoying greater prosperity. The VETERAN suggests that this Chapter exercise diligence in procuring from old records the names that they may secure their proportion of government appropriation for making graves.

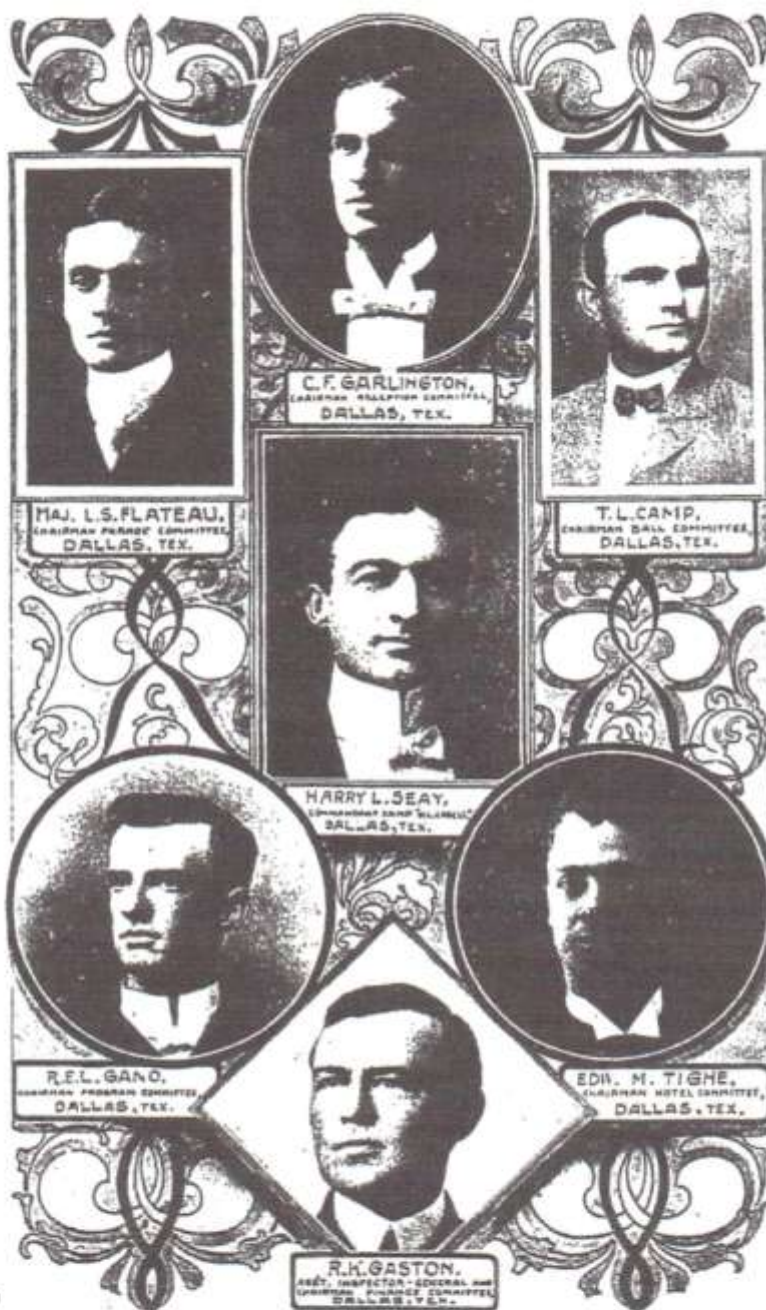
END OF THE WAR—EXILES IN MEXICO.

Sam Box, Siloam Springs, Ark., who was a private in Company C, Third Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, Shelby's Old Brigade, writes of the trip of part of Shelby's men:

"The first days of April, 1865, found Shelby's Division, consisting of his old and Jackman's Brigades, in camp at Marshall, Tex., making preparations, we thought, to again 'invade' Missouri, via the Indian Territory and Kansas. Every man was delighted with the thought that our faces would soon be turned northward and our feet pressing Missouri soil, where some had relatives and friends whom they had not seen in weary years. "About the 10th of April we broke camp and moved in the direction of Jefferson, but we were soon checked. Square across our road ran the deep and treacherous Cypress, already swollen to overflow by heavy rains. We went into camp, and for several days watched the rise and then the fall of the troubled waters. When we again broke camp, we headed for Western Texas, via Pittsburg, Gilmore, and Black Jack. We made easy marches, and camped occasionally for several days at a time. At Pittsburg we first learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. . . . Our confidence was so great that we expected soon to raise the Confederate flag in the heart of Missouri, redeem the State from Federal rule, and add fifty thousand recruits to our arms. This report was soon followed by the news of the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and a few days later that all the armies east of the river had laid down their arms and quit the contest. This was hardly believed at first by the privates and subordinate officers, but the stories were soon confirmed. It was here that Gen. Shelby issued his noted address, exhorting his men and officers to remain steadfast to duty and fight to the bitter end, and resolutions were unanimously adopted to continue the contest, with the hope that some friendly power would intercede in our behalf at the last hour.

"We again broke camp, and moved to Chambers Creek, six miles northeast of Corsicana. In the meantime scouts were sent to important towns accessible, to disperse mobs and protect private citizens and private property.

"About the last of May we learned with sorrow, that Kirby Smith had formally surrendered the Trans-Mississippi Department. Our division had all along remained faithful to the discharge of duty, but all knew now that the only thing left for us to do was to accept the inevitable and act on our best judgment for our future welfare. Our scouts, who had been sent out to the various towns and neighborhoods, were all recalled, and they brought with them vast amounts of government property—such as wagons, teams, etc. They were sent to Tyler, and were in good time, as they found Capt. Douglass, a freighter from near Monterey, Mex., in that vicinity after cotton, with a large train of from six to twelve mule wagons; and as the war was over, he was afraid to load with the fleecy article, and they hired him to load with Confederate supplies, and promised him protection besides. On consultation it was evident that the bulk of the command desired to go to Shreve-



UNITED SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION.

port and surrender; others want to fall out and remain in Texas, while some made up their minds to 'run the gantlet,' and reach Mexico on the peril of being killed or captured on the way. Myself and three brothers had reached this conclusion.

"On the 1st day of June the command marched out on review for the last time. Shelby's address and farewell to his officers and soldiers on this occasion was as a father. Besides advice, he thanked them over and over again for the honor that they had bestowed upon him by their devotion to duty and courage at all times. There were three lines designated for us to express our choice, and we then marched back to camp to make preparations for the separation. The

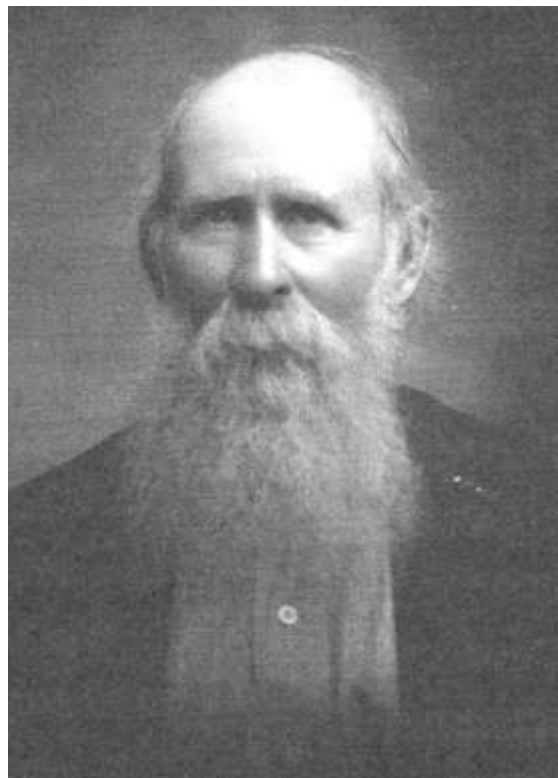


Sam Box



Conrad Slagle

1 Nov 1840 — 11 Dec 1918



Photos and Pages from "Confederate Veteran" submitted by Ann Gardner,
Great-granddaughter of Conrad Slagle, half brother of Sam Box

next day, June 2, all were ready and we marched to Shelby's headquarters in a body, and, after formal leave of each other and sending messages to absent friends and relatives, we separated, many of us never to meet again this side of the judgment bar.

"Our party consisted of one hundred and thirty-two men interested in the property and the organization. Besides, there were a number of families and comrades from other commands—all told, several hundred men, women, and children—who asked permission to travel with us for protection, which was granted, and we guarded them safely through. We marched through Corsicana, and went into camp a few miles west, to await the arrival of a scout and a train load of provisions and army supplies from Dallas and Waxahachie. The next morning after they reached us our organization was made complete by dividing our little party into three companies (A, B, and C) and electing a full quota of officers for each company and Gen. Shelby major of the battalion. The same general, plume, and flag that had led a splendid army of horsemen to victory in the past was now leading this little remnant toward a foreign land. We marched through Waco, Austin, and out to San Antonio, where we halted for rest and recuperation. The doors of the old 'Menger Hotel' were opened wide to us, and we were well entertained for three days and nights. Here we were joined by Gens. Price and Magruder, Govs. Allen, of Louisiana, Maury, of Texas, and many other official characters. The people of Austin treated us nicely. For the time being they were offered ample protection against marauding parties infesting the country and appropriating the property of others at will.

"After collecting all the information possible as to the whereabouts and movements of the Federal armies then spreading over the State, we again pushed on toward Eagle Pass, and reached that border city about the 26th of June, and went into camp on the banks of the Rio Grande River. On the other side the whole country was enveloped in war, and the tramp, tramp of armies, thieves, and robbers could be seen and heard on every hand. But the Liberal army held the little town of Pedrosney (now C. P. Diaz), on the opposite bank, and with them we opened up negotiations for the sale of our entire outfit, consisting of arms, ammunition, two pieces of artillery, and provisions. The sale was finally effected, and they agreed to give us \$3,200, part in scrip and the rest in cash, upon delivery of the goods on the Mexican side of the river. The scrip was put up and sold to the highest bidder; and it went at very low figures, as no one had any faith in its ever being redeemed. The money was divided equally, and amounted to \$82 to each man. This was our cash capital to begin life anew, transplanted in a foreign land, ignorant of the language or the customs of the people.

"From this time on the long, tedious train that we had guarded so zealously from Corsicana no longer impeded our progress nor claimed our attention; and here the men, women, and children who came to us for protection went their own ways. Our last sad duty before crossing the river was the burial of the Confederate flag that floated

in the Confederacy and the plume from Shelby's hat in the Rio Grande River. The event was immortalized in poetry by Capt. A. W. Slayback at the time. His tragic death occurred in St. Louis many years ago, and the story has passed into history to be read by thousands after the eyewitnesses have all 'crossed over' the last river. This took place on the 1st day of July. It has been written as the fourth.

"Here it became necessary to reorganize, as some were going to one part of the country and some to another. Col. Elliott, than whom no better soldier ever fought for the South, was selected to lead sixty-five men to the Pacific Coast, of which organization my three brothers and I were a part. Rumor reached camp that the Federal cavalry, in pursuit, had camped



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN TEXAS.

but a few miles back the night before, and would probably attack us that morning. This caused a little flutter in camp. Hurried orders were given for boats to transport us to the other shore, which we reached in safety. We never knew whether there were any grounds for the rumor or not. It was here that we lost our first man. Crockett, from North Missouri, was killed by a Mexican, and his body thrown into the river.

"Our entire party, with a few exceptions, traveled together to Monterey, which city was fortified and held by the Imperial army. On our trip we lost another man, an Irishman, who was killed by a treacherous Mexican. I cannot now recall his name. He belonged to Collins's Battery. My poor brother, Thomas Box, eighteen years old, was taken sick with brain fever on the way, and died July 13 in Monterey. He was laid to rest in the city cemetery.

"At Monterey another separation took place, and Col. Elliott, with his command, alone moved west via Saltillo, the old battlefield of Buena Vista, Parras, and on to Durango, at the foot of the Sierra Madre on the eastern slope. Here it was necessary to dispose of our vehicles and surplus stock and prepare to move over those mountains, a distance of over three hundred miles, with pack animals—burros, jennets, and ponies, all small—to carry our 'grub' and baggage. With one or two exceptions, we were all green at the business; but as 'necessity is the mother of invention,' we were soon geniuses. We tied knots, tucks, and loops—peculiarly new inventions—to hold our packs on the backs of the little animals. After some delay, we moved out with the new freight train, and, after ten days of struggling up and down the rugged mountains found on the Pacific Coast, we landed in Mazatlan, on the Gulf of California, fifteen hundred miles south of San Francisco. We saw there the first newspaper from the United States after crossing the Rio Grande, July 1. Our journey by this mode of travel extended from that date (July 1) to August 19.

The momentous question was forced upon us, What shall we do? or rather what can we do?—a thought for each one to consider for himself. Of the sixty-five men who went into the organization at Eagle Pass, Tex., June 30, one had been killed, eleven had fallen out (most of them at Monterey), and the other fifty-two answered to roll call at this seaport town. Every mile of the route was waylaid by robbers and murderers, so that extreme vigilance was necessary for the preservation of life and property. Our success had been marvelous, and we were thankful for it. Some of our party made up their minds to go to farming, raising cotton in the burning heat of an August sun in a torrid clime; some decided to go to South America; and still others, including myself and brothers, made up our minds to go to San Francisco on the first steamer, which would leave there in a few days—the old John L. Stephens, which had plowed the ocean for many years, and was now making monthly trips between San Francisco, Mazatlan, and Guaymas. On the 21st of August the old steamer raised anchor at about 4 p.m., and steamed out of the harbor headed for the Golden Gate with six of the old brigade on board. We passed in at the same on the morning of the 28th, the seventh day out, and landed safely in the metropolis of the great West, having traveled over three thousand miles since April 1, mostly on horseback. The object of our trip was accomplished, and we were partially satisfied.

"I have learned the fate of but few left behind at Mazatlan or Monterey. My information is that most of them got tired. All are getting old now, and most of them, no doubt, have 'crossed over' the last river. I should be glad to hear from any of the survivors."

MARYLAND MONUMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The design for the Maryland monument in honor of her sons who fought in the war between the States has been accepted by the commission appointed by the last act of the Legislature. This Legislature authorized an appropriation of \$8,000, \$1,000 for expenses of the commission and \$7,000 for the actual cost of the monument. The commissioners are: Col. B. F. Taylor, President; Capt. William L. Ritter, Vice President; J. Leonard Hoffman, Secretary; William Stahl, John R. King, Thomas J. Cannon, and Charles W. Hull.

The location selected for the statue is said to be very commanding. It will be in almost the center of a triangle of monuments erected by New York, Illinois, and New Jersey. The shaft is to be of granite. It will be forty-four feet high, and fourteen feet by eleven feet at the base. The base consists of three octagonal steps leading up to the plinth, and bears on the sides two figures. On the right is the figure of a Confederate artilleryman, standing with the sponging rod resting at his left and in the act of watching the effect of the recent discharge of his gun. Considerable animation is depicted in his gaze and posture. The figure on the left is that of a Union infantryman. He is following the order, "Prepare to load; handle cartridge," his right hand in the act of drawing forth a cartridge. Both figures are, of course, taken from types of the respective services at the time of the great strife. It is expected that the monument will be completed by next July.

W. A. Kite, of Johnson City, Tenn., desires the names of two soldiers who were buried near that place. They belonged to Maney's First Tennessee Infantry, which was camped at one time there. One of them died of fever and the other from injuries sustained by a falling tree. Mr. Kite has for fifteen years kept the two graves in order, and would like to put the names on headstones if they can be ascertained. By the side of these two heroes is buried also a soldier from near Burnsville, N. C., whose name is unknown. He died at Cumberland Gap, and his remains were brought to this place by his devoted wife, who was unable to take them home with her. Who was he, and what regiment did he belong to? Mr. Kite also wants the address of a soldier of the Fifty-Ninth Tennessee by the name of Webster, who was captured by a Federal scout east of Tazewell, Tenn., in 1863 and was rescued by Mr. Kite while in the Federal lines on secret service and brought out to a safe place and sent to his regiment. The scout said Webster said he was from West Tennessee.

NAME OF FISH TORPEDO INVENTOR DESIRED.

J. M. Lay, Cresson, Tex., writes:

"I notice in the November, 1902, VETERAN the account of the 'Fish torpedo.' The inventor was a close friend of mine, and is now dead. From him I had a full account of the boat; where the model was made and tested, and his going afterwards to Mobile, where Lieut. Dixon became interested in his work, and they together built the first boat, which was lost in Mobile Bay in the attempt to join the blockading fleet.

"The inventor and Dixon were in the boat at the time, but neither they nor any of the crew were lost. After the destruction of this boat, wealthy men of Mobile gave the inventor and Lieut. Dixon funds to build another craft of the same character, and the Confederate government took charge of this when completed and sent it to Charleston, Lieut. Dixon going with it.

"I write this in the hope that some one may know the name of the inventor. I withhold his name, hoping that my memory of it is the same as that in the knowledge of other men."

U. S. District Court (Western District, I. T.—Marriage Records Index 1890-1907

Currently in the process of being transcribed from microfilm. Information included is the Groom, Bride, Book/Page and the Microfilm No. where the Marriage Record can be found. As each group is finished, it will be added to the website of the Muskogee County Genealogical Society, alphabetically **by the groom's name.**

MALE	FEMALE	Roll OKM #	BOOK	PAGE
Addison, Emory Earle	Faull, Grace	481	S	92
Adkins, H. A.	Rowe, Mattie	473	D	192
Adkins, James	Barker, Jennie	473	D	517
Adkins, James	Brown, Tillie	476	I	109
Adkins, Joseph H.	Gardner, Mary A.	477	K	331
Adkins, R. D.	Insco, Ida	473	D	162
Adkins, R. E.	Holley, Ada	478	N	478
Adkins, W. B.	Riley, Mattie	472	B-1	5
Adkison, A. J.	Herzberg, Maggie	478	M	188
Adkission, Jim	Lane, Eva (Lena)	480	R	315
Adkission, Jim	Lena, Eva (Lane)	480	R	315
Adlchorn, William	McCaslin, Jennie	478	M	337
Agent, Clay	Fargo, Annie	472	A	323
Agneu, Walter L.	Glass, Lula May	481	T	277
Agnew, James	Earles, Eva	483	W	444
Ahaisse, Joe	Bemo, Pinky	483	W	96
Ahle, Martimer	King, Betty	475	G	326
Ahrens, Albert J. W.	Shaw, Katie	472	B-1	214
Ahrens, F. W.	McAlister, Francis (Scott)	477	K	459
Ahrens, F. W.	Scott, Francis McAlister	477	K	459
Aingell, C. H.	Burton, Mattie F.	474	E	308
Airie, William	Rumels, Elizabeth	480	Q	208
Airrich, Albert	Mulkey, Mary	482	V	415
Akers, Alfred	Gatewood, Sada	482	V	104
Akers, Theodore E.	Cooper, Bell	481	T	566
Akers, Walter	Broyles, Ellen I.	479	P	437
Akers, Will E.	Durham, Jesse	475	G	484
Akin, Warren	Akins, Lizzie	474	E	446
Akin, Will C.	Wynn, Mattie	480	R	80
Akman, Charles	Christie, Mary Jane, Mrs.	481	S	195
Albert, Archie	Dennis, Hattie	483	W	242
Albert, George	Poorboy, Sally	478	N	56
Albertson, A. E.	Andrews, Addie	473	C	20

Albertson, John	Ward, Susie	472	A	48
Alberty, Alex	Fuller, Lizzie	476	H	175
Alberty, E. K.	Alberty, Carine	478	M	371
Alberty, E. W.	Blackwood, Nannie	476	I	456
Alberty, Eli	Richardson, Edna	480	Q	58
Alberty, Frank	Tober, Arizona	480	R	237
Alberty, Gibson	Moore, Carrie May	478	N	52
Alberty, Henry	Add, Alice	481	T	184
Alberty, Jerry	King, Hessie	480	Q	307
Alberty, Joseph V.	Dudley, Ella	476	I	326
Alberty, Josh	Hudson, Fannie	478	M	190
Alberty, Noah	Stidman, Mary	477	L	20
Albridge, G. Burt	Litral, Cora	481	S	432
Albright, J. W.	Gaddis, Adda E.	477	L	169
Albrty, Frank	Tober, Arizona	480	R	237
Alcon, J. J.	Collier, Euler B.	474	F	267
Alcoon, Joseph	Johnson, Florence	478	M	24
Alcorn, John Q.	Yeacy, Cora	480	R	272
Alderson, J. W.	Cox, Minnie	473	D	511
Aldrich, August	Small, Frona	473	D	362
Aldrich, Lewis	Brewner, Isabelle	482	V	188
Aldridge, E. C.	Davis, Myrtle	477	L	238
Aldridge, Elmer B.	Alexander, Jennie	484	X	51
Aldridge, G. T.	Portlock, Lew	473	D	124
Aldridge, Joe	Lee, Charlie	484	X	98
Aldridge, Leonard P.	Smith, Ruth	476	I	186
Alex, Freeland G.	Jacobs, Elizabeth A.	477	K	248
Alex, Wm.	Meadows, Mattie	484	X	65
Alexander, A. L.	Sewell, Clara	482	U	256
Alexander, Adolphus A.	Sharp, Annie	478	N	87
Alexander, D.	McCall, Mattie	474	E	414
Alexander, Dallas	Roller, Amanda	472	B-1	116
Alexander, Ernest	Rude, Jennie	473	D	197
Alexander, Felix	Nivins, Julia	479	O	245
Alexander, Henry	Plummer, Maggie A. Lee	476	I	239
Alexander, Henry	Wilson, Janie	483	W	68
Alexander, J. A.	Couch, Haley	473	D	358
Alexander, J. A.	Davenport, Bertha	483	W	399
Alexander, J. S.	Goss, Lola	481	T	380

Alexander, James W.	Wilson, M. E. F.	472	B-1	353
Alexander, Joe	Cobb, Daisy	474	E	56
Alexander, Joe	Bell, Daisy	483	W	588
Alexander, John A.	Collins, Bertha E.	482	U	239
Alexander, John D.	Henderson, Nellie	476	I	40
Alexander, Leda	Company, Sissy	479	P	440
Alexander, Lydia	Monday, Jeannetta	477	L	361
Alexander, M. W.	Pendergraft, M. M.	482	U	538
Alexander, Marvin Marshall	Springer, Gertrude	483	W	248
Alexander, Oscar	Labrage, Lydia	481	T	161
Alexander, Rausey	Tapp, Henryetta	479	P	186
Alexander, Richard	Irby, Annie	480	Q	229
Alexander, S. W.	Harvey, Ann	478	N	192
Alexander, Sam	Kendrick, Effie	478	N	357
Alexander, Tecumseh	Sampson, Martha	482	U	163
Alexander, Walter	Wood, Lizzie	474	F	296
Alexander, Walter	Nevins, Julia	477	K	268
Alexander, Will	Reed, Pearl	479	P	238
Alexander, William	Nelson, Addie	481	S	530
Alexander, Willie T.	Cox, Nancy	480	R	288
Alford, Joseph F.	Laurance, Mary Emoline	472	A	18?
Alikes, J. R.	Sharp, Mary	484	X	208
Alines, J. T.	Ross, Fannie	477	L	20
Alkire, C. A.	White, Annie	478	M	334
Alkire, Isaac M.	Dickey, Nolia	482	U	302
Alkire, Richard C.	Johnson, Alice	480	Q	60
Allard, Thomas	Briggs, Arvilla M.	476	I	130
Allen, A. B.	Sharp, Annie	472	B-1	24
Allen, A. B.	Wolf, Lura	477	K	480
Allen, Albert	Vann, Ruth A.	474	E	528
Allen, Alph	Gardenhire, Ella	476	I	311
Allen, Anderson	Shores, Maud	482	V	238
Allen, Andrew	Blankenship, Rosa	481	T	520
Allen, Arthur	Choteau, Rose Ella	480	R	293
Allen, Charles	Owen, Elizabeth	472	B-1	290
Allen, Charles V.	Williams, Emily S.	480	Q	175
Allen, Charley	Dowdy, Dora	481	S	507
Allen, Chas. A.	Edwards, Esta	480	R	183

**Muskogee County Genealogical
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Honor Our Soldiers in November

Recently, during Black History Month in February, I watched a documentary of African Americans heroes in battle in all the major conflicts. They mentioned a young man, Ruben Rivers, was from Oklahoma [Earlsboro]. I did some further research and continued to watch the program, it brought home again to me just what our service men have given to keep us free.



This is a picture of Rivers and the grave marker at the "Burial site of Staff Sgt. Ruben Rivers in the Lorraine American Cemetery in St. Avold, France. Birth: Oct. 31, 1918—Death: Nov. 19, 1944 (Photo courtesy of Zack Sigler, Historian, 103d Infantry Division, 409th Regiment, D-Company. Heavy Weapons.)"

As Veterans Day is in November the December issue of the Muskogee Genealogical Society Quarterly will be dedicated to those men and women in our service who were honored at their death with various types of grave markers, listing their military information. If you have photos of those in your family who served in any operation, you are encouraged to let us share it in that issue. Our quarterly issues are being mailed or exchanged all over the United States as well as other countries. The people who research their ancestors are looking for names, places and histories. What better way to let the world know what our loved ones have done for us?

By starting early in the year, we will have time to include many pictures. You may bring your photos to any of the regular meetings, leave them at the library (Attn: MCGS, November), or email them. Originals will be scanned and returned to you. Please help us tell the world.