



Muskogee County Genealogical Society Quarterly

**Our
30th
Year**

Volume 30 — Issue 3 — September, 2013

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Information From
MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY
By: Dr. Robert Ragland

PAGES FROM THE
PAST

Marriage records of Oklahoma are recorded in the office of court clerk located in the various counties of the state. Prior to statehood (1907), marriages of white citizens, in that part of the state known as Indian Territory, were recorded in the various Recording Districts of the United States Federal Court. A number of the court clerks offices contain these records. The following table shows a list of the counties in which these records are kept, the county seat, number of volumes in the office and the period of time covered.

| COUNTY | COUNTY SEAT | VOLUMES | PERIOD OF TIME COVERED |
|-----------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Muskogee | Muskogee | 28 | July, 1890 - November, 1907 |
| Carter | Ardmore | 12 | April, 1895 - November, 1907 |
| Pittsburg | McAlester | 13 | June, 1890 - November, 1907 |
| Craig | Vinita | 10 | July, 1902 - October, 1907 |
| Atoka | Atoka | 3 | June, 1897 - November, 1907 |
| Bryant | Durant | 2 | July, 1902 - October, 1905 |
| Latimer | Wilburton | 1 | July, 1906 - November, 1907 |
| LeFlore | Poteau | 3 | June, 1897 - November, 1907 |

(Cont. bottom pg 6.)

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5.

(Cont) Marriage Records of the Indian Territory.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. First Division Established 1890, covered the area of Cherokee and Creek Nations, with Muskogee as court seat.
2. Second Division, established 1890, covering the area of Choctaw Nation, with South McAlester as court seat.
3. Third Division, established 1890, covering the area of Seminole and Chickasaw Nations, with Ardmore as court seat.

LATER DISTRICTS FORMED

1. Northern District, established in 1895, covering the area of Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Nations, with Vinita, Miami, Tahlequah and Muskogee as court seats.
2. Central District, established in 1895, covering the area of the Choctaw Nation, with South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers and Cameron as court seats. (later moved to Poteau.)
3. Southern District, established in 1895, covering the area of Chickasaw Nation, with Ardmore, Purcell, Pauls Valley, Ryan and Chickasha as court Seat.
4. Western District, established in 1902, covering parts of Northern and Central District, with Muskogee, Newoka, Wagoner, Sapulpa, Eufaula and Okmulgee as court seats.

MARRIAGES OF MUSKOGEE COUNTY CITIZENS RECORDED IN SEQUOYAH COUNTY.

| GROOM & BRIDE: | AGE: | RESIDENCE TOWN-COUNTY-STATE | DATE: | BOOK: | PAGE: |
|----------------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | | (All Muskogee Co. & State of Oklahoma, unless noted.) | | | |

Excerpts from the first issue of the quarterly for the Muskogee County Genealogical Society.

Dr. Robert Ragland compiled statistics about early Indian Territory Marriages, including a list of those Muskogee certificates recorded in Sequoyah County. A full list is available in a copy of the first issue. These records will be incorporated into the 1907-1948 records at a future date.

Mrs. Lulu Boggs was the contributor of an informative article and map of Indian Territory.

Sheri Siebold offered a list of soldiers on the "Muster-In" for Troop M, First Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, Capt. Robert M. Bruce signed in Muskogee County, I. T. Two year duty list. 14 May 1898.

The full articles can be read on our website:
<http://www.muskogeecountygenealogicalsociety.org>

NOTE: All of the back issues of the MCGS Quarterly can be seen for free at our website (shown on the right) for the years of 1983 thru 1999. A Table of Contents and Indexes of subject matter is available for these issues.

* INDIAN TERRITORY *

By: Lulu Boggs

Indian Territory - This a term that has meant many things to many groups of people at many different times in the history of our nation. To a Jamestown settler it meant all the vast lands outside of their own little area of influence. As the country grew other concepts developed.

To the present generation of Oklahomans and those concerned with Oklahoma history and genealogy, the term in 1850 referred to all the area that is now Oklahoma with the exception of Greer County and our Panhandle. (Greer County was deemed ours by the Supreme Court in 1896.)

This small, soon to be, Oklahoma area was the portion that the five Civilized Tribes had been made to accept in return for their vast lands in the Southeast, from which they were forcibly expelled.

During the Civil War many Indian sympathies were with the South. For they were truly Southern people. Many wished to remain neutral and many earnestly tried to do so.

The Civil War over, the Northern faction in their punishment of "enemies" took more than half of the area from the Five Tribes and made them accept the Osages and then many small tribes into even that portion,

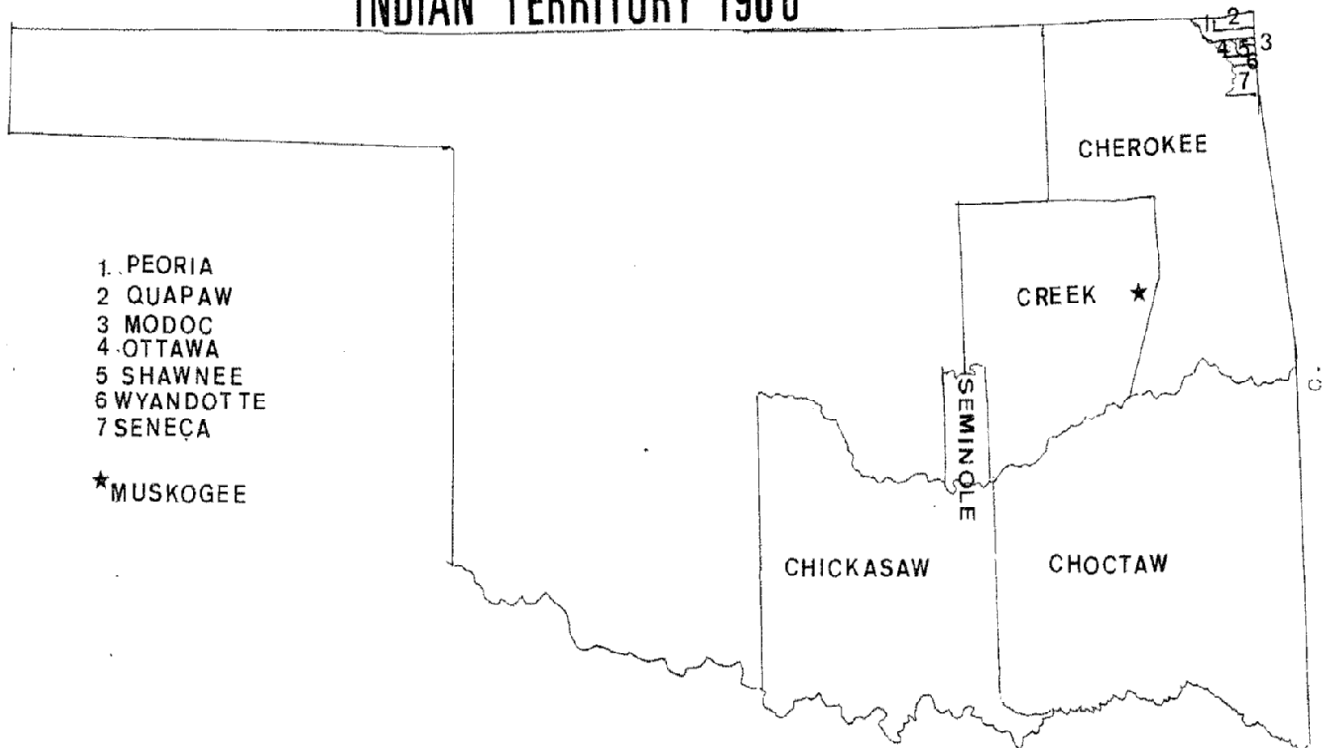
By 1895 the entire area controlled by the Five Tribes and some small tribes in the Northeastern corner, was roughly the lower half of the area between the 98th & 97th parallels up from the Texas border. The line then jogged over to the 96th parallel about where it crossed the Arkansas River and then continued North to the Kansas border. (See map)

This then was Indian Territory just prior to statehood. The area would have preferred to become a separate state of itself. The Indians earnestly tried to bring this about by holding a constitutional convention in Muskogee, and writing a constitution for their "State of Sequoyah"

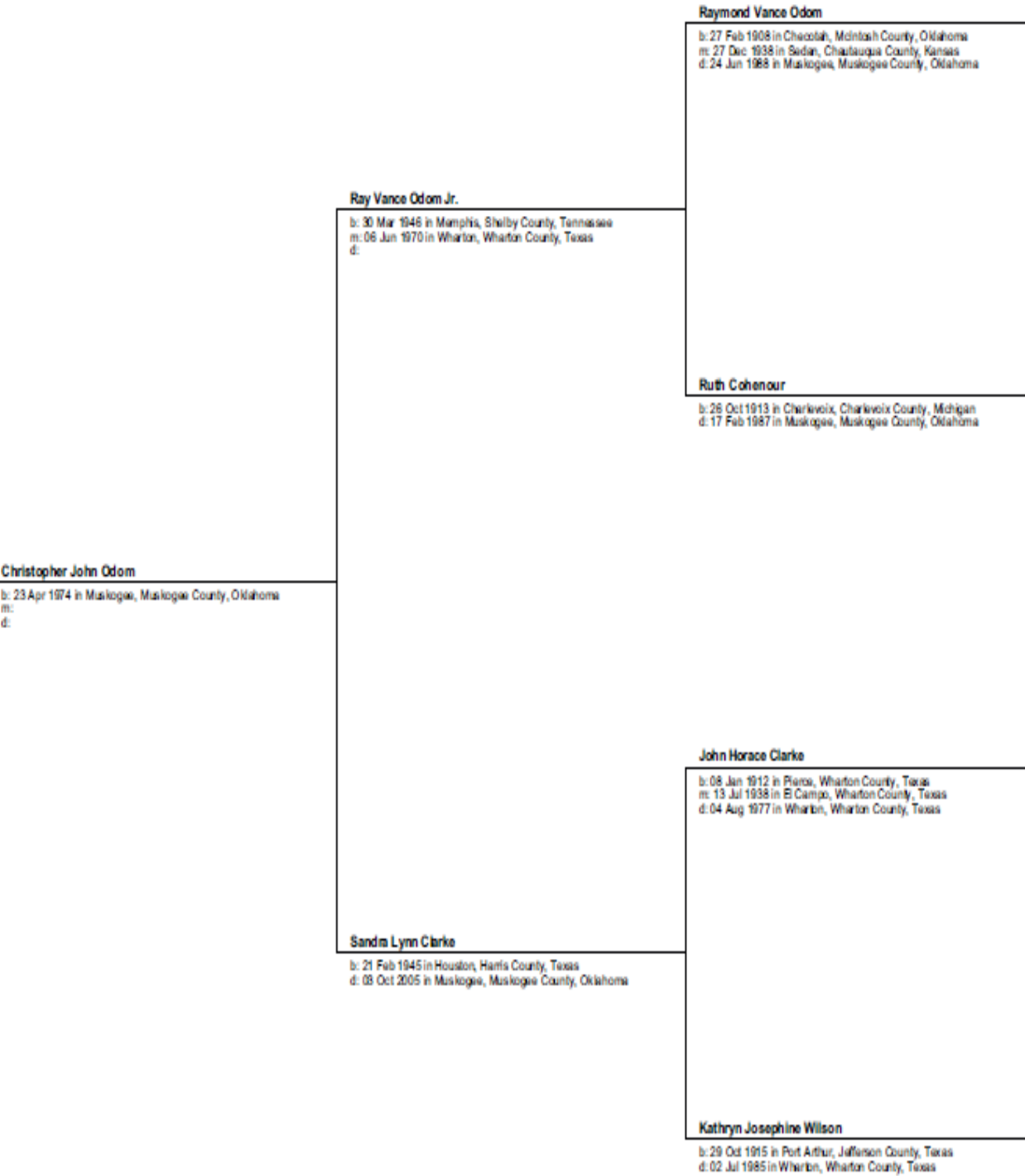
Due to national politics this was not to be. Oklahoma Territory (land West of Indian Territory) had already been opened to settlement by non-Indians. The Enabling Act passed by congress joined Oklahoma & Indian Territory, Officially putting Indian Territory out of existence.

For purposes of research, one must remember that all government entities were completely separate until 1907 and statehood.

INDIAN TERRITORY 1900



Pedigree Chart for Christopher John Odom



Welcome new member: Chris Odom. His Pedigree Chart continues on page 5

George Washington Odom

b: 13 Apr 1875 in Harmony, Johnson County, Arkansas
 m: 10 Jul 1906 in Checotah, Indian Territory
 d: 09 Jan 1923 in Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma

Kiamisha "Kia" Scott

b: 13 Aug 1886 in Fishertown, Indian Territory
 d: 25 Dec 1912 in Checotah, McIntosh County, Oklahoma

William Thomas Cohenour

b: 07 Mar 1877 in Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois
 m: 10 Oct 1900 in Illinois
 d: 28 Dec 1950 in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma

Lella Alice Hoss

b: 11 May 1880 in Griggsville, Pike County, Illinois
 d: 21 Nov 1959 in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma

Fred Webster Clarke

b: 03 Mar 1872 in Lemington, Warwickshire, England
 m: 15 Jul 1903 in Cobham Park Baptist Church, Warsaw, Virginia
 d: 14 Feb 1958 in Wharton, Wharton County, Texas

Cora Wade Sanders

b: 07 Feb 1882 in Richmond County, Wellsford, Virginia
 d: 14 Mar 1946 in Wharton, Wharton County, Texas

John Raymond Wilson

b: 07 Jul 1892 in Curtis, Frontier County, Nebraska
 m: 11 Nov 1913 in El Campo, Wharton County, Texas
 d: 13 Aug 1959 in El Campo, Wharton County, Texas

Leonora Mae Gullett

b: 16 Nov 1888 in Realitos, Duval County, Texas
 d: 07 May 1985 in Wharton, Wharton County, Texas

John Dean Odom

b: 22 Mar 1850 in Harmony, Johnson County, Arkansas
 m: 22 Nov 1872 in Johnson County, Arkansas
 d: 18 Oct 1926 in Harmony, Johnson County, Arkansas

Susan Isabell Stewart

b: 18 Mar 1855 in Yale, Johnson County, Arkansas
 d: 19 Sep 1893 in Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas

Daniel N. Scott

b: Abt. 1858 in Texas
 m: Unknown in Unknown
 d: 28 Nov 1928 in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma

Emma Fisher

b: Jan 1865 in Indian Territory
 d: Unknown in Unknown

Howard Alexander Cohenour

b: 12 Dec 1851 in Pike County, Illinois
 m: 02 Apr 1872 in Unknown
 d: 29 Nov 1916 in Pike County, Illinois

Mary Anne Cope

b: 29 Dec 1852 in De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa
 d: 30 Nov 1923 in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana

Nelson Harvey Hoss

b: 27 Oct 1853 in Lawrence, Marion County, Indiana
 m: 31 Oct 1877 in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois
 d: 31 Jan 1941 in Fairfax, Osage County, Oklahoma

Alice Adell Maddux

b: 23 Feb 1859 in Amelia, Hamilton County, Ohio
 d: 17 May 1950 in San Angelo, Tom Green County, Texas

John Henry Clarke

b: 23 Jun 1828 in Drayton, Oxfordshire, England
 m: 13 Jul 1857 in St. George, Bloomsbury, Middlessex, England
 d: 12 Apr 1908 in Cublington, Warwickshire, England

Naomi Webster

b: 19 Sep 1834 in London, England
 d: 17 Jan 1904 in Cublington, Warwickshire, England

Stephen Horace Sanders

b: 29 Oct 1849 in Stony Hill, Richmond County, Virginia
 m: 18 May 1871 in Laval Green, Richmond County, Virginia
 d: 26 Apr 1941 in Kennard, Richmond County, Virginia

Saphronia Ann Hall

b: 25 Apr 1859 in Richmond County, Virginia
 d: 18 May 1892 in Richmond County, Virginia

John "Frank" Franklin Wilson

b: 04 Feb 1864 in Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa
 m: Unknown in Unknown
 d: 18 Jul 1932 in El Campo, Wharton County, Texas

Josephine "Josie" Weeks

b: Unknown in Unknown
 d: Bef. 30 Jan 1893 in Curtis, Frontier County, Nebraska

George Armstrong Gullett

b: 08 Jun 1869 in Missouri
 m: 1888 in Unknown
 d: 30 May 1907 in Pierce, Wharton County, Texas

Malinda Catherine Hampton

b: 16 Jun 1869 in Texas
 d: 18 Nov 1928 in El Campo, Wharton County, Texas

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS
INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MOSE ASNPACH

Vol. 1 page 135

Mrs. Mose Anspach, Route 5, box 100, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Her first husband was Conrad Koehler, her maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Kerr. Mother was Louisa Coodey, born in Tenn, died at Fort Gibson in 1882, daughter of Joseph Coodey, and sister of William Shorey Coodey was born at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma June 18, 1857, age 79, 64th Cherokee. Father's name was Frederick Kerr, born in Pittsburg Pa, in 1812, died in Cherokee Nation, seven miles west of Fort Gibson in 1884, his parents were immigrants from Germany.

Mrs. Anspach's first schooling was in Fort Gibson at the age of six went to school one year. The school was built of logs, had two rooms with an open hall between the two buildings. The seats were long benches with a board about ten or twelve inches wide for the back, tables were used for desks and the children had to furnish their own table. The teacher's name was Hitchcock. We only used three books which were the Blue back speller, Rays Arithmetic and the McGuffie reader. After one year in this school I did not go to school any more until I was 16 years of age, I then went to the Cherokee Seminary at Tahlequah, going there one year and that was the extent of my schooling. Except what my mother taught me at home. When I went to Tahlequah to attend school my mother took me there from Fort Gibson in a two horse wagon, it would take all day to make the trip; we stopped at the half way point which was known as the Gulager Spring. The only expense while going to the Seminary was board and room. After finishing one year there, mother came for me, and we returned to Fort Gibson with the same kind of transportation.

At Fort Gibson there were what we girls called the circle, there were about twenty members and all were girls, when we had a party, we would invite the boys we wanted to attend. We went to prayer meeting each Wednesday night, and to Sunday school and church on Sundays; we had a dance each Friday night inviting the boys we wanted to attend; there were never any fights, and one of the boys were caught drinking he would be sent home and never invited again, we only had to send one home.

During the Civil war, my father was not in the Army but, was employed by the Government, going to different places on various missions and was also employed in surveying, and placing the iron posts on the Cherokee Nation boundary lines. During the Civil war my sister and I killed lots of wild hogs. We had an old negro that drove the wagon, stuck and loaded the hogs as we killed them, we used an old musel [muzzle]-loading rifle to kill the hogs, after we got as many as we needed, the old negro would take them back to the Fort and dress them.

During the war, after the battles they would bury the dead soldiers on the battle field, then after the old Military cemetery was built at Fort Gibson, they took the bodies up and transferred them to the Fort. General Rucker's wife died in Fort Gibson of natural cause and was buried in the public burial ground. When they began taking the soldiers bodies up and moving them to the old Military cemetery, they also took General Rucker's wife's body up and moved it, she was the only woman buried there. After General Rucker was retired from the Army he continued living at Fort Gibson, and at his death he was buried in the Military Cemetery. General Rucker and his wife were from Chicago, Illinois.


There were two stores on the old Texas Trail, one at the mouth of the Grand River, this store was known as the Collier Store, and it was owned and operated by three brothers named Collier. There was another store just east of what is now known as Gibson Station about ten or twelve miles north of Muskogee, this store was known as the Gulager Store, operated by Clu Gulager's father, when people coming south arrived at the Gulager Store they were told that they had better stock up, that it was a great distance to the next store, and the travelers going south were told the same story.

The first Hotel in Muskogee was owned by Mr. Metchard, it was located just south west of where the M.K.T. depot now stands. It was built of log, with the logs standing straight up and down; the roof was made by stretching a tarpaulin over the top. The next business house was built by Atkinson and Robb.

It was the first General Mercantile store in Muskogee. The first drug store was owned by Mr. Cummings and Dr. Williams. The Patterson Mercantile store was located on Agency Hill and later moved to Muskogee. George Elliott was first Postmaster in Muskogee, the post office was located in the Atkinson Robb store.

I saw the first M.K. & T. passenger train that run to Gibson Station. Every one for miles around were there to see it. The railroad at that time went no further north than Gibson Station, lots of the people that came to see it were afraid and would not come very close, several teams hitched to wagons run away but no one was injured by them. An old Indian known as Coolboy was drunk, and the engine popped off steam scalding Coolboy; he started running and as he passed a saddled horse he lost his balance and fell against the horse, the horse kicked Coolboy and broke his leg.

Transcribed and submitted by Barbara Downs



Der Erziehungsrat


des
Kantons Aargau

urkundet hiemit:

Herr Albert Einstein von Alm,
 geboren den 14. März 1879,
 besuchte die aargauische Kantonschule & zwar die III. & IV. Klasse
 der Gewerbeschule.
 Nach abgelegter schriftl. & mündl. Naturitätsprüfung am 18., 19. & 21.
September, sowie am 30. September 1896, erhielt derselbe folgende Noten:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Deutsche Sprache und Literatur | 5 |
| 2. Französische „ „ „ | 3 |
| 3. Englische „ „ „ | — |
| 4. Italienische „ „ „ | 5 |
| 5. Geschichte | 6 |
| 6. Geographie | 4 |
| 7. Algebra | 6 |
| 8. Geometrie | 6 |
| 9. Darstellende Geometrie | 6 |
| 10. Physik | 6 |
| 11. Chemie | 5 |
| 12. Naturgeschichte | 5 |
| * 13. Im Kunstzeichnen | 4 |
| * 14. Im technischen Zeichnen | 4 |

* Hier gelten die Durchschnittswerte
 Gestützt hierauf wird demselben das Zeugnis der Reife erteilt.
 Aarau den 3. ten Oktober 1896.



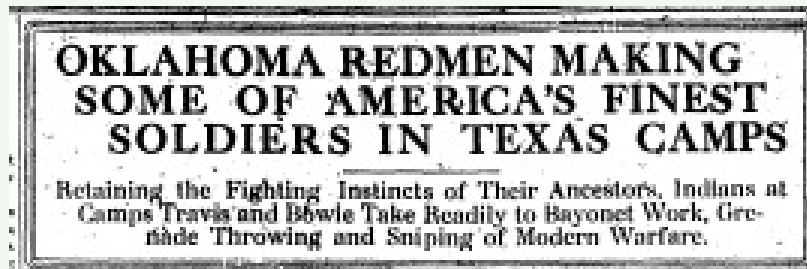
Beurteilung Noten
 0, 5, 1,
 worin 0 die beste 1. geringste ist.

Im Namen des Erziehungsrates,
Der Präsident:

Der Sekretar:

Report Card for Albert Einstein, 3 October 1896. (Submitted with permission of Ben Copeland, brother-in-law of editor Nancy Lasater. If you are doing German family research, please be sure to visit the Genealogical and Local History Department at the Muskogee County Library, or email the Library at history@eok.lib.ok.us.

For additional assistance, please contact the Muskogee County Genealogical Society:
<http://www.muskogee-county-genealogical-society.org>



Redskins and paleface will go over the top together in the cause of liberty when the 179th brigade, the Oklahoma contingent at Camp Travis, hits the Hun line in France.

Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole and others from Oklahoma have wiped out their tribal lines, which were once very sensitive, and are doing their bit for humanity under the joint leadership of one head kingsman – Gen. Joseph R. O’Neil by name, commander of the 179th brigade.

That bit is considerable, too, as officers of that brigade have pronounced the Oklahoma Indian perfect as a soldier. When the Indians reached Camp Travis last September they were an unknown quantity. The Indian, quiet and unassuming, was not the kind to rush himself into the limelight right at the jump. But his real worth as a soldier was discovered after a brief tryout.

This great European war is to be the medium through which the American Indian will battle himself back into prominence on the foremost pages of current American history.

The Indian and his tomahawk did more than anything else to fill up the pages of American history up to about 1876. By that time English-speaking school books and a few missionaries got into circulation among the various North American tribes, and the Indian gradually learned that scalping wasn’t exactly the civilized thing to do. He therefore laid aside his warlike tendencies and weapons and settled down to making good American citizenship and breaking athletic records.

As evidence of the programs of the Indian it is pointed out that in the 358th infantry, which received the heaviest quota of Indians, there is not a company now without Indian non-commissioned officers. Each organization had from one to four non-commissioned officers who are full blooded Indians, and many others who can boast of Indian lineage.

The Indian warrior of today, however, presents a wide contrast to the brave of old. Instead of war paint, tinted feathers and the hatchet and tomahawk, the new Indian warrior wears a steel helmet, gas mask, a heavy back pack that does not even pinch his massive shoulders, and in a vice of steel he grips a rifle and bayonet – a bayonet that is pointing always, always at the imaginary Huns throat. He still possesses the daring, vigor and craft of his warlike forefathers.

They love the Bayonets

Modern methods of warfare, including the bayonet on which the infantryman of today depends mostly, the grenade, rifle, rifle grenade, scouting sniping, etc., the Oklahoma Indian at Camp Travis has taken hold of and trimmed down to a fine point.

It is the work with the bayonet, the thought of which makes lot of folks shudder, but which the infantryman learns to love, that the daring strength and skill peculiar to the Indian race has best shown itself in the training course at Camp Travis. It is required that a good bayonet fighter must have strength, aggressiveness, speed, direction and confidence. All of these the average Camp Travis Indian has, and in the hundred of bayonet dummies at Camp Travis, painted to represent the Hun, are holes around the heart, throat and other vital parts which show where the Indian, like the others, has sent home his pointed steel with fleetness and direction that the French and British mission officers may most bayonet fighters who have served three years in the war would be glad to have. To the civilian, direction with the bayonet means nothing, but to the good bayonet fighter it must be a science for various reasons.

It was a Seminole Indian youth, Corporal Randy Timothy, Company F, 358th infantry, a Haskell graduate, who could throw the grenade – the hand artillery of modern armies – the greatest distance of any soldier in Camp Travis. His accuracy with that weapon, officers say, is wonderful

One of the first enlisted men at Camp Travis to master the finer points of musketry was Sergeant Hummingbird, Company A 358th infantry, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian.

In the infantry school of arms at Camp Travis, which is all commanded by General O'Neil, Indians carried off their share of distinguished grades. It is in this school that the use of all arms used by infantry is taught. In the school for scouts and snipers the Indian student was found to be particularly apt. He could build a sniper's post or sentry's post with such skill that even the instructors could not find them unless they had watched him at work. This however, is true of all graduates of that school.

The Indian's rapid acquisition of discipline – that almost iron brand kind which is absolutely necessary for successful troops in the European ward medley, and in which Camp Travis troops have been given a high rating – brought him into prominence soon after the 90th division was formed last fall. Even the non-English speaking Indians at the camp were quick to acquire it, officers say.

As an example of the Indian's aptitude for soldiering, the case of Private Joe Pinoskoguee, until recently a member of the 359th infantry, is pointed out. Pinoskoguee is a full-blooded Seminole Indian without more than a dozen words of English at his command. He speared one day in a company mess and no one could tell how or why he was there. After several days of labor by interpreters it developed that Pinoskoguee came from Oklahoma at the order of a local board, and he was regularly assigned to the regiment, dressed up in olive drab and placed in the ranks. At the end of ten days it required the most discriminating observers to tell that Pinoskoguee was a recruit. His position of the soldier in ranks varied only when his eyes would move to the right or left when an order was given. He watched the soldier on his right or left to see what he did, then Pinoskoguee did the same thing. He was never more than an instant behind. He acquired the manual of arms in less than half the time it took the average English-speaking recruit, simply by observing the right and left.

Pinoskoguee became the life of the company. Corporals all wanted him in their squads. Bayonet practice pleased him most. His favorite pastime during rests in bayonet practice was to sign up behind his non-commissioned instructors and give them a sharp prod with the bayonet and then laugh. He was finally persuaded that this was against military etiquette.

The first practice in semaphore and wig-wag in the company after Pinoskoguee arrived was a source of much amusement to him, and he laughed aloud.

"What is that man laughing at?" an officer inquired of an interpreter.

The interpreter asked Pinoskoguee.

"He says all these men with flags are crazy," returned the interpreter.

All Want to Fight

Pinoskoguee does not know any more English today than he did when he arrived, but he understands most orders and executes them with the precision of the old timers.

It is singular, too, that in the qualification cards which all recruits are required to fill out a few of the Indians expressed a preference for service in the infantry, the branch where a man gets the most use out of his fighting talent. All of which indicated that personal safety was not uppermost in their minds.

Nor does this mean that the Indians who are taking part in this war are doing so from blood-thirsty lust for fighting. On the contrary, their motives are of the highest.

A young Indian, writing to his school paper in Oklahoma, stated he was giving the best that was in him to Uncle Sam "In order that the world may be made nearer what it ought to be."

Camp Travis Indians were among the most liberal subscribers to the second Liberty loan last fall, and although the third loan is not being pushed in the camp, many of them have volunteered large subscriptions to it. Almost to a man, the Camp Travis Indians are men of affairs – all of them owning large tracts of Indian land in Oklahoma.

Recent oil operations in Oklahoma have made many of them wealthy. For instance, it is almost an every week occurrence for Private Otis Russell, Company 1, 358th infantry, to get a check for amounts varying from \$500 to \$1,200. Russell is perhaps the wealthiest enlisted man in the brigade – and one of the most spirited soldiers.

Back in Oklahoma the part the older Indian men and Indian women are playing in the war is tremendous. Private Butler Baker, of the 258th infantry was advised only recently that his tribe, the Creeks- through their chieftain oat Muskogee, Okla. Had just bought \$100,00 worth of Thrift stamps.

Indian girls from Oklahoma schools have volunteered by the dozen at Red Cross nurses, and many of them are now in France and at various soldier hospitals in this country.

Speaking of Indian participation in the war, Cato Bells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who recently visited Camp Travis says:

“History in the making shines from many quarters. Families of old warriors of hostile leadership against the government vie with each other in the purchase of Liberty bonds, Grizzly chieftains, wearing the scars of battle with the whites, are preaching patriotism to their tribal descendants in native oratory as ardent as Patrick Henry’s, while the sons and grandsons of Chief Joseph, John Gall, John Grass and their followers throng the enlistment office.

“I have not the least misgivings about the Indian’s part in this war. We will step in the drum beat of democracy and whether in the reservation, in the training camp or ‘over there’, he will gather knowledge and understanding of the great principles he helps to defend and come out of the conflict an element of real and progressive strength in our national life.”

The Indian affairs commissioner is strongly opposed to independent Indian units in the war. He believes they should be mixed indiscriminately in units with their white brothers – as they have been done in the 179th brigade – where they can fight elbow to elbow with the palefaces, this to make for a closer alliance of the red and white races, not only in the war but in citizenship in America when the Hun has been whipped and the world made safe for democracy once more.

Some Interesting Warriors

“I want no discrimination for or against them, but believe they should be promoted on their merits and always advanced when deserving.” The commissioner is quoted as saying.

As proof that the Indian is being taken for his worth in Camp Travis, one can point to a few of the appointments of non-commissioned officers from the Indian ranks in the 358th infantry. Some of them follow:

Sergt. Silas M. Battist, Sergt. Eastman Machintuby, Sergt. George Baker, Sergt. Charles Wesley, Sergt. John Hummingbird, Sergt. Charles Kaneubbee and dozens of Indian corporals, to say nothing of many other non-commissioned leaders of half and quarter blood.

In the contingent from Oklahoma to reach Camp Travis late this month will be a nephew of the famous Indian chief, Crazy Snake, who staged the last Indian uprising in this country a few years ago.

A recent visitor At Camp Travis was Pete Hudson of the Muskogee, kingsman of the Choctaw nation and a man who has grown wealthy through oil discoveries. Hudson has volunteered to spend his won funds to equip an Indian regiment.

Camp Travis Indians do not excel only at learning to fight and at athletics. In the 258th infantry band is David Johnson, a young Cherokee Indian, a saxophone player, who as such is given a high rating by band masters.

The only soldiers football team in the San Antonio district to play as many as five games and be undefeated last fall was that of the 358th infantry. Fourteen members of this squad were Indians. Many of them were from Haskell and other Indian schools. The captain of the team is an Indian – Corp. Calvin R. Bryant. The coach, Captain Danenhour, is of close Indian descendency.

In all line of athletics at Camp Travis will be found the Indians from the 179th brigade. Corp. Sandy Timothy, Seminole, is the undefeated mile distance runner of the camp. Sergt. George Baker, Eucha, Indian is a valued member of the Camp Travis baseball team.

Indians at Camp Bowie

Fort Worth, Texas, May 4. – The Indian is the only hyphenated American who is proud of it. He is and American-American. With the passing of years people have forgotten the Indian as an American. The white people became Americans and the Indian just an Indian. But now he has earned the privilege of being classed along with citizens of English, Irish,, Scandinavian, Scotch and German descent. He is a good American citizen and has proven it by sacrificing his all and making good as a soldier in the United States army. There are at present 6,000 Indians in the service. The Indians also have purchased \$10,000,000 worth of the first and second Liberty bonds and an almost equal amount of the third issue.

The 6,000 Indian soldiers are divided among all camps and many are now in France with Pershing. There are 700 of the Oklahoma Indians at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas and fourteen different tribes are represented, the majority of them being from the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks. Pershing has with him a band of thirty famous Apache scouts.

The Indians at Camp Bowie have gone through a strenuous, nerve-trying training schedule for the last eight months but not one of them will admit that it has been hard or monotonous, although their paleface brothers round about camp will tell you that the drilling has become stale and that it has been strenuous to the nth degree. The Indian is the best infantry soldier in the world. This has been the repeated declaration of Gen. E. St. J. Greble, commander of the Panther division at Fort Worth, and proof of it is found in the Indians themselves.

Military experts at one time believed that the Indian would never make a well-disciplined soldier. His ancestors lived a free and easy life: it was in his blood; he fought his wars without regard to organization and the thousand and one things that make discipline..

Always Have Been Soldiers

But the experts have changed their minds since the 6,000 Indians in Uncle Sam's army have transformed themselves into well-drilled-hard fighting, hard-working, dependable soldiers. It all came to him by instinct too. For centuries, for ages, his ancestors had been soldiers, even if undisciplined. They possessed military strategy and poise, two traits that have been inherited so the discipline came more easily to their descendants than to many other American troops.

Company E of the 147th infantry regiment at Camp Bowie is made up wholly of Oklahoma Indians, commanded by Capt. Walter Veach, himself half Choctaw. Many of these Indians are rich, owning valuable oil lands in Oklahoma. Many of them are college graduates and they are as enthusiastic over going to France and over the American cause as any white soldier, even if they do not show their feelings in demonstrations.

One private in Company E is Jess Fixon, a Cherokee, Jess can't talk English but he can talk the allied language. Recently he wanted to convey some message to one of Veach's lieutenants and using an interpreter and the sign language, he declared he wanted to go to France right away and bayonet the Kaiser all by himself. Many soldiers and civilians have said the same thing, not expecting to get the privilege, but Fixon was sincere and since he volunteered for the job, couldn't understand at all why he wasn't allowed to go.

Noted and Wealthy Osages

There are some noted members of various tribes in Company E. There is George Baconrind, son of Chief Baconrind of the Osage nation, a good soldier and patriot. His father, back in the Osage county, still wear a blanket. But you see no blankets at Camp Bowie, except those on the cots. They dress, eat, sleep, fight, play, work and drill just the same as the other soldiers but do it more quietly. Neil C. Panther is another Osage and is very wealthy, as is also William McKinley. Charles Choteau is Osage. All of his relatives are dead and his is one of the wealthiest men in camp.

There is a famous sergeant in the company. His Sergeant W. J. McClure, a full bold Choctaw of Durant, Okla. McClure was through the Philippine campaign in the 28th United States volunteers, and he also saw much border service with the First Oklahoma infantry. Once he was a captain of cavalry in the Oklahoma Nation guard.

When Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, and General Greble, together inspected the Indians of the 142nd infantry recently, they found many oddities. A photo was taken of a group of soldiers and their names taken down by the writer.

One soldier gave his name as Jimmy Johnson and beside him was Johnson Jimmy and the writer was certain that some joke was being played by these solemn faced Indians. It took the better part of five minutes to get the names firmly fixed in his mind as correct.

Roy Mitchell from Pawnee, also in the ammunition train, very recently received the largest single check ever seen in camp. It was for \$66,600 and came from his wife. Both are Pawnee Indians. He bought a fine new automobile with a small part of it and bought a goodly amount of Liberty bonds.

Fond of Outdoor Sports

"The Indians are as fond of baseball as any one," declared Captain Veach, "It is a game that arouses their enthusiasm and they are always ready for a game. They like any outdoor sports. When Major Koehler was here and the whole division put through his strenuous setting up exercises, it was play for the Indians. May of the other men were over come, dropped out and some even fainted from exhaustion. But on one from my company became even tired."

Company E has been among the healthiest organizations at Camp Bowie. Only one member has died. The Indians Are not only healthy and strong as a race but they follow all the sanitary regulations, keeping their tents, mess halls and company streets in apple pie order.

George Mankiller, a Cherokee in Veach's company, is on of the most peaceful of men. His name belies the man. He is declared to be one of the quietest and most efficient soldiers in camp. When he gets to France he may make a good man killer after all.

Cubby Colbert come from Ada, Okla. Cubby, who is rich, tried to volunteer and offered to turn over all his property to his wife. But the recruiting officers wouldn't take him for he was married, and they feared his wife might need his help and there was some hitch so he waited patiently until he was drafted and then came into the army with a rush. He declined, of course, to claim exemption as he could have done and now he is in his glory at Camp Bowie, though just a private soldier.

Muskogee Times Democrat, May 4, 1918 pages 4 & 6.

Transcribed and submitted by Barbara Downs

You can find additional information at World War: History and Statistics 19th Division of the 358th Infantry, "From Camp Travis, Texas to the Rhine" <http://www.90thdivisionassociation.org/90thDivisionFolders/mervinhogg/hogg6/WWI358I.pdf>



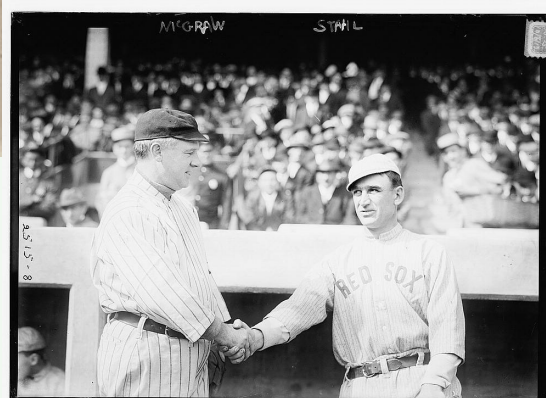
1912 World Series between the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park and New York Yankees at home in the Polo Grounds of upper Manhattan.

This was one of only four World Series to go to eight games, and the only best-of-seven Series to do so. While the 1912 Series was extended to eight games due to a tie game being called on account of darkness, this was one of only four World Series to go to eight games, and the only best-of-seven Series to do so. While the 1912 Series was extended to eight games due to a tie game being called on account of darkness, the 1903, 1919 and 1921 World Series were all best-of-nine affairs that happened to run eight games.

Managers John McGraw, New York NL, and Jake Stahl, Boston AL.

**Our
31st
Year**

Begins so be sure to watch for our 30th Birthday Pictures in the next quarterly issue in December, 2013.



Muskogee County Genealogical & Historical Society

MEETINGS: MCGS meetings are held at 6:00 PM on the fourth Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Grant Foreman room at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK. . The Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday at 5:30 PM in the library's Genealogy and Local History department. 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 \$20 per year due each January 1.

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.

BOARD MEMBERS 2013: President, Alissa Hill; Vice President, Stacy Blundell ; Secretary, Linda Stout; Treasurer, Mary Downing; Past President, Jere Harris; Newsletter Editor: Barbara Downs; Quarterly Editor, Nancy Lasater; Webmaster: Sue Tolbert, **APPOINTED POSITIONS:** Research, Barbara Downs; Library Liaison, Nancy Calhoun; Three Rivers Museum Liaison, Sue Tolbert.

OUR RESEARCH POLICY: Outlined on our website <http://www.muskogee-county-genealogical-society.org> 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.

PUBLICATIONS: MCGS publishes books of genealogical interest, focused on Muskogee County and Muskogee Indian Territory history. A current price list of our publications is provided on our website.

QUARTERLY

The MCGS Quarterly is published online four times a year: March, June, September, and December. Beginning in 2012 issue, current issues are published on-line. Copies and back issues of the can be ordered on request by mail or through our website.

NEWSLETTER

Beginning January, 2013 we began publishing a monthly newsletter to provide members and guest viewers with current and scheduled meetings and news.